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Part One
Pages 1-8

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TWENTY-FIVE LIVES LOST

A Denver Hotel Wrecked by the Explosion of a Boiler.

RUINS OF THE BUILDING BURNED

Many of the Guests Could Not Escape —The Proprietor Among the Dead—Result of an Engineer's Carelessness.

DENVER, Aug. 19.—Probably twenty-five men, women, and children lost their lives by the explosion of the boiler in the Gumry Hotel on Lawrence Street this morning. Half a dozen others are injured and at the hospital. Eight burned and crushed bodies are at the morgue. Ten more are known to be buried in the ruins, but seventeen persons are reported missing altogether.

The entire rear portion of the building was demolished. The rear and side walls crumbled like a toy house. Soon afterward the mass of timbers, brick, and furniture caught fire, incinerating many of the victims, who lay pinned and helpless in the blazing mass. Their appeals for help could not be responded to because of the flames.

The Dead.

The known killed whose bodies have been recovered are:

BURT, GEORGE, Denver; conductor on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad.
HUBBOLD, FRED, Lisbon, Iowa, guest.
McCLOSKEY, F. J., Lonemont, Col., guest.
RICHARDS, WILL, elevator boy.
GREINER, ROBERT C., Assistant Superintendent of Construction of the State Capitol.
GREINER, Mrs. R. C., clerk of the hotel.
—, unknown woman
—, unknown child.

The only means of identifying the body of the woman is by a gold band ring with the initials "H. B." engraved thereon.

The Missing.

Among those who are missing and supposed to be still in the ruins are:

ADAMS, Gen. CHARLES.
BLAKE, W. J.
CORSON, N. J.
FRENCH, F., Treasurer of Gilpin County, Col.
EDWARDS, E. W., Denver; butcher.
GUMRY, PETER, owner of hotel, and Superintendent of Construction of State Capitol.
MURPHY, JAMES, of Omaha.
LURCH, B. I., Blackhawk, Col.
WOLFE, Mrs. G. R., Lincoln, Neb.
WOLFE, GRACE, aged 5, daughter of Mrs. Wolfe.
—, unknown woman.
Three unknown chambermaids.

The Injured.

BURGESS, NATHAN.
COLEMAN, FREDERICK.
HOPKINS, "BUD."
IRWIN, ALEXANDER E.
LETSON, M. E.
MUNAL, JOSEPH.

The best information regarding the case of the catastrophe is that a seventeen-year-old boy, Elmar Pierce, who was temporarily placed in charge of the boiler, was responsible for the explosion. With the boiler almost at white heat, he let cold water in, causing an immediate explosion. He escaped uninjured.

Few people other than firemen, the hastily summoned rescue corps, and policemen remained near the scene to witness the recovery of the horribly burned and distorted bodies.

M. E. Letsen, who was the first live man taken from the ruins, slept on the third floor, and when found was incased in a conical mass of motar and bricks that barely allowed freedom of movement. Chief Roberts of the Fire Department first discovered him, and rapidly began the removal of the tons of material that seemed to rest directly upon his body. Letzen begged for something to end his life. The rescuers worked with a will, and in two hours had succeeded in removing enough plaster and bricks to allow his removal. His lower limbs were crushed, but he will survive.

A woman's hand protruded from among a pile of building material about 2 o'clock. A space was cleared around it, and when the form was removed it was discovered that she was dead. Lying beside the body was the corpse of a child.

The firemen remained at work, superintended by Mayor McMurray and Police Commissioners Hogle, Church, and Wilson. In the afternoon women volunteers came with refreshments for the workmen.

The body of an unknown man was recovered and taken to the Morgue at 5 A. M. It was thought to be that of F. J. McCloskey. Half an hour later the body of Conductor Burt was discovered.

The bodies of Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Greiner, clasped in an embrace of death, were found amid tons of wreckage. They had undoubtedly died from suffocation, as their features were clear and their limbs in repose. The left arm of Mr. Greiner was thrown across his wife's face, his forefinger raised like a danger signal.

Ropes were stretched around the scene of the disaster, but they and extra police failed to keep back the excited friends of missing people and thousands of curious bystanders.

The hastily organized surgeons' corps did good work. With fifty feet of brick wall tottering over their heads they wended their way along corridors, down stairways, past shaky partitions, to aid the injured. Medicine was passed from one to another along a line, and while Letson was being rescued his head was swathed in damp bandages and stimulants were administered. This evening a severe windstorm came upon the city and work was extremely precarious near the weakened walls. To add to the confusion and dismal scene, rain began falling in torrents and what few workers were not drenched by streams from the fire engines were wet by the cold rain. At 8 o'clock the rain had ceased falling, but clouds of stifling smoke continued to arise from the mass of wreckage and more engines were called. Their services were not needed, however, as the wind died away.

The boy who was in charge of the boiler at the time of the accident had attended a picnic during the day and was under the influence of liquor when he went on duty, as several reliable persons have testified. How he ever managed to turn the injector cock and escape without injury is a mystery. The boilers are said to have been in excellent condition.

The terrible destruction wrought by the explosion is in evidence everywhere within three blocks of the scene. Stores in the neighborhood have demolished fronts or damaged windows. Along Larimer Street in the rear of the building there is not a whole plate glass for a block and Lawrence Street, in front of the hotel, shows the same effect of the explosion.

An estimate of the financial loss is difficult, as the insurance papers were lost in the fire, but the loss will hardly exceed $75,000. The hotel was worth about $25,000, and furnishings $10,000. Everything is destroyed. The building was a five-story one, erected in 1888 by Mr. Gumry.

The McMann block, which adjoins the hotel, was also damaged. It was occupied as a furniture store by the A. Lillyblade Furniture Company, and was damaged $25,000. The Clayton block, directly across Lawrence Street, was also damaged about $1,500.

Ex-Gov. Routt said to a United Press reporter to-day: "In my opinion the explosion was caused by dynamite instead of the boiler. I think it was done to kill Mr. Gumry. You know he is Superintendent of Construction at the Capitol Building, and lately discharged a number of men. These men have been heard to threaten his life. I do not think a boiler explosion would have wrecked the building in this manner."

Ex-Gov. Routt is correct in his statement regarding the discharge, but his suspicions are not shared by the authorities.

THE HOLMES CASTLE BURNED

Chicago Firemen Say the Fire Was of Incendiary Origin and Was Accompanied by Three Explosions.

CHICAGO, Aug. 19.—The row of buildings at Sixty-third and Wallace Streets, Englewood, burned this morning. This row constituted the "Castle," in which H. H. Holmes, the confessed insurance swindler now awaiting sentence in Philadelphia, is popularly supposed to have concocted many of his crimes and committed numerous murders.

Firemen who were early on the scene unhesitatingly declare the fire was of incendiary origin, and it is generally supposed the intention was to destroy it and any evidence it might yet contain relative to the Holmes case.

The fire started in the rear of the structure of the first floor, in the southwest corner of the building, and the first known of it was when Thomas Rogers, the watchman at the railroad crossing, heard a muffled explosion. A moment later smoke issued from the north windows of the building. A small crowd gathered, but were frightened away by a series of three explosions similar to the first. Then, in an instant, the whole building was in flames, and the work of destruction was well under way before the fire engines could get to work.

Marshal Kenyon declares there is ample evidence of incendiarism, as do members of the first fire company that reached the scene. It is said the explosions were caused by kerosene oil. The fire started in rooms behind a confectionery store that changed hands a few days ago.

Davis's drug store, on the corner, is a complete wreck, as is also the confectionery store. The total loss will not exceed $15,000.

Marshal Kenyon found a can half filled with gasoline underneath the secret stairway on the second floor. Two men were seen to enter the building between 8 and 9 P. M. Half an hour later they came out and walked rapidly away. It is believed the men placed the oil there and attached a slow fuse.

Police Inspector Fitzpatrick said to-day that he knew of no order for the release of the Quinlans or the Owenses, and denies that they have left the city.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 19.—W. A. Shoemaker, attorney for H. H. Holmes, laughs at the idea that the fire in the "Castle" at Chicago was of incendiary origin. He said: "Such a theory is ridiculous. Holmes has no reason for having the Chicago building destroyed. There was nothing in the place that could convict Holmes of any crime. That has been shown long ago by the Chicago police. They hunted the place from cellar to roof, and what did they find? A lot of fowls' bones and other refuse that was thrown away from the restaurant that was in the building during the fair. I am becoming sick and tired of these reports that are being circulated about the man. Most of them are emanating from the vivid imaginations of a lot of detectives. They have no case; but what's the difference? The boys do not often have a chance of going on a junketing trip and having their names heralded through the breadth and length of the land."

A. P. A. SUPPORT TO CANADIANS

Formal Tender of Aid Said to Have Been Offered—Tribune Says Rome Leans to Ignorance.

WINNIPEG, Manitoba, Aug. 19.—Currency is given to a rumor here to-night that the A. P. A. order of the United States has formally tendered its support to Premier Greenway in his struggle for a National School system, and has offered to send armed men to assist him should there be any attempt on the part of the Dominion Government to enforce the order of the Governor General in Council for the re-establishment of separate schools. The offer comes, it is alleged, through Senator Stevens of Michigan.

The Winnipeg Tribune thus speaks, in referring to the latest appeal of Manitoba Catholics for the restoration of their parochial schools:

> The fact seems to be clearly established by history that the Roman Catholic Church does not want its children to be well educated. It desires that they shall get a thorough drilling in the Church catechism, know all about the saints, both dead and alive, understand how to address a prelate, &c., but the fixed purpose seems to be that the children shall not advance in the sciences and arts. That would be dangerous, and might lead to awkward inquiries on the part of the children. It is sufficient that a mere handful should be so well educated that they will be the more crafty in preventing education to spread.
>
> The reason that a show of educating the children is made is that in these enlightened days the church could not live if it did not pretend to keep pace with the progress of the age. But it is only a pretense, and experience shows that where Roman Catholics are bound that their children shall not be handicapped for lack of education in the race of life, they invariably send their children to public schools. We have touched upon the real reason for the terrible fight which the Roman Catholic hierarchy is making to control the education of the children. They are fearful lest a liberal education may tend to loosen the hold of the Church upon the youth, and so it is designed to keep them in ignorance as much as possible.

The Tribune is acknowledged to be Premier Greenway's mouthpiece

MORE GOLD TO BE SHIPPED ABROAD

It Is Cheaper to Ship the Metal than to Buy Bills of Exchange.

There was further talk in Wall Street yesterday about shipments of gold to pay for United States bonds now in Europe. New-York brokers frankly admit that it is cheaper for them to ship gold to settle obligations abroad than it would be to purchase bills of exchange at the present rates.

A members of the firm of Hoskier, Wood & Co. said that his house expected to export about $1,000,000 of gold on one of to-morrow's steamships for the purpose of liquidating an obligation in London. He would not say, however, that the entire amount was to pay for Government bonds.

It was also reported that another down town firm, that has been exporting considerable gold recently, had decided to ship $1,000,000 to-morrow. No engagement, however, was made at the Sub-Treasury for any such amount.

Hermann Oelrichs & Co., agents of the North German Lloyd Steamship Company, have withdrawn $100,000 from the Sub-Treasury for shipment to Europe to-day on the Spree. This gold is expected to pay for wool and other commodities imported by the firm.

Handy and Harmon yesterday engaged $50,000 gold bullion for shipment.

Missouri Official Killed by a Fall.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 19.—Alexander C. Sherwood, a member of the Missouri Democratic State Central Committee and Assistant State Auditor, while descending the stairway at The Jockey Club last night, lost his balance and toppled over the railing, falling from the third floor to the hall beneath, a distance of thirty feet. His right arm and shoulder were broken and he was internally injured. Ex-Gov. Francis and Chairman Maffitt conveyed him to St. John's Hospital, where, without regaining consciousness, he died this morning.

CAMPBELL MAY BE NAMED

Ohio Democrats May Force His Nomination.

COL. KILBOURNE WOULD NOT ACCEPT

Senator Brice and His Sound-Money Followers Will Control the Organization of the Springfield Convention.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Aug. 19.—It now looks as if the nomination for Governor would be forced upon ex-Gov. James E. Campbell at the Springfield convention to-morrow. A letter addressed to the Democrats of this county by Col. James Kilbourne seems to be decisive, and takes him out of consideration for that office. The letter is addressed to James Ross, Chairman of a committee of Columbus Democrats, who were organized to secure the nomination of Kilbourne. It is as follows:

Dear Sir: My attention has just been called to a letter signed by yourself and other leading Democrats of this county announcing that my name will be presented for the nomination for Governor at the Democratic convention at Springfield. While I appreciate the compliment paid me, and shall ever hold in grateful remembrance, I cannot consent to the use of my name in that connection.

I have no desire for political office. My tastes and, I believe, my duties lead in other directions, and, while I am an ardent Democrat, I prefer to serve in the ranks. Even were I otherwise inclined, the condition of my business affairs is such that I could not, for justice to myself or to others for whom I am in effect a trustee, accept a nomination for office at this time, I rely upon your preventing the presentation of my name, as I could not accept a nomination.

Col. Kilbourne received a letter from Senator Brice yesterday, urging him to be a candidate and assuring him that he would be nominated by acclamation and unanimously. This seems to indicate that Senator Brice has no definite programme for the convention arranged, so far as a State ticket is concerned.

There is no doubt that the Senator will control the convention. The Chicago platform plank will be indorsed with some opposition. The anti-Brice element is likely to make a fight upon him, but no resolution hostile to him can be adopted.

L. P. Ohliger, Revenue Collector at Cleveland and a friend of Senator Brice, is here to-night on his way to Springfield. He says the Brice delegates from Cuyahoga will be seated in the State Convention.

THE KENTUCKY CAMPAIGN.

Opened in Louisville Last Night with a Joint Debate on the Issues.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 19.—The opening of the most vigorous political campaign ever known in the Commonwealth of Kentucky was made at the Auditorium to-night in the presence of 6,000 people, by a joint debate of three hours between Gen. P. Watt Hardin and Col. William O. Bradley, the Democratic and Republican candidates for Governor, respectively.

The assemblage was the most representative that was ever gathered in this State on a political occasion, and the enthusiasm that burst forth during the speaking was such as could only be expected from the most intense partisans. The auditorium was equally divided between Democrats and Republicans, there being about 3,000 representatives of each party present. The vast hall was filled a half hour before the time set for the opening of the debate, and the stage held 400 prominent men of each party, and newspaper men from all over the country. The presence of so many was an indication of the deep interest that is being taken in the campaign in Kentucky.

Mayor Henry S. Tyler presided, introducing the speakers.

Among the prominent politicians present were Gen. Simon Bolivar Buckner and the other candidates for the United States Senate, except Senator Blackburn.

In opening his speech Gen. Hardin said he was not present to answer for himself with cunning, evasive diplomacy, but to do battle boldly and bravely for the principles of Democracy. After reiterating his allegiance to the principles of Democracy, and declaring them necessary to the welfare of this country, he touched lightly upon the financial issues, saying that the Republicans, with an impudence that would be surprising in any other party, claimed that there were divisions in the Democratic ranks over the currency question. There were some who had opinions somewhat different from those expressed by the London agents in this country," said Gen. Hardin. "There was some division of opinion when they came together in the State convention. I was one of them. I plead guilty. I have never evaded a duty or shirked a responsibility. I have boldly uttered and honestly advanced my convictions."

He then, for half an hour, excoriated the record of the Republican Party, speaking only of National affairs. He then said that the act of 1873, demonetizing silver, was an act of treason to our country. "Kentuckians know that every Democrat at the recent State Convention had opinions of his own, and each had dared to express them, and I had mine. They were honest, and I shall not desert them. It has been my principle to do the will of my party and to stand on the platform which it makes, and on that platform I stand. Our platform calls for the coinage of both metals, without discrimination, provided only that the parity of the two metals be maintained. What Kentucky Democrat will not stand on that platform?"

Gen. Hardin said that he would give Col. Bradley due warning that in the course of the joint debate he would give the people proof that there had been gross fraud against the taxpayers in every Republican judicial district in Kentucky except one. At 9:15 o'clock Gen. Hardin finished his speech, hurling charge upon charge against the party which he opposed.

Quay Wins in Wyoming.

TUNKHANNOCK, Penn., Aug. 19.—The Wyoming County Republican Convention, called by the County Committee to elect a delegate to replace Rufus P. Northrop, elected at the Congressional Convention in January, who has refused to act, under instructions of the committee, but who declared for Gilkeson, met here to-day, and twenty out of the twenty-three districts returned Quay delegates. Mayor H. W. Bardwell of Tunkhannock was chosen as delegate, with instructions to support Senator Quay, but with no instructions as to Superior Judge or the Chairmanship of the convention.

The Trestle Sank.

UTICA, N. Y., Aug. 19.—The Montreal express, leaving New-York at 7 P. M. and Utica at 1:25 A. M., and running over the New-York Central and Mohawk lines, was derailed about a mile north of Nehasane about 4:30 this morning by a landslide. No one was killed and no one injured except by receiving slight scratches from broken window glass. The accident occurred where a small stretch is spanned by a trestle about twenty-five feet long. The foundation of the trestle sank under it. Trains were running as usual to-day, passengers being transferred around the trestle.

According to Rule.

TUNKHANNOCK, Penn., Aug. 19.—A number of boys were playing at killing Indians this morning in Nehoopany Township, and nine-year-old Lenford Love was a redskin, and twelve-year-old Fred Doty was a cowboy. According to established rules the young redskin was to die by the hand of the cowboy, and Doty placed a supposedly empty revolver to the mouth of little Love and pulled the trigger. The revolver was loaded. The bullet passed through the child's neck, severing the spinal cord and instantly killing him.

CHINA AGAINST INVESTIGATION

A Shanghai Report that Commissioners to Ku-Cheng May Not Make Inquiries into the Massacre.

SHANGHAI, Aug. 19.—The Mercury of this city states that the Chinese Government has refused to allow the British and American Consule at Foo-Choo to make any inquiries into the massacre of Christians at Ku-Cheng, where they and the other members of the commission of inquiry arrived a few days ago.

LONDON, Aug. 19.—The Times will to-morrow publish a dispatch from Hong-kong, confirming the report of the refusal of the Chinese Government to allow the British and American Consuls to inquire into the Ku-Cheng massacre.

The dispatch adds that the Chinese soldiers are plundering the people, who feel that the foreigners are the cause of their sufferings, and believe that it is necessary to destroy them. Further incendiary placards have been posted in Canton.

BRAVE POLICEMAN LAKE HURT

He Caught a Runaway Horse, but Could Not Hold On and Fell Under the Wheels.

A serious runaway was averted in Broadway yesterday afternoon by the prompt and brave action of Policeman Lake of the Broadway squad, who is noted for his great physical strength. He managed to catch the frightened animal by the bits and in checking its speed so that it was gotten under control, but he was thrown under the wagon, and received injuries that will take him off duty for some time.

The horse, which was harnessed to a delivery wagon, had been left standing at the curbing about half a block above Bleecker Street. It became frightened, and started off at full speed down Broadway. The street crossings and sidewalks were very crowded at the time with workingmen and women, who were returning home.

There was a shout of warning, and men and women crowded precipitately into hallways and stores, or took refuge behind wagons that were hastily driven to the side. The runaway horse swerved from one side of the street to the other, and no one knew where it was going next. Policeman Lake, who had been standing near Bleecker Street, was just about to rush to the centre of the street, in the hope of catching the animal, when it suddenly turned again, and came straight toward the sidewalk. Lake jumped for the bridle, and hung on. The horse turned again, and dragged Lake nearly forty feet. Then he lost his grip, and fell under the wagon. One wheel passed over his body.

The horse had been subdued, however, and was halted by half a dozen men, who seized the bits and lines.

Police Lake's face was bruised and gashed. There were also several severe contusions on his body. His wounds were dressed by a surgeon from St. Vincent's Hospital. He was taken to his home, at 81st Avenue and Green Hill Road, Williamsbridge.

The horse and wagon belonged to F. O. Price, of 172 Fulton Street. The driver could not be found.

MRS. HASWELL DEEPLY IMPLICATED

New Developments in the Case of the Escape of Perry from the Asylum.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Aug. 19.—It is said here to-night that important developments may be expected in the case of Mrs. Haswell, whose name has been mentioned in connection with the bribing of the keeper William E. Hopkins, accused of aiding in the escape of Oliver Curtis Perry from the asylum at Matteawan. District Attorney Wood, W. H. Wood, Hopkins's lawyer, Detectives T. J. Garvey of the American Express Company, and William A. Humphrey of the Hudson River Railroad, worked nearly all of to-day in a private room at the District Attorney's office, trying to get information from Hopkins.

District Attorney Wood said that the result of the conference would not be made known. It is known, however, that Hopkins made a long statement, the result of which will be his discharge from custody, as immunity for turning State's evidence. This conclusion is reached because an application was made for Hopkins's bail to-day, and because, as already stated, Hopkins has been promised immunity by the District Attorney if he would tell the story.

It was learned to-day that on the night of Perry's escape Hopkins was in the village of Matteawan, intoxicated and had to be taken back to the asylum in a carriage. It is believed that he was out for the purpose of placing the pistol and clothes at the Brinckerhoff Lake, but went on a spree instead. District Attorney Wood to-night, when asked if a warrant had been issued for Mrs. Haswell, refused to give any information on the subject.

A TROLLEY CAR THROWS OFF THE TRACK

Its Passengers Were Piled in a Heap When It Struck a Beer Wagon.

A collision between a trolley car and a beer wagon occurred at One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street and Third Avenue at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, in which twenty persons narrowly escaped serious injury.

Car No. 97 was going north at a speed of about ten miles an hour on a clear track. As it neared the corner of One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street, Henry Schultz, who was driving one of David Mayer's big beer wagons, drove across the track in front of it. Motorman Kline put on the brake, but could not stop the car, and it crashed into the rear of the wagon and knocked it against an elevated railroad pillar. The car was thrown clear off the track and across the avenue.

The twenty passengers who were in the car were thrown pell-mell on top of each other, but, luckily, no one was hurt. After a delay of twenty minutes, a rope was attached to the front of the derailed car and to a car on the south-bound track, which solwly backed away and put No. 97 on the rails again.

The passengers were transferred to the next north-bound car, and No. 97 was pushed to the Harlem Bridge, where a broken plug in the motor was repaired. The front of the car was damaged, and the two hind wheels of the wagon were smashed.

Fire at Johns Hopkins University.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 19.—The local observer of the United States Weather Bureau, whose offices are situated on the top floor of the Johns Hopkins University Building, at Druid Hill Avenue and Howard Street, this afternoon found the roof of the building ablaze. An alarm was turned in, while the clerks busied themselves in removing to places of safety the files and valuable documents stored in the office. Four floors of the institution were flooded and many of the valuable scientific instruments were damaged, if not ruined. The university buildings are closed for the Summer, except that portion used by the Weather Bureau. Attaches of the bureau estimate the damage to their apparatus at $5,000; $500 will cover the loss to the building.

Must Come East for Her Money.

CHICAGO, Aug. 19.—Because of technical objections to the city time warrants, authorized by recent act of the Legislature, local banks did not bid for any part of the first $500,000 advertised to be allotted to-day by Comptroller Wetherell. The only bid received was from W. J. Hayes & Son, of Cleveland, for $100,000 at a premium of $470. The Controller expected no response from Chicago bankers, and intimated that they would be disappointed if they were holding to buy the warrants at a discount from the city creditors. He will look to New-York and Boston for buyers of the securities, which he declares are sound in every way.

MAKING VALKYRIE READY

Towed to the Erie Basin and Stripped of Rigging and Spars.

TO GO IN THE DRY DOCK TO-MORROW

The English Yacht Greatly Admired While Anchored in the Bay—Her Big Steel Mast Expected To-day.

It was Valkyrie Day yesterday. The arrival of the English champion had set every one talking, and it is doubtful if the wreck of the Defender would have changed the topic of conversation. The longshoremen and sailors along the river front gave their ideas of the powerful-looking craft that tugged at her anchor off Liberty Island. They liked her appearance, and they said so in plain English. They always like a boat that is beamy, and looks as though she can carry a big spread of canvas, and for this reason they have always favored the American boat.

The yachtsmen went out to see the Valkyrie in their yachts, and they talked scientifically about her lines, her sheer, and her construction. They, too, were favorably impressed with her looks, although some thought she would have to carry an immense spread of canvas to drive her fast enough to beat the Defender.

The Valkyrie does carry an immense canvas spread. It is 1,000 feet larger than the Defender's. Then there were the novices who read about the yachts in the newspapers. They went out on the Staten Island and Liberty Island ferryboats, and talked about the Valkyrie's beam and draught, and her sailors, and Capt. Cranfield, as familiarly as though they had been yachting all their lives.

Thousands inspected the yacht from a distance yesterday, and the general comment of all was "a powerful craft, let's see how she will sail."

The British sailors were up with the sun. They have always been noted for their alertness and speed with which they get through any work they have to do, and this crew is no exception to the rule. Long before colors were made, 8 o'clock, they were working like beavers, and they went about their work, too, as though it was only fun. First of all, the decks were swabbed down and things generally made shipshape. Then came breakfast, after which they transferred all the interior fittings, such as bunks, &c., for the voyage across the ocean, to the City of Bridgeport, which is to be the Valkyrie's tender while she is in this port.

At colors the English Jack was run up at the jigger mast and a new private signal was set at the main. After this it seemed to be one man's constant work to dip the Jack in acknowledgment of the salutes that were given her from passing vessels. One of the first to greet the Valkyrie was Mr. Benedict's steamer Vedette. She ran alongside her and fired a gun at 8:30 o'clock. The British sailors gave a cheer. Then came the tug Assistance, which was going to tow the English steamer Mab of Newcastle into the dry dock. Some one in the pilot house shouted out "Glad to see you here, boys. Going to win?"

"We hope to. We're going to try," was shouted back in chorus by several of the Wivenhoe boys.

As the Mab passed, the crew shouted across the water, "Good luck, Valkyrie, good luck."

And so it went all the morning, and nearly all the afternoon, until she was towed to the Erie Basin.

After breakfast the crew tackled the rigging, and before noon the yacht had only her spars left standing. The Wivenhoe boys never seemed to tire, and the work was got through with marvelous speed. There are forty-two men on board, and they never seem to get in each other's way. These men nearly all come from Wivenhoe, a town on the banks of the River Colne, in England. Wivenhoe is known wherever an English yacht goes is the cradle of the English cutter.

Early in the morning H. Maitland Kersey paid a visit to the Valkyrie. He had a long conference with Capts. Cranford and Sycamore. Then Mr. Kersey went to the Erie Basin and made arrangements to have the Valkyrie put in the dry dock to-morrow. At 4:30 o'clock the tug Pulver towed the yacht to the Erie Basin. She was put under the big sheds, and her mainmast and other spars were lifted out before sunset. To-day the racing spar will be stepped. It will be the Oregon pine stick. Other spars will then be put in position, and by to-night she will begin to look like a racing yacht. On Wednesday morning the Valkyrie will be put in the dry dock. The bottom will be cleaned and smoothed off, and the copper sheathing will be put on. All the sheathing for the Valkyrie is ready, and it was thought that she can be coppered in about one and a half working days. It would take less time ordinarily to do the work, but the best is none too good for the Valkyrie, and the workmanship as well as the metal will be the best.

The steel mast has not arrived yet, but will probably come on the Circassia, which is due to-day. The spar should have come over on the Furnessia last week, but the Messrs. Henderson of Glasgow did not have it ready, and it had to be left behind. The Hendersons guaranteed, however, to have the big mast ready for the next Anchor Line ship leaving Glasgow, and, therefore, Messrs. Kersey and Glennie believe it is on board the Circassia, if it is coming at all.

The steel mast is about 104 feet long, and less than two feet in diameter. It is hollow and strengthened by numerous braces. For a long time it was looked upon as a myth. Such a mast has never been used in a racing yacht, and American yachtsmen are anxious to learn just what value the big steel spar will be. It is expected that it will admit of the English boat's carrying more canvas than the use of the old style mast would permit, and it is known that in its use more than a ton of dead weight is got rid of, but further than that it is impossible to say just what results Lord Dunraven looks for in its use.

It is thought the Valkyrie will be ready for a trial spin before the end of the week, and that she will be ready to meet the Defender in the date set for the first race, Sept. 7. If Lord Dunraven wants the date postponed it will probably be done, but nothing definite will be known on this point until he arrives next week.

Ex-Commodore James D. Smith, Chairman of the America's Cup Committee, yesterday said:

"The matter of the date of the first cup race, provided it is a fixture for Sept. 7, has not been determined. Lord Dunraven, by the conditions agreed upon for the match,

Continued on Page 3.

THREE HUNDRED RUSSIANS KILLED

Barracks at Toola Explode—Investigation Reveals that They Were Undermined —Nihilists Suspected.

LONDON, Aug 19.—The Daily News will to-morrow publish a dispatch from Trieste saying that newspapers there report that an explosion occurred to-day at the artillery barracks at Toola, capital of the Government of that name in Russia.

Three hundred persons are said to have been killed, including many officers. The barracks are a heap of ruins. An examination into the cause of the explosion led to the discovery that the barracks had been undermined everywhere.

Many arrests have been made of persons suspected of being implicated in the outrage, which is supposed to have been the work of Nihilists.

CUENCA'S CONQUEST IS IMMINENT

Gen. Serrano Defeats Gen. Vega at Portete—Alfaro Intends to Liberate Lizarzaburu and Other Officers.

Special Cable Dispatch to The New-York Times.

GUAYAQUIL, Ecuador, via Galveston, Aug. 19.—Forces of the Quito Government led by Gen. Vega have been defeated, and Col. Talbot was killed, in a battle with the patriot forces led by Gen. Serrano, at Portete, near Cuenca. The fall of Cuenca is imminent.

Supreme Chief Eloy Alfaro intends to liberate Lizarzaburu, an emissary of the Quito Government to Gen. Sarasti's army intrusted to check Sarasti's personal ambition, and the other officers captured at Riobamba.

Reports which were telegraphed by the Governor of Tulcan to the Governor of Cuenca that Alfaro's forces had been defeated at Ambato, Aug. 15, were without foundation in fact.

HARMLESS EARTHQUAKE IN PERU

Payta's Reported Seizure Was the Exaggerated Narrative of a Riot Promptly Suppressed by Troops.

Special Cable Dispatch to The New-York Times.

LIMA, Peru, via Galveston, Aug. 19.—An earthquake shocked this and the adjacent provinces to-day, but caused no serious damage.

Cuzco's objection to American missionaries has not developed into any new incidents.

Payta's reported seizure by Guerrillas was the exaggerated narrative of an insignificant affair. There were rioters, who submitted to the Government as soon as troops were sent to enforce its authority.

FIVE PLEASURE SEEKERS DROWNED

The Bodies Recovered—Three Young Ladies Lose Their Lives.

VILLAGE DES AULNAIS, Quebec, Aug. 19.—Five young men, aged fourteen to eighteen years, went out in a light boat yesterday afternoon. Three hours later their bodies were found near land. Their names are David St. Pierre, Amedee E. Pelletier, Edmond Caron, Joseph Morin, and Wilfrid Labrecque. Nothing is known of the accident.

CHATHAM, N. B., Aug. 19.—The steamer Miramichi collided with the Nova Scotia schooner Osceola on the river above Black Brook, the jibboom of the schooner striking the steamer forward of the smokestack, tearing it off and sweeping the upper deck of all its occupants, five young ladies. The crew of the schooner launched a boat quickly, but succeeded in rescuing only two of them, Matilda Stewart of Chatham and Miss McLeod of Newcastle, both of whom were injured. The names of the drowned are Rhoda K. Stewart and Amanda and Maggie Lobban, all of Chatham.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Aug. 19.—The capsizing of a sailboat in the South Shrewsbury River, between Pleasure Bay and Seabright, this afternoon, resulted in the drowning of Jacob Woolley of Avon. His body was recovered. Henr Thiercelin, who was with him, saved himself by holding to one of the sails.

Raiding Bridgeport's Sunday Beer.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Aug. 19.—The local authorities recently decided to stop the sale of beer at the German picnics held in groves just outside the city every Sunday afternoon. They are very much like family gatherings, but the purchase of a ticket entitles the bearer to all the beer he cares to indulge in. Sheriff Doolin and several officers descended upon the German school corporation's picnic at Staedtler's Park yesterday afternoon and seized nine kegs of beer. To-day Liquor Agent Johnson issued a warrant for the arrest of John G. Gerbich and President of the school corporation. He will be prosecuted under a recent decision of the Supreme Court. Mr. Gerbich is one of the most prominent Germans here.

Went Trouting with Jefferson.

BUZZARD'S BAY, Mass., Aug. 19.—The President and Joseph Jefferson left here at 9 o'clock this morning for East Sandwich, where they spent the day at Mr. Jefferson's trout privilege. They did not return until after sunset, and brought with them a fair catch of trout.

BOSTON, Aug. 19.—Mayor Curtis this afternoon received a letter from President Cleveland, in which the President states that he cannot come to Boston in Knights Templars week, owing to previous engagements.

Throat Cut by a Belt.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Aug. 19.—George Stout, aged sixty-five years, a carder employed at Foster & Taylor's Woolen Mills, met with a horrible death at the mill to-night, where the mill hands were working overtime. A rapidly moving belt from an overhead shaft extends down to the wheel of the machine, and, while Stout was reaching around this belt, he fell against it. The sharp edge of the belt cut a gash in his throat from ear to ear, death ensuing within a few minutes.

Politicians Arrested for Burglary.

LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, Aug. 19.—F. E. Purcell, a leading Populist politician of this city, was arrested yesterday on a charge of burglary, and is now in the county jail. The Union station at Lansing and a drug store were broken into and robbed. The warrant for Purcell's arrest was sworn out by Dr. Neeley, owner of the drug store. Purcell was an official in the State penitentiary at Lansing until two weeks ago, when the Republicans put a man in his place.

Prof. Dabney's Appointment.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—W. D. Dabney, Solicitor of Claims for the State Department, has been elected Professor of Common and Statute Law at the University of Virginia, instead of the University of Pennsylvania, as was erroneously reported. He takes the place of the late Prof. John B. Minor, who held the position for fifty years.

A New-Jersey Hotel Burned.

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 19.—Sam Barry's Punch Bowl Hotel, on Bloomfield Avenue, near Bloomfield, was burned a little before midnight last night. All the inmates escaped in their night clothes. The building was formerly the Dunn mansion. The damage will be very large.

SALOON MEN PENITENT

Admit Their Guilt Before the Recorder.

GIVE WAY UNDER THE LAW

Practical Surrender as Made by Their Lawyer.

FIFTY GUILTY IN SPECIAL SESSIONS

Paid the Fines for Excise Violation Rather than Have the Cases Transferred.

PUSHING THE COURT PROSECUTIONS

Light Fines in General Sessions and a Promise that the Laws Will Be Strictly Obeyed.

The saloon forces have surrendered. The prompt justice meted out to them in Recorder Goff's court, and the consequent failure to overburden that tribunal, have broken the defiant spirit of the liquor sellers, and, through their counsel, they yesterday formally gave way and appealed for mercy.

The surrender came early in the day before Recorder Goff, in the Court of General Sessions, when Bernard McGarry, a bartender of 343 West Tenth Street, was arraigned for trial. McGarry had his case transferred from the Court of Special Sessions, with hundreds of others, on Aug. 6 last. He was indicted for the sale and exposure of liquors on Sunday, and his case was the first to be called yesterday. Frederick B. House, counsel for the Liquor Dealers' Association, represented the defendant.

"I want to announce," said Mr. House, when McGarry had taken his place before the Recorder, "that this defendant desires to withdraw his plea of 'not guilty,' and plead 'guilty.'"

There was nothing so very remarkable in this, as there had been other similar pleas, and no one paid any particular attention to Mr. House's remarks. But the lawyer's next statement was somewhat more interesting, and the people in the courtroom began to prick up their ears.

"McGarry admits," said Mr. House, "that there was an exposure of liquors for sale, and he desires me to express his regrets to your Honor for his violation of the law. He also promises that he will hereafter obey the law strictly."

"Now, I am glad to hear you say that, Mr. House," interrupted the Recorder. "I am glad to hear that the saloon men mean to obey the law; that they will cease their defiant opposition. It is the only sensible thing for them to do."

By this time there was a dense crowd in front of the rail. It had been noised about the building that something unusual was about to happen, and people pushed into the courtroom from all directions in the hope of hearing a formal declaration of the saloon keepers' position in the excise fight. They were not disappointed. Moving a step closer to the Recorder, Mr. House offered what was generally accepted as the formal surrender of his clients. He said:

"The saloon keepers, for the most part, are poor men. The popular supposition is that a saloon proprietor coins wealth rapidly, but that belief is not in accordance with the facts. They have a hard time to make a living. Many are on the verge of bankruptcy. The Sunday trade has always been the principal part of their revenue.

"If trade was poor during the week, the saloon proprietors expected to recuperate by the large Sunday business. Do you wonder that they should venture something to save themselves from bankruptcy? Enough was usually taken in on Sunday to pay a large part of the week's expenses.

"Now, under this strict and unexpected enforcement of the law the saloon keepers are driven to the verge of bankruptcy. Nine-tenths of them are trembling in the balance, and must either get out of the business or run into debt until their places are sold over their heads.

"But they realize that nothing is to be gained hereafter by violating the law. It only means additional loss, greater poverty, and they have concluded, wisely concluded, in my opinion, to give up the struggle, and hereafter they will obey the law strictly."

Everybody had followed this speech with the closest interest. The Recorder, especially, had lost not a word of it, and the expression of his face showed plainly that he was pleased.

"That is a frank, manly statement, Mr. House," he said, when the lawyer finished, "and I think your clients will find you have served their interests in making it. Of course, the question of the saloon

plead guilty in face of this pleased Recorder Goff even more than McGarry's case.

"Keegan," said the Recorder, "I confess I am pleased to receive your plea. I am glad that you did not go on the stand and commit perjury! In consideration of your good common sense in not fighting this case I will let you off, too, with a small penalty. I will fine you $30."

It was Keegan's turn to look pleased, and Mr. House seized the opportunity of putting in another good word for the saloon keepers, in anticipation of the fact that a great number must come before the Recorder later in the week for pleading.

"It has been said," declared Mr. House, "that the liquor dealers desired to swamp this court by transferring to it shoals of excise cases. I hope your Honor will not believe that. I have had no such point in view as counsel to the men, and as far as the Central Liquor Dealers' Association is concerned, I can say that no such concerted movement was contemplated. I have represented that body for years, and during that time they never expressed such a feeling.

"The majority of that organization is in favor of upholding the laws. This is especially so as they wish to enlist public sentiment so as to obtain relief during the meeting of the next Legislature. So far as the Excise Committee and the Executive Committee are concerned, they never took any action looking to such a movement.

"Of course, there are individual members in every organization for whose actions the whole organization cannot vouch.

"When the question was raised in the association to transfer the cases from Special Sessions many prominent members said they would not approve of the transfers being made by concerted action. They said if individual members wished to have their cases transferred, well and good, but there should be no concert of action."

The Recorder did not look exactly convinced by this address, but he smiled good naturedly, and said:

"I will accept your statement in this matter, and hope it expresses the true feelings of your clients. There certainly is no excuse for their avoiding trial in the Court of Special Sessions. I have looked over the records of that court, and I find that there has been a large number of acquittals. This shows that the saloon men have had fair trials and fair treatment in that court. That is the court designated by the Legislature for the disposition of excise cases."

This ended the excise business before the Recorder for the day. There were three other cases on the calendar, those of James Ryan, Bartholomew McDonald, and William F. Braun.

Ryan's case was sent back to Special Sessions on his own application, and the other two cases were put off until to-morrow, as the policemen who are to prosecute are out of town on vacation.

FIFTY ADMITTED THEIR GUILT.

Court of Special Sessions Kept Busy Accepting Saloon Men's Pleas.

While the saloon keepers were formally knuckling under before Recorder Goff, in General Sessions, yesterday, their surrender in the Court of Special Sessions was even more eager and sweeping, if possible.

In fifty cases for Sunday violations the men arraigned at the bar pleaded guilty as fast as the Justices could accept their pleas.

In forty-eight of these cases the defendants were fined $75 each. William Sauter, whose case was more aggravated, had to pay $100, and Diedrich Mayer, a chronic offender, was mulcted in $150.

Never before in the history of any court was so much money received for fines. The chief clerk's desk looked like the cashier's department of a big banking house, most of the men paying the fines on the spot. The total collections for the day footed up $3,200.

Eight defendants in addition did not respond, and their bonds of $200 in each case were declared forfeited. The names of these eight, for whom bench warrants were issued, are George Lange, Patrick McInerney, Jaela Manzano, Frederick Hugnes, Stanley Leslie, Anthony Hermonny, Daniel Broderick, and George Tressel.

In seven cases where the men stood trial there were acquittals, and in twelve cases the sentences were suspended.

Frank McGlew, in whose case sentence was suspended, pleaded that his business had been ruined by the police.

"I have already paid two fines," he said, "and if the Court will suspend sentence in this case I will get out of the liquor business. There is no use struggling any longer."

Sentence was suspended in the case of Timothy Shea, bartender for Mrs. Coffe, a widow. She said she was too poor to pay his fine, and that since her husband's death her only means of support was the saloon.

Altogether, the Justices of the Special Sessions Court felt very well satisfied with the day's work.

APPEAL IN THE MULLINS CASE.

District Attorney Fellows Holds that He Should Be Punished.

The application of Dennis Mullins for a certificate of reasonable doubt was argued yesterday before Judge Beekman, in the Supreme Court.

Abraham Goldzier appeared for Mullins and Col. Fellows spoke in opposition.

Mullins was the pioneer in the saloon keepers' movement to block, as alleged, the Court of General Sessions. It was his prompt conviction and sentenee to thirty days' imprisonment, besides a fine of $250, that first brought dismay to the ranks of the saloon men.

Mullins is now serving out his time in the Tombs. He wants to get out on bail, pending an appeal of his case, and therefore applied to the Supreme Court for a certificate of reasonable doubt. The case is of special importance, as it involves the question of the guilt of a saloon keeper in a case where his bartenders violate the law in his absence.

Mr. Goldzier, in opening the argument, said that Mullins had been found guilty before Recorder Goff entirely upon the record of conviction of his two barkeepers. This record upon the trial of Mullins, the District Attorney had claimed, was prima facie proof against Mullins, while the latter was obliged to show that his barkeepers were not guilty.

This record was the only proof that had been presented to show that Mullins had been guilty of any violation of law. One of the barkeepers in his examination stated that he had made the sales of liquors on his own responsibility. The other charge against Mullins was for exposing liquors for sale in violation of the law.

The lawyer insisted that the record of the conviction of the barkeepers had nothing to do with the charge against Mullins, and that he could not have prevented them from pleading guilty to the charge which was made against them. He also claimed that the Recorder had committed an error in refusing to allow him to introduce evidence as to his client's innocence, and had also erred in his charge to the jury.

He cited a number of decisions to show that every participant is a principal in crime, and as such his guilt must be established separately and independently, and relying upon those cases, he insisted that the mere fact that Mullins barkeepers had been convicted was not sufficient to prove that Mullins himself was guilty of any crime.

Col. Fellows, in opposition, said that the excise law was an important law to the community at large, and that where a law was challenged it was always important to know whether it would be enforced.

"As to my attitude on this law," the Colonel said, "it is well known. I believe the law should be materially modified. But that is a question of individual opinion. The law stands there the same as the law respecting larceny and murder. It stands there by competent authority. It stands there placed upon the statute books by the act of the Legislature, and just as long as it stands there and an open attempt is made to defy its provisions and challenge its restrictions, just so long shall the law be enforced, until the sentiment of the community shall become so corrupt and debased that it will be useless to enforce it longer.

"This case of itself was not significant, but there was a very broad principle involved in it, which will either tend to its enforcement or make it a scorn and reproach upon the statute books. Mullins obtained his license upon the condition that he would observe certain conditions and obligations, and the only question before the court was whether a saloon keeper could disregard these obligations, which the law imposed upon him, and defend himself upon the sole plea that he was not present when the violation occurred.

"Mullins was the proprietor of the place, was the keeper of the keys, had given them to his barkeeper, and had received all the money for the liquor which had been sold on Sunday, in violation of the law.

"Mullins, as the proprietor, was fully responsible for the acts of his barkeeper. The record of their conviction was introduced for the purpose of proving that there had been a violation of the excise law at the place, and not to prove Mullins's guilt.

"It is absurd to say that a saloon keeper might stand on the sidewalk and laugh at the police officers while his place was open in flagrant violation of the law. It was not sufficient for Mullins to say that it had not been proved he knew anything of what was going on in his place, or that he was not there, and had simply turned over the keys to the barkeeper. It is not likely that the barkeeper would do anything unless under the instructions of his employer. The principal should be held equally liable with the employe."

Col. Fellows concluded by saying that Mullins was chargeable with a violation of the law, just as a police Captain should be chargeable for the maintenance of notorious houses in his precinct. Judge Beekman reserved his decision.

Augustus Elder, the bartender, who, like Mullins, is serving a thirty days' sentence for violating the Sunday excise laws, also intends to appeal. His counsel, F. B. House, yesterday obtained an order from Judge Beekman, in the Supreme Court, directing the District Attorney to show cause to-day why a certificate of reasonable doubt should not issue.

Elder was the bartender for Herman Von Heine, at Fifty-second Street and Ninth Avenue. He was convicted last Friday and sentenced to thirty days in prison, without, however, being compelled to pay a fine in addition.

HASTENING TRANSFERRED CASES.

Work in the General Sessions to be Advanced by the Recorder.

The work of clearing up the excise cases in General Sessions will be pushed harder than ever, beginning to-morrow. There will be a steady grist hereafter, as the cases transferred from Special Sessions have begun to pour in from the clerks of that court, who have just caught up with the work.

Fifty-nine cases in which transfers were granted reached the District Attorney's office yesterday. They were turned over to Assistant District Attorney McManus, who will present them to the Grand Jury to-day, and indictments in the cases sustained by proper evidence will be handed down to-morrow or Thursday and placed on the calendar at once.

In the meantime work will be begun in eighteen cases in which indictments were found yesterday. They were at once placed on the calendar, and the indicted men will be called for trial on Thursday. Under the law they have forty-eight hours after the cases are put on the calendar before they can be compelled to go to trial. Otherwise the men would be called to-day or to-morrow. The list of those indicted yesterday is as follows:

Edward Flynn, 320 Tenth Avenue; Samuel Erdrich, 33 Monroe Street; Michael Dugan, 122 Varick Street; Peter Caffrey, 307 Third Avenue; Patrick Cummings, 41 Monroe Street; John Corbin, 113 West Street; Andrew Langan, 244 Ninth Avenue; Richard Helbig, 737 Seventh Avenue; John Fogarty, 358 Third Avenue; Francis Grady, 440 Third Avenue; Charles Giegerich, West Broadway and Third Street; C. A. McGinley, 44 East Fifty-ninth Street; Frank McCatrhy, 679 Greenwich Avenue; Anton Sycora, 541 East Seventy-second Street; Patrick Kelley, 427 West Sixteenth Street; Henry Cassidy, 129 Greenwich Avenue; James J. Walsh, 129 Greenwich Avenue; John Shortell, 24 Varrick Street.

Recorder Goff had a conference in court yesterday with Clerk McDonald of Special Sessions and Assistant District Attorney McManus about excise matters. The conference was to adopt means for a more speedy preparation of the papers in transferred excise cases.

Formal application in sixteen excise cases for transfer from Special to General Sessions was made to the Recorder during the day.

BEFORE THE CITY MAGISTRATES.

Some of the Excise Prisoners Plead Guilty, Others Held for Trial.

There were comparatively few excise cases before the Magistrates in the police courts yesterday. A considerable number of the prisoners had nothing to say in defense, and pleaded guilty. A few were released on the ground that the policemen had exceeded their authority in their attempts to obtain evidence, or had not obtained ample proof for conviction.

Louis Brommer, proprietor of Union Park, at One Hundred and Thirty-third Street and Willis Avenue, was arraigned before Magistrate Wentworth in the Morrisania Police Court yesterday. There were two charges against him for violation of the excise law, and one against George Steinhauser, his bartender.

Brommer made a contract last January with the Stamstadler Volksfest, to give them the use of the park for a three days' festival, beginning last Saturday, the consideration being $600. When the excise crusade began Brommer saw his danger and offered the society $200 to annul the contract. It refused, and 5,000 people gathered at the park Sunday afternoon. The society purchased fifty kegs of beer, which were tapped and drinks were distributed free. Detective Kelly of Acting Inspector McCullagh's staff, bought a glass of beer from Steinhauser and placed him under arrest.

Detectives later in the day were given beer by Brommer, who was arrested twice. On one complaint he was released on bail, but was locked up on the second arrest. Brommer had nothing to say yesterday morning, but pleaded guilty, and was held in $100 bail for trial on each charge.

Steinhauser said the beer he sold Kelly was Weissbeer. The policeman swore that it was lager beer, and Steinhauser was held in the same amount of bail for trial.

Andreas Bolden, who lives on Jonnson Avenue, Spuyten Duyvil, did excise duty Sunday. Opposite him Bernard Gross keeps a saloon and grocery store. Bolden early in the morning went to the back door of Gross's saloon with a flask and asked to have it filled, saying that his wife was ill. Gross gave him the liquor and refused to take any money for it. Then Bolden went to the King's Bridge Police Station and demanded the saloon keeper's arrest. Capt. Ryan had no alternative, and locked Gross up. Bolden told of his experience to Magistrate Wentworth yesterday. He was advised by the Magistrate that his act was thoroughly contemptible. Gross was held for trial.

Magistrate Kudlich, in the Yorkville Police Court, yesterday discharged Thomas Lee, bartender in John McDonnell's saloon, 555 West Fifty-seventh Street, and reprimanded the policeman who made the arrest. The policeman said he saw some one hand a can to the bartender through the door. He tried to enter, and the door was slammed, catching his foot. The men inside the saloon threw their weight against the door and held him captive for more than ten minutes. Another policeman came, the door was forced open and Lee was arrested. There were nine men in the saloon. Lee pleaded he was entertaining his friends who were in the eve of going to Europe. Magistrate Kudlich said the policeman had exceeded his authority and had no right to enter a saloon unless he saw the law violated. Magistrate Kudlich also refused to entertain a charge of assault.

John McCleary, proprietor of a saloon at 490 Seventh Avenue, Thomas Barry, his barkeeper, and William Winston, a negro employed to watch the door, were arraigned before Magistrate Brann in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday, and held for trial in $100 bail each. Winston and Barry were also fined $10 each for resisting the policeman who entered the saloon by the side door to make the arrests.

Michael Sheehan, who was arrested Sunday for "tipping off" John Wright's saloon, at Oak and Oliver Streets, while Detective Cavanagh of the Central Office was securing the neighborhood for excise violations, was arraigned before Magistrate Cornell in the Tombs Police Court.

Morris Tekulsky told Magistrate Cornell that he himself had sent Sheehan to "tip off" Wright.

"It made no difference to me," said Tekulsky, "whether Wright was doing business or not, and I consider that I had a perfect right to act as I did."

"Technically, Sheehan is not guilty of disorderly conduct," said Magistrate Cornell, "but morally he is. I discharge him."

Mary McDonald, sixty years old, lives in a little shanty in Hudson Park, Spuyten Duyvel, and keeps what the police call a "Hole in the Wall," where drinks can be bought when the police arenot about. She has no license and has defied the police for more than a year. At noon yesterday, Policeman McHugh of the Kingsbridge Police Station, went to the shanty in citizen's clothes and asked for a drink. He was invited into a dingy kitchen, and was there served with a glass of beer and a pint of whisky. When he went away he took Mrs. McDonald with him and locked her up. McHugh showed the bottle of whisky to the Magistrate in court, and Mrs. McDonald was held in $100 bail for trial.

Magistrate Brann yesterday afternoon issued warrants for nine persons accused of violating the excise law Sunday, on evidence obtained by stool pigeons. He said he had issued warrants only against persons who were actually found selling liquor, and not against saloon owners whose bartenders were caught violating the law. He based his action on a recent decision by Magistrate Simms.

TRANSFERS ARE IN QUESTION.

Authority of Judge Beekman Brought into the Argument.

Assistant District Attorney Oliver, in the Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, before Judge Beekman, to whom a number of applications was made for the transfer of the trial of cases for the violation of the excise laws from the Court of Special Sessions to the Court of General Sessions, raised the point that Judge Beekman, having been duly elected a Judge of the Superior Court, had no right to entertain or pass upon such applications while he was sitting as a Judge of the Supreme Court.

Judge Beekman conceded that there was some question in his mind as to whether or not the point was a good one, and he promised to consider it.

Although Judge Beekman was elected last year as a Judge of the Superior Court, he has been sitting as a Judge of the Supreme Court, by assignment of the Governor, ever since the first of the year. The law provides that the excise cases may be transferred from the Court of Special Sessions to the Court of General Sessions by a Judge of the Supreme Court.

ARREST OF HERMAN SULZER.

Proprietor of the Harlem River Park Brought into the Excise Pale.

Herman Sulzer, proprietor of Sulzer's Harlem River Park, Second Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, was arrested yesterday afternoon, in the Criminal Court Building, for violating the excise law. He was indicted by the Grand Jury only a little while before the arrest was made. Recorder Goff fixed his bail at $300. Michael Kennedy, proprietor of a saloon opsite the Criminal Court Building, furnished bail.

Mr. Sulzer, just previous to his arrest, had been at the District Attorney's office to find out when his bar tender, who was arrested several weeks ago for violating the excise law at Sulzer's Park, was going to be tried.

Mr. Sulzer has been selling a liquid on Sundays that he claims does not contain enough alcohol to bring it under the classification of beer.

Brooklyn's Bad Showing Sunday.

The following table shows the number of arrests made in Brooklyn on Sunday, and also the number of arrests for intoxication:

Precinct.	Whole Number of Arrests.	Arrests for Intoxication.
First	8	7
Second	12	10
Third	1	1
Fourth	1	1
Fifth	5	3
Sixth	2	0
Seventh	6	4
Eighth	4	2
Ninth	2	0
Tenth	7	4
Eleventh	23	19
Twelfth	0	0
Thirteenth	0	0
Fourteenth	1	1
Fifteenth	6	5
Sixteenth	2	1
Seventeenth	3	2
Seventeenth sub	2	0
Eighteenth	6	4
Nineteenth	3	3
Twentieth	1	1
Twenty-first	5	1
Twenty-second	1	1
Twenty-third	0	0
Twenty-fourth	18	12
Twenty-fourth sub	0	0
Twenty-fifth	1	1
Twenty-fifth sub	0	0
Central Office	1	0
Total	121	82

Praise for Recorder Goff.

Recorder Goff was much pleased yesterday by the receipt of two letters commending his action in the excise cases. One was as follows:

John W. Goff, Recorder, Court of General Sessions, New-York City.

Dear Sir: At the regular monthly meeting of the Thirty-fourth Assembly District organization of the City Vigilance League, held on Saturday, Aug. 17, in the North New-York Congregational Church, One Hundred and Forty-third Street and Willis Avenue, it was unanimously adopted that we tender you our grateful appreciation of the manner in which you have pronounced judgment upon conspirators and violators of the excise law. We do not desire to thank you for doing your duty, but under the circumstances named we do heartily indorse your actions which will meet with the approval of all good citizens. Yours very respectfully,

AUGUST W. ABBOTT, General Secretary.

The other letter was signed "A Bartender" and expressed the writer's gratitude to the Recorder for holding the proprietors of saloons responsible where excise violations occur.

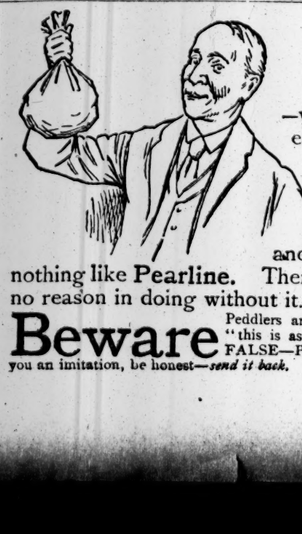
Legality of Court Not Questioned.

Justice O'Brien, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday granted a certificate of reasonable doubt in the case of Thomas Curran, the saloon keeper of 286 West Street. Curran was arrested on July 18, charged with assault on Charles Jones, a colored laborer, and also with violating the excise laws. He was tried and convicted in the Court of Special Sessions of selling liquor between the hours of 1 and 5 o'clock in the morning.

It was upon this application that the question was raised as to the legality of the act creating the new Court of Special Sessions, but Justice O'Brien does not pass upon that question at all in his decision. He simply holds that the prisoner is entitled to the certificate of reasonable doubt. This will prevent the execution of the sentence of one year's imprisonment in the penitentiary. The appeal cannot be heard before the October term of the Supreme Court.

Want the Belts Removed.

A petition is being circulated asking the Mayor to request the Commissioner of the Department of Street Cleaning to have the street sweepers work without belts around their uniforms during warm weather.



There's Money In It

—washing with Pearline. There's ease and comfort in it, too, and safety. There's wear saved on every thing washed; there's work saved in every thing you do. There's no time wasted, and little time spent. There's nothing like Pearline. There's no harm if you use it, there's no reason in doing without it.

Beware Peddlers and some unscrupulous grocers will tell you, "this is as good as" or "the same as Pearline." IT'S FALSE—Pearline is never peddled, if your grocer send you an imitation, be honest—*send it back.* 289 JAMES PYLE, New York.

FOUND SALOONS CLOSED

What Commissioner Roosevelt Says of His Tour of the City.

HAD DOUBT ABOUT A FEW PLACES

He Noted 700 Resorts, but Feels Confident that the Sunday Law Was Carefully and Studiously Enforced.

President Theodore Roosevelt of the Police Department was asked by a reporter for The New-York Times yesterday about his excise tour on Sunday. Mr. Roosevelt said:

"The stories published in two of the morning newspapers in this city which are hostile to me, to the effect that the excise law was not enforced yesterday, are absolute lies, and I have proved them to be such by personal observation. I wanted to see for myself exactly the state of affairs, and I took with me a friend who is an impartial and disinterested observer. We made a pretty thorough canvass of the city, and I tell you that the excise law was never so well enforced in this city as it was yesterday. The law has been pretty well enforced since the present Board of Police went into office, but it never was enforced as well as it was yesterday, and this enforcement of the law will continue, for we are in this movement for keeps.'

"Wherever there was a doubt as to a saloon being closed, we put it down as doing business. I went through portions of the Twenty-fifth, Twenty-third, Twenty-first, Eighteenth, Fourteenth, Thirteenth, Eighth, Sixth, Fourth, Second, Fifteenth Nineteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-second, Twenty-fourth, and Twenty-sixth Precincts, and I took careful note of over 700 saloons. Six hundred and eighty-four were shut and not doing business, the great majority of them having the curtains up so that you could see right into the bar.

"There were forty-four saloons which I considered as doubtful. Nobody was entering these forty-four saloons, but their blinds were not drawn so that one could see through into the bar, and there were men hanging around in the neighborhood.

"Doubtless some of them were really closed, while others were doing a precarious business on the sly. In but three instances was I sure the saloons were open. In each case there were lookouts on watch, and occasionally two or three men would be admitted into some adjacent hallway, through which I believed that entrance was obtained to the saloon. In each of these cases I reported to the station house and had a policeman, either in uniform or plain clothes, to stop the business. During the day I saw but one drunken man and but one 'growler.'

"I think that it is perfectly safe to say we yesterday put a stop to about 99 per cent. of the illegal drinking in saloons. From all accounts, we succeeded better yesterday than on any previous Sunday, but we have done well on the previous Sundays, too. I doubt if there has been a single Sunday since we began that we have not put a stop to about 90 per cent. of the drinking in saloons. In short, we have closed the saloons to all intents and purposes, and that is all there is to it.

"Incidentally, I would like to remark upon the orderliness of the city yesterday. People who portray New-York citizens as a disorderly mob clamoring to be allowed to break the law so that they can get liquor on Sundays do them an injustice. The stories printed by some of the newspapers about the general failure of the police to close the saloons on Sundays have been comically untrue.

"As a matter of fact, saloons in New-York are practically closed on Sunday, and though they were open better yesterday than ever before, they have been as a whole kept well closed ever since the end of June. Moreover, we have achieved our ends without resorting to the measures I feared we would have to take.

"As a whole, the police force has behaved well and is entitled to credit. We have had to punish a few of the officers, both of high and low degree, and have had to warn a few others, but the great majority have loyally seconded the efforts of the Commissioners.

"Once for all, the saloon keepers may as well understand that there will be no let up in the fight. The saloons are closed and they have got to stay closed. The few exceptions are among the small fry. Yesterday I found every big saloon, every saloon owned by the old-time man with a 'pull,' shut tight. Callahan's was shut, Murphy's was shut, Slevin's was shut—all of them were shut. Already the rich saloon keeper with a big political influence, who kept open in defiance of the law, is a thing of the past in New-York City.

"I went in person yesterday to see a dozen saloons concerning which I have repeatedly received anonymous letters saying they were open. I found them all closed. We have found that it does not pay to take the time to investigate anonymous complaints about illegal liquor selling. Hereafter I shall pay no heed to anonymous letters reciting alleged violations of this law."

Mr. Roosevelt was asked whether the non-interference by the police with restaurants where drinks are sold with meals, but which have not a hotel license, was not a departure from the general policy of enforcing the law.

"We have that matter under advisement," said the Commissioner, "and as soon as we get a legal opinion for which we are waiting, we will take definite action. There is a point in the law touching these restaurants which we are not clear on. I will not tell you what it is, for I do not want our action forestalled. But we will take it up when we come to it. The chief reason for our success is that we do not bite off more than we can chew, and we propose to continue in our course of enforcing the law despite all criticisms and in spite of all obstacles that may be thrown in our path."

SAVED WHEN DRIFTING OUT TO SEA

Mr. Schwammerkrug Was Not Able to Row Against Wind and Tide.

A party of South Beach excursionists, consisting of Richard Schwammerkrug and two young women, who would not give their names, hired a boat at the beach at 10:30 o'clock yesterday morning and rowed out from the shore. A strong wind was blowing, and when Schwammerkrug attempted to row to land he found he could make no headway against the wind and the strong ebb tide.

He struggled hard, but to no purpose, and the boat was slowly carried to the southward, past Hoffman and Swinburne Islands.

Col. Arnold, the Superintendent of Swinburne Island, noticed the plight of the excursionists, and sent his boatman to their assistance. The latter finally succeeded in towing them back to Swinburne Island, where they were made comfortable, and had their clothes dried.

When the Quarantine tug visited Swinburne Island, the excursionists were taken to the Boarding Station on Staten Island, and from there went home.

Schwammerkrug is in the export commission business in Wall Street; one of the young women lives in Brooklyn, and the other in Hoboken. Beyond a thorough fright and a slight wetting they were uninjured.

A Lizard in the Milk.

From The Utica Herald.

Mrs. Catharine Balch of 360 Jay Street had a peculiar and disagreeable experience several days ago. Every morning she receives a pint of milk from a Yorkville milk peddler. One morning last week she used a part of it in cooking and allowed the remainder to stand until afternoon in a covered glass jar. Then she had occasion to pour all the milk from the jar. In doing so she discovered a poisonous lizard swimming in the milk. The animal was three inches long. Mrs. Balch notified the milk dealer of her discovery, and asked for damages. Later the matter was placed in the hands of an attorney.

Turned the Water on the Live Wire.

From The Pittsburg (Penn.) Bulletin.

A Beaver Falls boy, while playfully irrigating a trolley wire, received a shock and a lesson that he will not soon forget. Other boys, and some men with boyish instincts, should remember that when a stream of water, projected from a hose nozzle held in the hand strikes a "live" wire, a "short circuit" is made for the electric current. Water is a good conductor, whether it is in motion or at rest, and the subtle fluid will find its way to the ground in a way to startle and possibly injure severely the holder of the hose.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

Do not be deceived by infringements of name, package or cigarette.

THE ONLY GENUINE SWEET CAPORAL CIGARETTES

Bear the fac simile signature of Kinney Bros

on the package and on each cigarette.

TAKE NONE WITHOUT.

A NEW HOME FOR FRIENDLESS GIRLS

Quarters Opened in Fourteenth Street by the Rescue Band.

The first practical step toward reclaiming wayward and friendless girls of that portion of the city lying between Fourteenth and Thirty-fourth Streets was made last night, when the New-York Rescue Band opened an establishment at 208 East Fourteenth Street, to be known as the Girls' Club and Industrial Home.

This organization has done effective work for some years at its mission in Doyers Street, and by persistent efforts, has changed the complexion of Chinatown. The band believes that the new work will be even more successful and far-reaching in its results.

The method of work at the home will be unique. The managers wish it understood that it is not a mission, although the religious feature is a prominent one. The primary object of the home is to afford social life among the girls and the persons who have volunteered to work in their behalf. Several members of the Rescue Band have been for years working in the "Tenderloin" and other districts, and the experience gained has led them to depart from the conventional ways of other missions.

At the Fourteenth Street home the first consideration will be attract girls by offering to them opportunities to improve their minds, and at the same time to learn some industry if they choose to lead a different life. For this purpose the second and third floors of the house have been fitted up as reading rooms and parlors, where the visitors may amuse themselves at games or at the piano. The house has five stories, and has been leased for five years. The rent, amounting to $1,500, has been subscribed by A. W. Dennett, the well-known restaurant proprietor. The building adjoining has been bought and will eventually be turned into a dormitory.

The rented building has been completely renovated and fitted up from top to bottom for the objects in view. On the first floor are the business office, a private conference room, and a room for religious services. The second floor comprises two compartments, half parlor, half library, charmingly fitted up with handsome rugs, chairs, pictures, and library tables, where may be found many papers and magazines. On the third floor will be taught dressmaking, stenography, and other industries, which will enable the girls to support themselves. The fourth and fifth floors are devoted to bedrooms, which have been fixed up most tastily.

Two matrons will be put in charge immediately, and hereafter the home will be open at all hours of the day and night to the girls who are brought in by the workers for the home or who enter in of their own accord.

At the present time there are about fifty of these workers, who go out every night throughout the streets, saloons, and concert halls of the "Tenderloin," and invite wayward girls to spend a few hours at the home.

On one occasion last week, before the place was entirely fitted up, it was visited by sixty girls, who had accepted the invitation of Superintendent Gould to inspect the new quarters. Each evening from 8 to 8:30 o'clock a prayer meeting will be held in the room devoted to that purpose.

The officers of the New-York Rescue Band are: President—A. W. Dennett; Secretary—Dr. S. E. Furr; Treasurer and Superintendent of the Fourteenth Street work—H. W. Gould; General Superintendent of Rescue Work—Gen. B. Booth; Superintendent of Doyers Street Mission—J. W. Earl.

NO NEW STRIKES BY GARMENT MAKERS

Much Uneasiness, However, in the Cloak Trade.

No new strikes were reported among the cloakmakers up to last night.

The cloakmakers are intent on reorganizing their trade. There is much discontent among them, and a general strike is deemed probable. They say that the many manufacturers are holding back work for some unknown reason. Over 400 cloakmakers who went on strike yesterday in the shop of Freeman Brothers, at Prince Street and Broadway, were ordered back by Secretary Rosenberg because they had not the required permission. Sixty men who were locked out Saturday by the D. Black Cloak Company, Grand Street and Broadway, also went back to work to-day at higher wages.

Twenty contractors out of 200 in the vest-making trade have come to terms with the strikers and signed the new agreement.

At a mass meeting of the Pants Makers' Union, in New Irving Hall, in Broome Street, last night, it was stated that 250 out of 250 contractors have yielded to the strikers' terms.

About 5,000 children went back to work yesterday making jackets, their strike having been declared off.

At a meeting of the Knee-Pants Makers' Union, in Walhalla Hall, last night, the speakers urged that there be no strike until the manufacturers could be heard from.

Homers and Carrier Pigeons.

From The Chicago Journal.

The homer and the carrier are both brilliant fliers, but the homer is the speedier bird and better fitted for long distances. The homer has the widest-spread wings of all pigeons, and can sail for an enormous distance through midair. Is it also considerably lighter than the carrier and is possessed of more phenomenal powers of endurance, having been known to fly 800 miles without alighting. On a clear day, with a good sky and favorable wind, 400 miles is an admirable record, although 500 miles a day is the goal of every pigeon-flier's ambition. A bird that can perform this remarkable feat is worth at least $100, and may be valued at $500 if it is capable of a better record. The bird's gameness, stamina, and speed reach their highest point of excellence at three and four years of age, which is the natural prime of life for a flier. After they have passed their prime they deteriorate in a scarcely noticeable degree, and at ten or twelve years of age are still good for the shorter distances.

A Bad Year for Homing Pigeons.

From The Chicago Journal.

Flying fanciers and homing pigeons have had a hard season of it this year. It is estimated that out of 5,000 birds liberated in different parts of the country only 800 have returned home, the great loss being principally on account of bad weather. No such disastrous year has been experienced in the history of the sport in America. Time and again this season the liberators have wired to the home matchers that the birds had set out under a fine sky with a favorable wind, and the birds have encountered severe storms or bad weather when 100 or 200 miles out. Hundreds of old stagers that have been out in all kinds of weather and who were counted on to come through almost anything in the way of a storm, have disappeared entirely in long flies this Summer, and their owners have watched in vain for their return and scanned the newspapers for weeks to learn of their being found.

Late Shipping News.

SS Obdam, (Dutch,) Capt. Pousen, from Rotterdam, with mdse. and passengers to Funch, Edye & Co. Passed in at Sandy Hook at 1:15 A. M.

ESCAPED PAYING WATER TAXES

Register Johnson Says Parts of Many Buildings Have Been Cut Off from Main Meters Without Notice to Him.

Columbus O. Johnson, the Water Register, sent a letter to Commissioner Brookfield of the Department of Public Works yesterday, in which he made complaint that in several cases where buildings had been fully supplied with meters and the owner had afterward applied to have the upper portion of the house cut off from the main meter, expecting to pay the usual water rates for the upper portions, such permits had been granted by the Commissioner himself or by the Engineering Bureau without notice having been given to the Water Register's Bureau.

This has resulted in the upper portions of such buildings escaping water taxes, as the records in the Water Register's office simply showed that the whole building was supplied with meters, and the Water Register had no knowledge that the upper portion of the house had been cut off from the main meter, and should have been charged for.

This condition existed particularly in the case of buildings with stores on the first floor. The water tax was paid on what was used in the store, and nothing at all was paid for what was used in the stories above.

To prevent this sort of thing in the future, Mr. Johnson asks that no permits to disconnect a part of the building from the water meter be granted, except through the Bureau of the Water Register, so that a proper record may be kept.

The Water Register evidently has a suspicion that some of the meter inspectors who were discharged last week have been working in collusion with the plumbers, so that the number of meters reported out of order was unnecessarily large. He is fearful that some of the meters might have been put out of order to make work for the plumbers, and he believes that this abuse can be prevented by having the minor repairs done by the department.

"I make no charges," said Mr. Johnson. "I do not say that there was collusion in the office, although there was room for it. The system that has prevailed is defective, for in this bureau we have no record of the disconnections, and, as a result, the floors above the store floor in the buildings referred to escaped payment of the regular rates imposed."

Commissioner Brookfield will doubtless agree to the request of the Water Register.

Arthur Millar of 721 East One Hundred and Forty-first Street was apointed yesterday by Mr. Johnson as Chief Clerk in his bureau, taking the place of Marcus S. Hungerford. The latter was asked to resign, but refused to do so, and was removed. Mr. Johnson said last night that the new appointee is a young man of good attainments, and well qualified for the position. When asked what the politics of Millar are he replied that he does not know, and does not care so long as he fills the position acceptably.

CONFESSED HE STOLE THE BOOKS

Charles T. Dillery & Co. Robbed by One of Their Employes

Edward Scott, a clerk in the employ of Charles T. Dillery & Co., publishers, of 764 Broadway, was arrested yesterday and is locked up at Police Headquarters, charged with stealing valuable books from his employers.

One of the members of the firm went to Police Headquarters Saturday and sought the aid of Acting Chief of Detectives O'Brien. Detective Sergeant Wade was placed on the case. When the bookstore was closed yesterday and the employes were going home he saw Scott leave the place with a parcel which he had not carried when he came. The detective followed him to his house, 11 East Twenty-second Street. There he placed the man under arrest and took him to the Tombs Police Court, where two copies of "Trilby" were found in his pockets and half a dozen volumes of Longfellow's works were found in the parcel.

Scott was remanded to Police Headquarters on suspicion by Magistrate Cornell. There Acting Captain O'Brien talked to him, and he confessed that during the last two months he had stolen 200 books from Dillery & Co. and stored them at his rooms. He would not confess his motive for the thefts, but, as the police found in his possession a letter from a friend in England expressing a hope of seeing Scott in March next in London, they believe that he stole for the purpose of getting enough money to go to Europe. The value of the stolen books is $1,000.

A "HIP SING TONG" ARRESTED

Lou Chow Scalped Chu Hin Quong with a Stone.

Lou Chow, a Chinese laundryman of 3 Pell Street, who is member of the "Hip Sing Tong Society" of 21 Chatham Square, was locked up yesterday at the Elizabeth Street Station, charged with assaulting Chu Hin Quong of 12 Pell Street with a stone. Quong received several bad scalp wounds, and was removed to the Hudson Street Hospital.

Won Get, a leader of the society mentioned, which is also known as the Highbinders, called at the Oak Street Station last night and asked for police protection. He told Sergt. McNally that he was afraid the friends of Chu Hin Quong would go in a body to their rooms and wreck the place. He said his friends were opposed to gambling, and that the gambling element of Chinatown was against them.

Special Officer Peter Carter was sent to the place, but no row occurred. The Elizabeth Street police have no faith in Won Get and say he is a gambler himself.

Train Derailed by a Buzzard.

From The Philadelphia Times.

As the mail train on the Pensacola and Atlantic Division of the Louisville and Nashville Railway was bowling along between Bonifay and Caryville, Fla., Thursday night, some heavy object struck the headlight, smashing the glass and knocking the burner off the lamp. The oil caught fire, and in an instant the front of the engine was in flames. The engineer was alarmed and reversed the lever so suddenly that the cars bumped together with great force, injuring several passengers and derailing the engine. By hard work the flames were extinguished, and then the engine was examined. It was found that a buzzard had struck the headlight and caused the trouble. The bird was found wedged in the headlight, with its feathers burned off, and thoroughly cooked. The accident cost the railroad several hundred dollars and traffic was delayed for five hours.

The Honor More than Salary.

From The St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

The salary of an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court—$10,000 per year—is not sufficient in itself to tempt a first-class lawyer, but the honor is an attraction which is hard to resist. This accounts for the fact that our highest judicial tribunal is equal to the best courts of other countries, which are much better paid.

Frame House Burned at Whitestone.

WHITESTONE, L. I., Aug. 19.—A fire, which consumed an unoccupied frame house on the property of Seymour Carll at midnight last night is attributed to firebugs. The house was old and uninsured; $500 will cover the loss.

People living in the vicinity of the place saw two men leave the house and enter the woods near by a short time before the fire was discovered.

Flushing Had Three Fires Yesterday.

FLUSHING, L. I., Aug. 19.—A fire in Paul Liebman's house in Browne Park to-day damaged it $1,000. A fire was discovered in an unoccupied building on Broadway this evening. The damage was slight. A third fire took place in John Jenkins's barn, but no serious damage was done to it.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

The Big Four Beef

OLIVER BELMONT'S PICNIC

The Great Event of the Day at Newport Yesterday.

MR. BELMONT'S MENAGERIE SHOWN

Many Guests Leave Newport in Coaches to Partake of the Luncheon Provided by the Host.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 19.—It was a day of the gathering of crack lawn tennis players and their friends, as well as hundreds who are here to witness the tournament to be begun to-morrow. The Casino has a bonanza in its grand stand, as every one of its 5,000 seats will be taken before play opens to-morrow.

The especial event of the day, socially, was Oliver H. P. Belmont's picnic at Gray Crag Park, his country place in Middletown, a drive of about three miles from Newport. A hundred and fifty invitations were sent out, the majority to young people, and nearly all were accepted, for Mr. Belmont's interesting menagerie is situated at the park, and this, in particular, society desired to see. About three-fourths of the crowd went out on coaches, which met at Narragansett and Bellevue Avenues at 11:30 o'clock. The drivers were Oliver H. P. Belmont, J. F. D. Lanier, Perry Belmont, August Belmont, Prescott Lawrence, James J. Van Alen, T. Suffern Tailer, Col. William Jay, Theodore A. Havemeyer, and W. Watts Sherman.

The footmen and grooms were sent inside so that all the space on the coach might be used by guests, among whom were Count Sierstorpff, Stewart M. Brice, H. O. Bax-Ironside, the Misses Blight, I. Townsend Burden, Jr., Miss Evelyn Burden, Mrs. Henry Clews, Miss Clews, Henry Clews, Jr., Miss Gertrude Vanderbilt, Thomas F. Cushing, Miss Edith Cushing, Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Mrs. William Jay, Miss Consuelo Vanderbilt, Mrs. Brockholst Cutting, William Cutting, Jr., F. Brockholst Cutting, Miss Brice, John Ford, Miss Preston, Mrs. J. J. Wysong, the Misses Whitehouse, Fernando Yznaga, Mrs. E. H. G. Slater, Mrs. Donald Cameron, Mrs. Nathaniel Thayer, Mrs. T. Suffern Tailer, Miss Sherman, Mr. and Mrs. W. Butler Duncan, Jr., H. F. Eldridge, Pierrepont H. Duryea, Mr. and Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Duncan Elliot, Miss Taylor, Moses Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. James M. Waterbury, Miss Daisy Post, Edward C. Potter, Miss Pomeroy, Miss Anna Sands, Miss Perkins, Miss Sloane, the Misses Morton, Miss Mabel Gerry, Mr. and Mrs. Gouverneur Kortright, Mr. and Mrs. James L. Kernochan, Miss Hoffman, Ellis Hoffman, Richard T. Wilson, Jr., Miss Wilson, Eugene Higgins, Center Hitchcock, Mr. and Mrs. Perry Tiffany, Miss Tiffany, Mrs. Charles M. Oelrichs, Miss Virginia Fair, Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, Miss Wilson, Miss Morgan, Winthrop Rutherfurd, C. E. Sands, H. O. Havemeyer, Jr., James A. Stillman, and Miss Clapp.

The others of the party went out in their own traps. At the park the absence of formality was a delightful feature. Luncheon was served under a marquee tent, and on a table in the form of a horseshoe, gayly decorated with ribbons and flowers in pink and maroon, the Belmont stable colors.

It was a very elaborate feast, and was followed by dancing on a firm temporary platform, the Hungarian Band furnishing music. There was also a concert by a strolling band of jubilee singers, something not on the programme. The menagerie was the especial point of interest. The birds of plumage were shown one by one, a gentleman making a circus introduction of each. The sacred cows were produced and led about the park by the ladies, much as poodle dogs would have been. It was a jolly time by a jolly company, and was over at 4 o'clock.

There were numerous dinner companies to-night at the cottages. Mrs. William Astor giving the most brilliant. Her table was decorated with the famous Astor gold service, and American Beauty roses and white hydrangeas. Her guests were Mr. and Mrs. Walter L. Kane, Col. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Miss Anna Sands, C. E. Sands, Edward H. Buckley, Miss Morgan, Paul D'Hauteville, Miss Blight, Miss Sybil Sherman, Rawlins L. Cotteret, Mr. and Mrs. T. Suffern Tailor, Miss Mabel Gerry, Miss Consuelo Vanderbilt, Count Sierstorpff, Mrs. Adolph Ladenberg, J. G. Ford, Fernando Yznaga, and Mr. and Mrs. A. Cass Canfield. Dinner over, Col. Astor boarded the Nourmahal and left for New-York to witness the trial races.

Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Mrs. Henry Clews, and Mrs. F. Grand D'Hauteville gave cottage dinners to-night, their guests later on attending the Casino dance.

Mrs. William C. Schermerhorn had a reception this afternoon.

Mrs. Maude Howe Elliot gave the second of her series of talks on "Artists' Life in Rome," at Mrs. John C. Gray's.

Mrs. W. Fitz-Hugh Whitehouse's ball takes place to-morrow evening, at East Bourne Lodge.

Miss C. Ogden Jones gave a large reception and musicale at her Ochre Point villa this afternoon.

Edwin D. Morgan, George H. Norman, Mrs. H. Mortimer Brooks, and John Jacob Astor to-day sent handsome checks to the Police Relief Fund.

To-day's arrivals at the cottages include, from New-York, William Pennington, visiting Harper Pennington; Miss Florence Wright, visiting Miss Keteltas; Winfield S. Hoyt, visiting Frederick W. Vanderbilt.

Dr. and Mrs. William Appleton of Boston are guests of Mr. and Mrs. George B. De Forest.

Michael H. Herbert of the English Embassy at Constantinople and Mrs. Herbert are guests of Mr. and Mrs. Richard T. Wilson.

Other prominent arrivals to-day are Mavroyeni Bey, the Turkish Minister; Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Hoffman, Peter Marie, Mr. and Mrs. George Law, R. M. Morton, A. C. Jackson, Judson Sause, A. E. McCarthy, Mr. and Mrs. A. Van Buren, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Stearnes, J. P. Howard and Miss Howard, John L. White, New-York; W. C. Thomas, P. O. Van Rensselaer, Philadelphia; Mrs. J. M. Lines, Miss C. T. Moeller, Mrs. T. S Moeller, New-Haven; Henry B. Van Derveer, Brooklyn; Frederick L. Hoffman, Cincinnati; E Flagg, second, F. N. Watriss, Hugh Whitney, Mrs. H. F. Miller, Miss A. Miller, Miss C. B. Whitney, Samuel F. Wise, Arthur P. Howes, O. J. Hackett, Boston; William S. McClure, San Francisco; C. B. Neel, Mrs. T. S Chard, Mrs. O. C. Russell, Mr. and Mrs. S. M. Burdett, Chicago; Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Ladd, Portland, Oregon; Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Bruehl, Covington, Ky.; Frederick Mason, Taunton; Mrs. M. C. Kerr, Miss Kerr, Miss Catherine Kerr, J. E. Clark, Narragansett Pier; Mr. and Mrs. George L. Hassett, D. F. Davis, St. Louis; Mr. and Mrs. George Cameron, Jr., Petersburg, Va.; Mrs. G. Barker, Washington; Dr. William H. Gale, Miss Cornelia R. Walker.

Registered at the Casino to-day were Judson Sause, B. B. Brown, John Howland, Francis B. Riggs, W. H. Barnes, Mrs. A. Denison Hatch, Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Hoffman, Edward D. Crowinshield, Harper Bennington, Edwin P. Fischer, S. L. Smith, G. P. Herrick, W. P. Herrick, Charles E. Sands, R. W. G. Welling, New-York; Arthur G. Bennett; C. B. Neel, Chicago; Dr. William Appleton, S. F. Wise, A. P. Hawes, L. E. Ware, L. W. Milar, Mrs. W. Channing Simmons, Channing C. Simons, Hugh Whitney, E. Flagg, second, Boston; Charles Tete, Jr., Erving Stille, Philadelphia; W. A. Larned, Summit N. J.; John F. Talmage, Oliver S Campbell, Brooklyn; Mrs. R. P. Perkins, Port Hunt; Miss Sara Spencer, St. Louis; Mavroyeni Bey, Washington; M. H. Herbert, Constantinople.

To-day's arrivals at Conanicut include F. H. D. Masson, L. H. Hayden, Miss Nellie M. Hayden, C. M. Clarke, Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Bradhurst, A. C. G. Jackson, George Emmons White, New-York; George H. Graves, New-Haven; F. H. Cope, Erving Stille, Hone McLeller, Philip Keeley, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Barrie, Miss Julia Sinkler, Philadelphia; E. J. Foulke, Germantown; Mrs. E M. Daniel, Plainfield; N. H. Chase, Albany; Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Bedle, Miss Eyre, Jersey City.

Mrs. William Astor was the most conspicuous figure at the Casino dance to-night. She wore her valuable diadem of diamonds in her hair and her plastron of precious gems in her corsage. Her gown was of black satin, with rare old lace trimmings.

Mrs. A. Cass Canfield was charming in black satin, with tulle sleeves and bodice, and a diamond tiara in her hair.

Mrs. Carley Havemeyer was in white striped satin, with white chiffon and white ribbon

Mrs. John Jacob Astor was gowned in white satin, flowered with china pink. A large diamond crescent glistened in her hair.

The very large attendance also included Miss C. Ogden Jones, R. Cuttenet, Mrs. Adolph Ladenberg, Edward H. Bulkeley, Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, J. D. R. Baldwin, T. S. Polk, Walter S. Andrews, E. W. Andrews, Jr., Miss Clapp, Miss Gertrude Vanderbilt, Paul Grand d'Hauteville, Mrs. George Scott, Harry Lehr, Mrs. N. D. Clapp, Miss Leath, Mrs. J. A. Swan, Miss Swan, George I. Scott, Mr. and Mrs. William Burden, W. Harold Brown, Max Agassiz, Miss Austin Stevens, Mr. and Mrs. T. S. Tailer, Mrs. F. G. S. d'Hauteville, Miss Anna Sands, C. Sands, Reginald Ronalds, F. Yznaga, Stanley Mortimer, Richard T. Wilson, Jr., Dr. and Mrs. William Barton Hopkins, Philip Case, Mrs. W. Forbes Morgan, Miss Morgan, Ellis Hoffman, Miss Hoffman, Mrs. George Hoffman, Capt. Nicholas Ludlow, Miss Ludlow, Miss Redmond, Miss Cross, Miss Conklin, Center Hitchcock, Mr. and Mrs. W. Denison Hatch, Miss Taylor, Mrs. John R. Drexel, Mrs. Benjamin Thaw, A. L. Ghalt, Mr. and Mrs. Louis I. Jones, Philip Kearney, the Misses Blight, Atherton Blight, Capt. H. C. Taylor, United States Navy; Lieut. W. W. Harts, United States Army; Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Havemeyer, Miss Evelyn Burden, Hamilton B. Tompkins, Hamilton Cary, James Otis, H. D. Cleveland.

R. W. G. Welling, William Lyman, Commander Edwin Longnecker, United States Navy; Mrs. Longenecker, Mrs. Clement Cleveland, Miss Cleveland, Cope Whitehouse, Mrs. C. H. Beach, Mr. and Mrs. Hollis Hunnewell, Jr., Mrs. Alexander Barret, Miss Barret, Cecil Barret, Col. Reginald Norman, Howard A. Stevenson, Mrs. Stevenson, Dr. Allan McLane Hamilton, Mr. and Mrs. Reginald De Koven, Miss De Gerry, Commodore Gerry, Mrs. J. R. De Lamar, Mr. and Mrs. Victor Sorchan, Miss Grace Wilson, Mrs. George R. Preston, Mr. and Mrs. Duncan Elliot, Miss, Preston, Miss Garrison, and Miss Beach.

LENOX.

LENOX, Mass., Aug. 19.—John S. Barnes and family have returned to Lenox. Mr. Barnes, who has been at Bar Harbor and other resorts, returned yesterday, and the family came to Cold Brook to-day from Manchester-by-the-Sea. They will remain here for the Autumnal season, and will be a great accession to all of the Lenox society functions.

John T. Williams was out to-day with his four-in-hand to his English break. It is one of the finest turnouts in Lenox. He drove four handsome, well-matched bays. His break has a black body, with light running gear, picked out in black. Mr. Williams is preparing to run his English mail coach from Lenox to Williamstown during the month of September. He now has a dozen horses, all fine bays, which he will use in these trips.

To-day Miss Kate Carey drove her four-in-hand—cross-matched bays and grays. She had with her a company of friends, all women. On the box seat with her was her friend, Miss Lake of New-York.

J. Sargent Price, Jr., who has been spending the past few weeks in Lenox, has returned to Philadelphia. His parents, Mr. and Mrs. Price, will remain for some weeks yet.

Mr. and Mrs. John Allen of Hartford arrived in Lenox yesterday, and are making Lenox their headquarters while they drive about the county. Mrs. L. E. Barron and Mr. and Mrs. George S. Coleman of Brooklyn, who are also making a driving tour through the Berkshire Hills, were in Lenox to-day.

Miss E. C. Roberts and Miss Frances A. Roberts arrived from Newport to-day and have the Platner cottage for the month of September.

E. G. West, with a party of friends from Boston, arrived in Lenox to-day on a driving tour. They will visit the most interesting places in the county during the next week or two.

Wirt D. Walker of Chicago, who has a fine country place in Pittsfield, was in Lenox to-day with a family party behind his fine four-in-hand. His break has a dark body and dark running gear. Four bay horses were attached to it.

Miss Hannah Carter of New-York is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Henry A. Barclay. She arrived at Bonnie Brae to-day.

John H. Lynch, School Commissioner, of Albany, and J. Kiley, also of Albany, who are taking driving trips through the county, were in Lenox to-day.

Mrs. William B. Shattuck, who has been spending two or three weeks in Saratoga, has returned to Brookhurst. Mr. and Mrs. F. Burrill Hoffman, her daughter and son-in-law, will return from Narragansett in about a week.

Mr. and Mrs. David W. Bishop are in Florence, having just returned from the Land of the Midnight Sun. They will make a short stay in Europe, and return to Lenox some time in September.

George H. Morgan will sail from Europe on the Teutonic on Wednesday. Mrs. Morgan and her daughter are now at Ventfort Hall.

BAR HARBOR.

BAR HARBOR, Me., Aug. 19.—To-day has been a lively one at Bar Harbor. Many dances and dinners were given, and the officers of the naval squadron visited the various points of interest on the island, and wound up the day by taking in Kebo. In the evening the manoeuvres of the searchlights on the New-York and others of the fleet afforded quite a good deal of interest to the many spectators who thronged the shore. The harbor to-night presents a beautiful sight, thousands of glittering lights seeming to form one mass of fire.

A. Bleecker Banks of Albany gave a dinner to-night at the Kebo Valley Club, in honor of Secretary Herbert. There was a large number of distinguished guests present. The decorations consisted of an oval centrepiece of American Beauty roses, with a border of smilax. About the room was draped bunting, and the American eagle was perched above the Secretary's head. Among those present were John De Koven, Mr. Bradley, James A. Garland, Mr. Abercrombie, Charles Fry, Judge Lawrence, James T. Woodward, Peter Marie, William Struthers, Hugh McMillan, Judge Patterson, Edward McCauley, Secretary Lamont, Secretary Herbert, Charles T. How, Gov. Morton, A. Bleecker Banks, and J. J. Emery.

The usual Monday ball took place here this evening. It was a brilliant success, even more so than its predecessors. There was a large attendance of the younger set, and a delegation of the officers of the fleet was present. Preceding the ball, was a large number of dinner parties, after which the guests adjourned to the dancing room. The ballroom was decorated with palms and large rubber plants, and hydrangeas was effectively grouped at intervals along the walls. Among those present were Mrs. Alfred C. Harrison, Mrs. Thomas B. Scott, Mrs. Arthur Kemp, Mr. and Mrs. William Meldrum Rutherford, Miss Sturgis, Miss Maizie Sturgis, Miss Scott, Miss Mary Scott, Miss Kate Harrison, Mrs. Richard Gambrill, Mrs. H. Bookman, Mrs. Redmond, Mr. and Mrs. Wiseman, Mrs. Jones, Mrs. Royal Chapin, Mrs. Clarence Barker, Mr. and Mrs. George Mairs, Mr. and and Mrs. Herbert Harriman, J. C. McCoy, Joseph Harriman, William Laimbeer, Mr. Littaur, Mr. Hall, Valentine Hall, J. C. Stokes, Fellows Davis, Pierpont Davis, George Pendleton Bowler, George C. Thompson, Mr. McCormick, Mr. Hoyt, Mr. Kemp, Mr. Hare, George T. Newhall, Mr. Beach, Mr. Anderson, and E. Colby.

A large number of dinners were given this evening, the most prominent of which was that by Edward C. Knight, Jr., of Philadelphia. The table was beautifully decorated with a handsome centrepiece of gladioli, with maiden-hair ferns, and running to every portion of the table were lines of pink and white sweet peas, giving it the appearance of a flowery wheel. Among those present were Mrs. E. C. Knight, Jr., Dr. Shober, Miss Thompson, Mr. Dwight, Mrs. Wooden, Mrs. Boardman, Miss Smith, Miss Hart, Mr. Bohlen, Miss Corson, Mr. Browning Miss Tiers, Mr. Carr, Mrs. Harriman, J. C. McCoy, Miss Sturgis, William Laimbeer, Mr. Hall, Miss Carter, Mr. Groome, Mrs. Shober, Mr. Barry, Miss Tyson, Mr. Geary, and Miss Groome.

The others who gave dinner parties this evening were Mrs. Sibley, who was hostess to a party of twenty, and Mrs. Piffard, who entertained a very pleasant dinner party.

Mrs. Winthrop, Mrs. Baldwin, Mrs. Alexander, Mrs. Harry, Mrs. Knowlton, Mrs. Green, Mrs. Thomas B. Scott, Miss Sullivan, Mrs. Livingston, and James G. Blaine also gave large parties this evening. There were over one hundred guests at the tables, which were beautifully decorated.

The distinguished arrivals to-day were Domingo Gaima, the Chilian Minister, with his family; Marquis de Montagliari, attaché of the Italian Embassy at Washington; J. J. Woodward, Superintendent of Naval Construction; Major Bulliver of Washington, and Clarence Baker of London, England.

The squadron is under orders to leave Thursday. It will remain at Portland for some little time, and will then steam down to Boston. Later in the season it expects to take a number of students from the Naval College at Newport, to give them some of the practical side of life on the sea.

The British North Atlantic squadron is at present at St. John, N. B. There is some hope that it may visit Bar Harbor later in the season.

Secretary Herbert entertained Gov. Morton and a party on board the flagship New-York, this afternoon at 3 o'clock. The Secretary's steam launch conveyed the distinguished party to the ship. On their arrival a salute of twenty guns was fired and the flag was lowered from the mainmast. A salute of twenty cannon was fired on their departure. Those included in the Governor's party from Bar Harbor, were Mrs. Morton and the Misses Morton. Mavrcyeni Bey, the Turkish Minister; Alfred Le Ghalt, the Belgian Minister; Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Clifford Barney, Mrs. Potter Palmer, George Vanderbilt, and ex-Secretary Whitney. With Secretary Lamont from Sorrento, were Lieut. Gen. Schofield, Chief Justice Fuller of the United States Supreme Court, and Frank Jones of Portsmouth.

All preparations for the grand naval ball to-morrow evening are completed, and the affair will certainly eclipse all the former events of the season. Close on to one thousand invitations have been sent, and a great crush is expected. The officers of the fleet will attend in full uniform.

Mrs. H. F. Dimock of New-York, sister of ex-Secretarw Whitney, gave a party to a number of children to-day. The party comprised the three children of Henry M. Whitney of Boston and Dorothy Whitney, and the two children of George H. Sheldon.

Gen. G. M. Dodge of New-York gave a dinner to-day to Lieut. Gen. Schofield, commander of the United States Army. There was a large number of distinguished persons present, and the affair was a brilliant success.

Mr. Beach of New-York, Mr. Dolan of Philadelphia, Mr. Buck of New-York, Mr. Stevenson of New-York, and William Redmond of New-York were enrolled as members at Kebo to-day.

The arrivals to-day were W. W. Wilde, N. D. Wilde, R. B. Post, and G. D. Dorr, Boston; R. S. Stockton, Trenton, N. J.; Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Harris and Samuel Kitham, New-York; Prevost Baker, New-York; Mrs. Susan Chadwick and Mrs. E. W. Chamberlain, Louisville; Wilton Knox Matthews, Philadelphia; James P. Poor, Boston; Philip P. Thompson, New-York; A. M. Hart, Philadelphia; W. Adams, J. W. Taylor, and S. Thornton, Boston; C. B. Faulkner and F. R. Leavitt, Philadelphia; R. C. Washlen, Mrs. E. Thissell, H. J. Thissell, and C. P. Perkins, United States Steamship Montgomery; John M. Hill, B. N. Howe, and A. S. Baker, Boston; Mrs. H. Brookman and A. D. Brookman, New-York; F. B. Shafe, Mrs. Redmond, Mr. and Mrs. Wiseman, Mrs. Royal Chapin, Clarence Barker, H. M. Washington, and E. J. Parker, Boston; J. Howard Budge, Miss Munde Banks, Mrs. W. C. Dowling, H. C. Prince, Mrs. Shuster, and Miss Shuster, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Chase, Chicago; B. W. Howe, Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Rosengarten, Philadelphia; Mr. and Mrs. Walter Beall Carlisle, Elias Sumner, New-Haven; Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Percival, Charles S. Colton, and Richard Wadworth.

SARATOGA.

SARATOGA, Aug. 19.—The Rev. Dr. George H. Filian of New-York City read a paper before the Ministeral Association this morning. Col. Robert G. Ingersoll of New-York delivered a lecture on "Myth and Miracle" this evening. The Yaung Men's Christian Association was addressed by Bishop John P. Newman of Omaha, Neb., and the Rev. Dr. R. S. Rust of Cincinnati, Ohio. Paul Shimmon of Oroomiah, Persia, gave a lecture last night on the spread of the Gospel in his native land.

Ex-Gov. Roswell P. Flower, who is dividing his time this Summer between New-York City and his cottage at the United States Hotel, has purchased a blooded coach team of the Woodlawn Stock Farm of ex-Judge Henry Hallon. The horses are to be sent to Watertown.

The Floral Fête Association to-day began issuing its official announcement of the parade and ball to take place Thursday, Sept. 5.

The Cohoes Hibernians passed the day in town. An hour's storm this afternoon slightly interfered with their brief visit.

St. Albans Commandery, Knights Templars, of Philadelphia, Penn., passed Sunday at the Grand Union Hotel, and to-day continued its pilgrimage to the Boston encampment, via Lake Champlain, Montreal, and the White Mountains.

There was an unusually heavy list of arrivals to-day for the first of the week.

Among the late arrivals from New-York City are C. A. Hess, J. J. Gilroy, W. Hauchhaus, E. J. Smith, M. Hartman, Mrs. Gallagher, Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Peck, B. T. Kissam, C. S. Wright, H. F. Gillag, Dr. L. Pulido, A. F. Pulido, W. H. Oakley, C. K. Jackson, L. M. Doctor, Miss Jones, L. J. Conlin, F. E. Jennison, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Browning, I. X. Cardeer, M. Freedman, E. B. Brown, G. E. Keeler, J. B. Sexton, S. W. Warsaw, C. Hartman, C. L. Childs, C. A. O'Neil, H. Milward, L. L. Warshauer, Mr. and Mrs. E. Lane, M. J. Wolf, Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Lancaster, S. Lustgarden, J. E. Spingarn, Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Jones, H. A. Grosse, Miss B. Opdyke, S. A. Henry, J. Martin, Mr. and Mrs. O. S. Asch, Dr. J. A Dorn, W. H. Harp, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Mortimer, G. K. Kraus, Mrs. H. Melnken, Miss E. Williams, Mr. and Mrs. L. S. Annis, J. Williams, H. J. Reuben, Mr. and Mrs. M. Marx, W. S. McCotter, C. G. Meinken, Mr. and Mrs. G. X. Brosnan, F. J. Cushburtson, Mr. and Mrs. M. S. Cushing, Mr. and Mrs. R. G. Stevenson, Miss E. De Noyelles, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Anderson, D. Jacobosky, D. Hinch, M. Rittenhouse, R. F. Homer, E. J. Atkinson, Miss Atkinson, Mrs. T. Naegel, G. Hyman, Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Gifford, J. Beck, Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Wilbur, D. J. Kane, M. Martins, Miss A. S. Buckley, F. Parmelee, N. G. Bozeman, Mr. and Mrs. H. Thompson, H. W. Rising, D. W. Flanagan, H. J. Bernheim, A. Rothbarth, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Brown, G. Brown, E. W. S. Pickhardt, E. P. Walker, W. F. Willett, Miss D. Cameron, M. A. Cohen, E. A. Hellman, J. Burke, A. Rothfeld, G. R. Blanchard, L. S. Frankenheimer, C. Rose, N. S. Towner, F. S. Flower, A. T. Goodhardt, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Butt, B. Cohen, P. L. Anderson, H. W. Dittenhauer, W. B. Bristow, Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Kain, R. Cameron, T. H. Bakewell, M. A. Bernheimer, H. Rawitzer, O. Kohn, Mr. and Mrs. N. D. Guthrie, O. Wormser, jr., Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Dolan, Mrs. C. Kerwood, W. F. McCoy, A. Padella, N. Schloss, H. Fox, J. B. Williams, J. J. Mackey, A. Le Moin, J. M. Cash, L. W. Siaman, W. Bikes, Miss Kniffin, M. McCormick, Miss Barman, T. Coman, W. L. Wood, Miss M. E. Thomas, Mr. and Mrs. A. V. Dollin, A. Ruiz, Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Thompson, Miss E. S. Williams, T. J. Tobin, B. Telber, J. A. Kennedy, G. S. Daniels, Mr. and Mrs. D. M. Kniffin, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Stiner, Miss Finley, J. J. Stone, F. R. Hennessy, Mr. and Mrs. O. B. Jabbo, I. J. Sergruser, H. T. Meloney, M. Duffy, Mrs. Connelly, C. W. Meloney, Miss Duffy, Dr. F. L. Derby, M. M. Stevens, Miss Bauman, Mrs. G. Hanner, O. P. Conant, E. H. Hornblatt, D. B. Cohn, D. J. Wright, Mr. and Mrs. B. H. Lewis, T. Peters, L. C. Judd, W. F. West, Miss M. Blumenthal, M. D. Brill, W. S. Bellinger, Misses Reynolds, E. Strauss, W. O. During, H. V. Parsell, H. S. Brownell, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Reid, J. O'Neil, S. Stroud, C. McMurray, Mrs. W. J. Morrison, J. S. Adams, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Davis, Miss D. Silk, W. J. Morrison, M. M. Klein, W. M. Bergbold, R. F. French, C. H. Wood, F. Clarkson, Miss S. H. Hazeltine, Miss C. Baird, C. O. Freeman, F. S. Daniels, J. W. Hazeltine, L. Hazeltine, Mr. and Mrs. J. Baird, Miss M. Baird, J. Chambers, S. N. Lamnay, T. Barrington, Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Sullivan, John Forsythe, Addison Ballard, Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Peacus, A. F. Runyon, H. R. Reed, L. M. Flesh, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Jodson, L. R. Condon, Miss L. Keenan, Miss Keenan, R. Condon, Dr. A. Shiland, Mrs. Worms, Miss Worms, Miss C. E. Moore, Miss C. E. Angell, Mrs. A. Duel, Miss F. Duel, Miss M. Greene, Miss A. Jackson, Miss H. Bishop.

From Brooklyn are Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Quinn, Mrs. J. A. Sharp, J. W. Langham, C. H. Offerman, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Dudley, W. W. Sharp, W. B. Shipman, J. L. Nostrand, J. Longham, J. A. Sharp, Mr. and Mrs. O. P. Miller, J. Grudy, A. F. Strauss, G. Sawyer, Mr. and Mrs. W. Prosser, Mrs. A. Dall, Miss F. Suare, Katherine Bergen, Miss N. E. Grady, Mr. and Mrs. E. Perry, W. C. Pall, Mr. and Mrs. J. Rice, J. W. Weaver, C. E. Hawkin, J. N. Howsler, Maie G. Dunlap.

From Washington are Miss H. McCarthy, and G. A. Townsend, and from Baltimore, Mrs. H. M. Wilson, and Miss Wilson.

RICHFIELD SPRINGS.

RICHFIELD SPRINGS, N. Y., Aug. 19.—A cool, bracing air and a clear sky has made driving the order of the day. A large party from the Spring House was out for a morning galop, and this afternoon every one who has a horse or could secure one was on the road. Mr. and Mrs. Robert Tailer appeared in a stylish trap behind a pair of steppers. Henry Edred was out with a light road wagon. Clarence Levin with a runabout, and Miss Lydia C. Head of Boston and a party of friends in a two-seated light wagon. Mr. Hand of Albany drove a party in a handsome turnout.

Miss Boese, assisted by Miss Jennie Dutton, Mrs. Fred Dean, Barclay Dunham, and Albert E. Angus, gave a sacred concert to all the Spring House parlor would hold. Miss Boese's rendering of the "Lost Chord" was a feature.

At the Earlington last night Mr. and Mrs. Riccardo Ricci were assisted in giving a most enjoyable concert by Miss E. Louise Hinds, Miss Cecelia Braems, and Mr. Walther.

Mr. R. S. Fryer of the Merchants and Traders' Bank of Buffalo entertained a party of seven from the Spring House at Five Mile Point this afternoon.

Primrose & West's Minstrels are giving performances in the Summer theatre before the largest audiences ever collected there.

Guests of the Spring House to-day from New-York are Louis A. Chandler, G. H. Primrose, Dr. J. E. Janvier, Edward M. Reid, Henry H. Croker, and Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Orr.

New-Yorkers at the Earlington to-day are Paul T. Kenny and Arthur P. Kennedy.

LONG BRANCH.

LONG BRANCH, Aug. 19.—The Rev. William G. Russell of Camden is making a short stay with friends here.

Alderman Thomas D. Bagley and family are at Ocean Grove and Asbury Park, where they will remain until the close of the camp meeting.

Misses Aggie Stewart and Carrie Errickson of Jersey City returned to-day from a visit with Miss Marie Brinley.

Mrs. Henrietta Rindskopf, widow of Simon Rindskopf, of New-York, who has been occupying Cottage No. 11 at Hollywood, died yesterday very suddenly, in her fifty-fifth year.

Guests at the Hotel Brighton were given a special entertainment to-night. The programme consisted of recitations, banjo solos, and wild West sketches. Owen Ingram was master of ceremonies.

The Rev. Maitland Alexander and E. M. Van Note left this morning for Bonnet Island, near Barnegat, where they will pass a week.

Mr. and Mrs. Waterbury of Rutherford are visiting relatives here.

Miss Elizabeth Jackson left to-day for Northampton, where she will visit her brother, Gilbert Jackson.

Miss Grace P. Kelly of Jersey City is the guest of the Misses McFaddin of Rockwell Avenue.

Charles Carson of New-York is at the Woolley Cottage.

Miss Alice Fiske of Brooklyn is being entertained by Miss Maude Robinson of Rockwell Avenue.

Mrs. T. H. Spaulding left to-day for Chicago.

The Norwood Park Country Club baseball team will play with South Amboy's crack nine at Norwood Park Wednesday.

A quiet wedding ceremony was performed at noon to-day at St. Luke's Methodist Episcopal Church by the pastor, the Rev. H. R. Robinson. Miss Julia Britton, daughter of James Britton of Long Branch, was the bride, and James E. Lane of Buffalo, N. Y., the groom; Harry O. Britton, a brother of the bride, and Miss Mamie Seymour were the witnesses. Mr. and Mrs. Lane left for Boston, Mass. They will reside in Buffalo.

THE ATALANTA ARRIVES

Commodore Gould's Flagship Here After a Stormy Voyage Across the Ocean.

George J. Gould's handsome steam yacht Atalanta arrived early yesterday morning from Southampton via Falmouth and St. Johns, N. F. Mr. Gould was not on the yacht, and there were no passengers except Capt. Todd's wife. The Atalanta had a very rough time of it at the start. She left Southampton on Aug. 3, and almost immediately accounted strong westerly gales and high head seas, which made it prudent to seek shelter at Falmouth. On Aug. 7 the weather improved somewhat and another start was made. The wind was still from the westward and gradually increased in force until it was blowing a full gale again.

The trim yacht made very good weather of it, considering all things, and resolutely dipped her clipper bow into the huge surges without taking any considerable amount of water on board. The strong westerly winds and gales lasted until long. 40° West was reached, when the weather moderated, but the westerly swell continued. The yacht's course was shaped for St. John's, N. F., in order to replenish the coal bunkers. That port was left early in the morning of the 15th, and the run to this port was without particular incident, no fog of consequence being encountered.

The Atalanta is now painted white with a cream-colored funnel. Considering the long, rough voyage she has had, her appearance is remarkably neat and trim, and, although now an old yacht, she will compare very favorably with the more modern floating palaces. Mr. and Mrs. Gould are on the steamship Paris.

Labor Delegates Meet.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., Aug. 19.—The seventeenth annual congress of the New-Jersey Federation of Labor met here at 11 o'clock this morning. President Samuel Holt presiding. There were eighty delegates present, representing unions from Camden, Bridgeton, Trenton, Newark, Elizabeth, Jersey City, and New-Brunswick. Resolutions were adopted denouncing the last Legislature as the foe of labor and false to its pledges. The congress also denounced the imprisonment of Eugene V. Debs of the American Railway Union. J. P. McDonnell of Paterson was elected Chairman of the Executive Board. Officers were elected as follows: President—William Youall, Newark; First Vice President—Henry Clegg, Newark; Second Vice President—E. T. Glickner, New-Brunswick; Secretary, Robert Buero; Assistant Secretary—Henry Gottlob, Newark; Treasurer—J. Reeves, Bridgeton.

He Entered His Neighbor's House.

HOBOKEN, N. J., Aug. 19.—David Swain, sixty-five years old, who is employed as a night-watchman on the Hoboken ferry, lives at 1,029 Washington Street. He made a mistake this morning and entered the adjoining house.

When he found himself confronted by strangers he started back in surprise and fell down stairs. A bottle of milk that he carried broke, and a fragment gashed his wrist, severing one of the arteries. When he reached the street he fell unconscious. Several persons who ran to his aid thought he had been assaulted, and two women who stopped to look at him fainted. He soon revived, and was carried into his own home. His injuries are not serious.

Cleared by a Coroner's Jury.

DOBBS FERRY, N. Y., Aug. 19.—Coroner Miles of Yonkers to-night held an inquest in the case of Mrs. George Smith, who was accidentally shot and killed by her brother, Lewis Isinigger, near Ardsley yesterday afternoon. The Coroner's jury rendered a verdict that the woman came to her death by being accidentally shot by her brother, and exonerated Isinigger.

After the verdict was rendered Coroner Miles ordered the Sheriff to release Isinigger from custody in the White Plains Jail.

Hanged Herself and Child.

PARIS, Mo., Aug. 19.—Mrs. J. T. Long of Madison hanged herself and four-year-old child last night. The cause is attributed to a separation from her husband.

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THE PROCTER & GAMBLE CO., CINTI.

MAKING VALKYRIE READY

Continued from Page 1.

is entitled to three weeks' time to fit after the arrival of his challenging yacht. As the Valkyrie did not arrive until Sunday, Aug. 18, the first race could not occur until Sunday, Sept. 8, which is out of the question. Monday, Sept. 9, is the natural date of the first race, yet if Lord Dunraven should wish more time to prepare, we should be disposed to make every reasonable concession.

"Until he arrives on this side and makes his wishes known concerning the matter, no date will be decided upon for the first race. Personally, however, I hardly believe Lord Dunraven will desire a longer time than he has. It took an even week to fit Valkyrie II. after her arrival here, and that would leave Valkyrie III. only two weeks for tuning up—but the silence of her people and the way in which she was so leisurely fitted at Gourock for her transatlantic voyage, must make all thinking yachtsmen doubt and they are so well satisfied with her trials there that they hardly need to sail her much here. In my opinion yacht

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To Readers Going Out of Town.

Readers of The New-York Times going out of town can have the paper mailed to them for 90 cents per month, and the address changed as often as desired.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING

CASINO, Broadway-39th St—8:00—The Merry Widow.
ROOF Garden—7:00 to 12:00—Vaudeville.
EDEN MUSEE, 23d St-6th Av—11:00 A. M. to 11:00 P. M.—Wax Works. Grand Concerts.
FOURTEENTH STREET, 14th St-6th Av—8:00—The Wicklow Postman.
GARDEN, Madison Av-27th St—8:15—Trilby.
HERALD SQUARE, Broadway-35th St—8:00—Kismet.
HOYT'S, Broadway-24th St—8:30—Other People's Money.
KOSTER & BIAL'S ROOF GARDEN, 34th St-Broadway—8:15—Vaudeville.
MADISON SQUARE ROOF GARDEN, Madison Av-26th, 27th Sts—8:15—Vaudeville.
POLO GROUNDS, 8th Av-157th St—4:00—Baseball—St. Louis vs. New-York.
STANDARD, Broadway-33d St—8:30—Dorothy.
TERRACE GARDEN, 58th St-Lexington Av—Tutnuza.
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YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE

The following records are taken from THE NEW-YORK TIMES'S thermometer, which is placed on the face of The Times Building opposite the Franklin Statue, six feet above the street level, and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, which is 285 feet above the street level. Both records show the changes of temperature for the 24 hours ended at midnight, and that of the Weather Bureau gives the temperature on the corresponding date last year:

	Weather Bureau. 1894.	Times. 1895.	1895.
3 A.	71	70	73
6 A. M.	70	70	73
9 A. M.	66	73	75
12 M.	72	76	79
4 P. M.	74	76	78
6 P. M.	73	73	76
9 P. M.	72	69	71
12 P. M.	68	66	68

Average temperature in Printing House Square yesterday.....74⅛
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau yesterday.....71⅝
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date last year.....70.5
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PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY

To-day's weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau: Fair.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 7, Column 1.

FOURTEEN PAGES.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, AUG. 20, 1895.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed

THE MASSACRE IN WEST BROADWAY.

Mr. John B. Ireland, the owner of the building at Third Street and West Broadway which collapsed two weeks ago, is very urgently wanted as a witness at the Coroner's inquest held to determine the responsibility for the death of the victims of the collapse. By absenting himself from the the inquest thus far, the owner may have shown a regard for his immediate convenience, but he has shown little for his reputation, and not more, it may turn out, for his safety.

As we have said before, if Mr. Ireland had known that the building would tumble down and destroy human lives there is no reason to suppose that he would have built it as it was built. Even though it were a matter of complete indifference to him how many people might be buried under its ruins, the fall of it has cost him much more money than it would have cost to build it in a substantial and durable manner, and that is a consideration to which his conduct throughout bears witness that he was keenly sensitive. He wanted everything done in the cheapest possible manner. He got the cheapest architect, the cheapest contractors, and apparently also the cheapest Building Inspector that were to be had. He beat down the contractor till there can scarcely have been a possibility of an honest and legitimate profit in the contract. The only chance left for profit was that of "scamping" the materials and workmanship. So far as Mr. Ireland is concerned all this is matter for congratulation. Having set out to have his work done in the cheapest possible manner, and having succeeded, he found that the cheapest possible manner was the most expensive possible manner. That should have been a very useful lesson to him, and that it was a costly lesson would not lessen the satisfaction with which the public would regard it, if in the course of his economical experiments Mr. Ireland had not incidentally killed a number of peaceable and unoffending persons.

This is a length to which no man's zeal for economy should be permitted to carry him. If it is shown that in his desire to pay for the minimum of skill, of labor, and of material he has endangered human life, and human life has actually been sacrificed to his greed, the law says he is guilty of manslaughter. That is pretty plainly the tendency of the evidence that has been put in before the Coroner's jury. If Mr. Ireland has evidence of his own tending to show that his economy did not go to a criminal length, a decent regard for the opinion of mankind, not to say a decent regard for his own safety, should have impelled him to produce it voluntarily instead of evading the Coroner's invitation and compelling the Coroner to issue a warrant in order to secure his attendance.

It is useless to ignore, however, that Mr. Ireland, supposing the impression thus far made by the testimony to be well founded, and that his economy did, in fact, go an indictable length, was justified by precedent in thinking that his most prudent course was to keep out of the way and "wait for it to blow over." Many men have escaped punishment by following that course. Last March there was a collapse of a building in Orchard Street, by which four men came to their death. The circumstances were very similar to those of the later collapse. The former disaster was made the subject of a searching investigation by a very competent Coroner's jury. On March 12 this jury found that the contractors and the owner were "criminally guilty in having willfully violated the law for the evident purpose of saving expense," and that they were "criminally negligent in the commonest requirements of safe construction." The jury also found that two examiners in the Building Department were "guilty of gross carelessness," that an Inspector of that department was "guilty of criminal negligence of the worst kind," and that the First Deputy Assistant Superintendent of that department was "in the habit of signing important papers and building permits upon the check of his subordinates, without so much as giving them a cursory examination."

Now, what harm has befallen any of the persons so arraigned in consequence of this arraignment? They are all at large, and none of them goes in the least fear of having any legal penalties inflicted upon him, while one of them, censured for performing his duties in a purely perfunctory manner, turns up at the later inquest as the incumbent, under the reformed administration of the Building Department, of the same place he held at the former inquest under the unreformed administration! All these people have "waited for it to blow over," and for five months they have been justified. Unless some extraordinary spasm of activity should overtake the District Attorney's office, they will continue to be justified. Remembering how easily they have endured the disapprobation of a Coroner's jury, who can deny that the owner of the building which killed not quite four times as many men as the Orchard Street building has been well advised in taking no notice of the Coroner's invitations and subpoenas, and in his turn "waiting for it to blow over"?

PERSISTING IN FALSE PRETENSE.

The public officials of the "City of Churches and Homes" are in danger of giving it the reputation of the city of hypocrisy and lies. When Mayor Schieren declared that he did not believe in the Sunday provision of the excise law and that public opinion would not sustain its enforcement, and avowedly pursued the policy of allowing the saloons to keep their side doors open and to conduct a quiet and orderly traffic, he was doubtless able to retain his own respect and that of many citizens who agreed with his views. If he maintained the same attitude now, openly and boldly, it might be condemned, but it would not be despised.

But when, in consequence of an awakening of the law-abiding sentiment, he says that he is in favor of closing the saloons on Sunday, that he has given orders to the Police Commissioner that they be closed, and supposes that they are closed, he makes a deliberate false pretense and when Police Inspector Murphy said on Sunday, "I do not think there is any saloon open in Brooklyn today," he said what was not true. There may be circumstances which make a failure to enforce severe restrictions of law respectable, but there are no circumstances that make hypocrisy and false pretense anything but despicable.

When things were drifting along in the old way, and everybody seemed to acquiesce in the side-door policy, the connivance of authorities, provided it was not corrupt and was not exercised with partiality, might be deemed excusable, and the blame could be put upon the Legislature for forcing obnoxious laws upon the people. The authorities would not be greatly censured for not doing what nobody seemed to want done, and not going about stirring things into a turmoil. But when a law-enforcing movement is started, and the authorities are called upon to do their duty, there is only one proper course to pursue. They must obey the call and cause the laws to be executed.

The alternative of refusing, and persisting that, as the law is a bad one and an unpopular one, they will still permit its violation, is not defensible, but it is much less despicable than to turn around with feigned astonishment and pretend to think the law is observed—to permit its violation to go on and say that they believe that it is not going on. Brooklyn is not only engaged in a systematic violation of the excise law, she not only has a reform administration which refuses to do anything to stop it, but her public officers resort to sneaking hypocrisy and silly lying to evade the responsibility of their conduct. Brooklyn is in a humiliating position. Instead of doing her part to secure local control of the Sunday liquor question, she is inviting a State constabulary system for the enforcement of law.

SUFFRAGE IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

The election for delegates to a Constitutional Convention in South Carolina occurs to-day, after the most peculiar canvass in the history of American politics. A majority of the citizens nominally entitled to vote under both Federal and State Constitutions are negroes, and nearly all are Republicans, but for nearly twenty years that majority has by one device or another been prevented from ruling. During the few years that it was held in power by Federal bayonets there was a grotesque parody of government in South Carolina, with consequences of extravagance, corruption, and appalling incapacity, which no civilized community could endure and long survive.

That the white people of the State suppressed this governing power by violence and intimidation, and have kept it down by devices of legislation and administration affecting the franchise which are inconsistent with Constitutional guarantees, nobody denies. The suppression of the negro vote, or the prevention of its effect, whether by violence, fraud, or legal obstruction, has been a deliberate purpose, adhered to for eighteen years on the plea of self-preservation. The methods pursued have brought odium upon the State, and the moral sense of the people has revolted against them.

Almost the sole purpose of advocating a Constitutional Convention was to secure such changes in the suffrage provisions as to make these methods unnecessary for the maintenance of "white supremacy," for "white supremacy" is the object insisted upon by every supporter of the convention. It is one of the curious aspects of the situation that nobody seems to expect that any Republican or any colored delegates will be chosen to the convention, although Republicans and colored citizens are undoubtedly in a majority in the State. The contest, so far as there has been any, has been between two white Democratic factions known as "conservatives" and "reformers," and they have been trying to agree in choosing delegates, in the interest of "white supremacy." The Republicans and negroes have confined themselves mainly to an unavailing contest against the validity of the registration and election law, and, so far as they have prepared to vote at all to-day, it seems to have been with a view to renewing that contest and trying to invalidate the Constitution itself when it has been framed.

There is no doubt that the white Democrats will control the convention, which is to be held next month, and it would not be surprising if they chose all the delegates at to-day's election. The two factions may work in harmony toward the common purpose of securing white supremacy in the State, but there have been many differences of opinion as to the way of attaining it. It has been said that it must be done without disfranchising any white man, except for crime, and it must be done without making any discrimination based upon "race, color, or previous condition of servitude." Senator Tillman has favored the "Mississippi plan" of requiring voters to be able to read any provision of the State Constitution, or to give an intelligent explanation of it when read to them. To make this meet the requirement of maintaining white supremacy without disfranchising white citizens would manifestly involve perpetual fraud on the part of election officers, and fraud that might be made to cut more than one way.

General educational qualifications or general property qualifications do not seem to be favored by either faction or by any considerable class of people, but the privilege of plural voting is strongly advocated. One proposition is to allow every citizen possessing the regular qualifications and paying a poll tax of $1 to cast one vote, and every citizen paying taxes on $500 worth of property or more to cast an additional vote. Some go so far as to favor a vote for every $500 worth of property, and it has even been proposed to leave all qualification of the suffrage to the Legislature, with power to change it at any time. It is a difficult and interesting problem that South Carolina has to solve, and the efforts of the convention will doubtless attract much attention.

THE VALKYRIE'S ARRIVAL.

The actual arrival of the Valkyrie in this port naturally gives fresh interest to the preparations for the races that are to decide what vessel is to meet her. But it seems that these races are merely formal, and that the conclusion of them is foregone. In spite of what has been said, and what may be in some degree true, of the improvement of the Vigilant since 1893, it is undeniable that a decision selecting the Vigilant as the cup defender of 1895 would be generally regarded as equivalent to a resignation of the trophy we have held for forty-four years. It is, of course, possible that the Vigilant might, in a season's racing, win a race or two from the Defender, and one of these exceptional cases might occur in one of the trial races. But the races already sailed have settled, to the satisfaction of most yachtsmen, that in any weather likely to be encountered, and upon all points of sailing, the newer boat is the better boat.

Meanwhile, the presence of the Valkyrie sheds no new light upon her capabilities. There is probably nobody competent to give an opinion of any value upon her speed, merely from an inspection of her in the water and under the cruising rig in which she has crossed the ocean; and the men most nearly competent to give such an opinion are the men least likely to hazard an opinion that is so much like a guess. We must fall back on the record of her performances if we would estimate her chances. The record is not so full as might be wished; neither is the result of this process so reassuring as might be wished.

HOME RULE AN ISSUE.

The Democrats in this State did not really need to have the leading issues of the campaign forced upon them by the Republicans in order to be furnished with reason for believing that with unity they could win. The Republicans have done so much that they ought not to have done, and have overdone so many things that should have been attempted in moderation, if at all, that the exhibition of their record is likely to be sufficient to determine the outcome at the polls.

Very conspicuously brought forward by the course of the Republicans in the Legislature has been the viciousness of constant interference by the dominant party in that body with the affairs of municipalities abundantly able to legislate for themselves, and presumably quite as deeply interested in good legislation as can be the politician who contrives municipal measures for the use that can be made of them to help the party to which he happens to belong.

The Republicans of this State have been long addicted to the habit of meddling, at Albany, from Winter to Winter, with the affairs of Democratic cities. They have never pretended to be ashamed of this pernicious habit, and they have never, as a consequence, had the least sympathy with the policy of home rule for cities unless they were Republican cities.

Home rule for cities—for all cities, and not for Democratic cities alone, when Democrats are in power at Albany, and for Republican cities only when the Republicans are in an accidental majority—is an old Democratic doctrine. The party has stuck to it through many campaigns, as a principle, and it is now only necessary to reiterate it, and to refer to the meddlesome and troublesome course of the Republicans of the State in support of every reason that may be urged for dwelling upon home rule as a principle which the Republicans never pretended to admire because there was no prospect of political gain in it for them.

The Republicans are not likely to flatter the Democrats by adopting a home rule plank in their platform. Mr. Platt, who has some appreciation of humor, knows that such tardy imitation would merely provoke derision, and so add to the already sufficient accumulation of woes under which the Platt party in this State is staggering toward defeat at the polls. The Democrats can easily show that they have favored home rule, that it has been a good principle to go by, and that it is good for all parties. If the Republicans take it up to help them out in attempting to dispose of a particular issue—such as the matter of regulation of the liquor traffic—they will simply commend the Democrats of the State for their fidelity to a wise policy that has long been a Democratic rule of action.

"OFFICIAL STATISTICS."

According to a saying credited to Lord Beaconsfield, there are three kinds of mendacity—lies, blank lies, and statistics. This means, doubtless, that nobody with a cause to maintain ever lacked figures with which to do it. Even the anti-vaccinationists, for instance, by searching the inspiring tables of mortality in various countries, and especially by calling upon their own fervid imaginations, find no difficulty in proving that Jenner was a fiend in not too human form, and that a man vaccinated is for all practical purposes a man dead.

It makes no difference at all to these people that while in other days smallpox was regarded as an almost inevitable incident in the life of every man and woman, and the terminal incident in no small proportion of lives, nowadays a person is about as likely to die of the hideous disease in question as he is to fall out of a window. One or the other accident, indeed, may still happen, but as for epidemics of smallpox—they have been relegated to wild tribes on the coast of Labrador and similarly conservative regions in which, having never heard of vaccination, the inhabitants practice with involuntary docility the doctrines preached by the anti-vaccination maniacs.

The excuse of these remarks is the fact that for some time a person who signs himself "A. V." has taken the trouble about once a week to send to The Times a letter demonstrating in the traditional "black and white" the uselessness of the useful. Such a letter was due yesterday, and, as the writer of them is a man of persistent habit and undaunted by waste-baskets—with which he has had much experience—the letter came duly to hand. In it "A. V." remarked:

"In England vaccination was made compulsory in the year 1853, again in 1867, and still more stringent in 1871. Since 1853 they have had three epidemics of smallpox:

	Deaths.
First epidemic—1857-8-9	14,244
Second epidemic—1863-4-5	20,059
Third epidemic—1870-71-2	44,840

"These are official statistics. See what vaccination has done! How about Jenner and his fraud?"

Well, what about them? Jenner is somewhat dead—not of smallpox, by the way—and if he was ever guilty of any fraud, doubtless the matter has been attended to before now. As for the "official statistics," if the subject were one less grave we would heartily admit that they are what undignified people call "daisies." Where "A. V." got them we do not know or care, as they mean nothing and prove nothing—about smallpox. What they prove about "A. V.," high regard for courtesy forbids the telling. Since he is so fond of statistics, here is a pretty little table from Mulhall, of whom "A. V." may or may not have heard:

"In England in 1861 the deaths from smallpox were per million

	Vaccinated.	Unvaccinated.	Difference.
London	90	3,300	35 to 1
England	98	4,380	44 to 1

How about Jenner and his fraud in that case? Then take Philadelphia in 1871, when of all who died of smallpox, 17 per cent. had been vaccinated, and 64 per cent. had not, the other 19 per cent. being people who may or may not have submitted to the operation. These too are "official statistics," and whoever likes such things is welcome to them.

Whenever the foes of Cuban independence have been driven from all their other argumentative strongholds, it is their invariable habit to fall back upon the assertion that the inhabitants of the island are incompetent to govern themselves, and that without the guiding hand of Spain they would soon fall into the condition of barbarism that characterizes Hayti. This has a specious sound, it must be confessed, for of course every one knows that no small proportion of Cuba's population consists of negroes, and that illiteracy is common among them, if not almost universal. A most important and interesting letter which appears in another column presents this matter in quite another light. Our correspondent shows that while, thanks to Spanish maladministration, the civilization of the island still leaves much to desire, yet it has produced a surprisingly large number of men who have earned and won wide recognition in literature, science, the arts, and commerce. The list presented is an impressive one, and the Spain of to-day would have difficulty in presenting another either as long or as notable. Many of these men were, indeed, educated out of Cuba, and more of them have been driven to other lands in which to find opportunity for exercising and displaying their talents, but they are products of the Cuban soil none the less, and illustrate what, under a reasonably good Government—a Government such as they might themselves conduct—might be expected from a country of almost boundless natural resources and possessed of an ambitious people. That they would be confronted by the terrible problem of a black majority as soon as autonomy was secured is true, but there are parts even of this country where that question has not yet been solved. Who of us, on that account, sighs for the help of Spain?

An award of £50 damages has just been made by a London jury in favor of a hotel keeper because his house is described in "Baedecker" as "second-class," and conducted by a man with whom it is advisable to make a bargain before accepting of his hospitality. The plaintiff, a man named Howard, who describes himself as a British subject, born of Maltese parents in Syria, owns hotels at Jaffa and Jerusalem, and is also in the habit of "personally conducting" parties of tourists over Palestine and up the Nile. The guidebook people insisted that they meant nothing offensive by "second class," and proved that many very good houses of entertainment came within that category, but the advice as to preliminary contracts they found it impossible to explain away. The jury decided that the phrase was damaging, and therefore a libel. The stories of travelers in the Orient must all be strangely unveracious if so very mild a warning could really do injustice to any Eastern innkeeper, and especially to one of Mr. Howard's somewhat complicated nationality. Still, so dark and dismal a mystery is the English law of libel that nothing done in its name can really be regarded as surprising. Underlying that law is the great and almost holy principle that whatever injures trade is iniquitous and must be put down with a strong hand. The courts always maintain that principle with great earnestness, and as British public opinion is quite content therewith, foreigners have no right to complain about, or even criticise, its practical application. They cannot be deprived, however, of the right to be amused by the more striking illustrations of this commercial sensitiveness, as they occur one after another, and this case is certainly one of the most striking.

ART NOTES.

—Thomas Hovenden, the artist, whose tragic death was chronicled last week, was a man singularly modest, simple, and natural, who possessed to an eminent degree the respect, confidence, and hearty good will of his fellow-painters, and whose loss will be deeply regretted. Mr. Hovenden was a serious worker, and, to the very last, an earnest student. At recent exhibitions of the National Academy of Design and the Society of American Artists, he gave ample evidence of research in new art directions, gropings after color schemes, and efforts differing from his old methods. These were impressionistic in a way, though quite personal, and showed much thought. Not a few of his confrères were unusually interested in his new departure, and the general verdict was one of praise. His "Jerusalem the Golden" at the Spring Academy will be well remembered, with its admirable color scheme, and its thoughtful composition. Mr. Hovenden's wife was a Miss Helen Corson, herself an artist of much ability, and successful, particularly with horses. These she painted with strength and force, in a most masculine manner. He had two children, a boy nine years old, and a girl two years younger. He had nearly completed a picture of pioneer life in the West, a large and important composition, upon which he had spent much time and thought.

—Kroyer, perhaps the strongest of the Danish painters, is now completing a colossal picture for the Bourse of Copenhagen. It represents the interior of the great hall of the bourse, with groups of the principal financiers of Denmark disposed in the most easy and natural manner. It is a difficult problem to arrange perhaps a hundred men in modern costume so that the composition will be a unity and yet avoid monotony, and so that the interest may be concentrated upon the whole rather than upon certain portions, to the exclusion of other parts, yet Kroyer has surmounted these difficulties in an admirable manner. He has really painted a most artistic and interesting picture.

—The late Tiburcio Parrott, a patron of the fine arts, a collector of valuable books, and a man of much general taste, well known in San Francisco, and whose house in the beautiful Nappa Valley was much admired, spent, it seems, most of his money, so that his widow has comparatively little left of his once great fortune. His fine library is now on the market, and the 2,000 volumes will shortly be sold. He was a patron of the artists on the Pacific coast, and an enthusiastic collector of engravings. He was the possessor of Boydell's Shakespeare in two volumes. Boydell was one of the great men of London town many years ago, and a city father, and being an ardent admirer of the works of the Bard of Avon he determined to have the scenes of the immortal comedies and tragedies painted by the best artists of the day and then engraved by the most eminent of illustrators. Necessarily such an order demanded a large fortune for its fulfillment. One hundred paintings were made, from which as many engravings were produced. The bills nearly broke the Alderman, but the results were magnificent. Every picture is an artistic success, and the two volumes are regarded as treasures by all bibliographers. They are very rare.

—Miss Daisy King is the somewhat picturesque name of a young woman sculptor who has just completed modeling a bust of Gen. Neal Dow. The fair artist is from Washington, D. C., and has executed the work at Pine Point, near Portland, Me., where the well-known Prohibitionist has been giving her daily sittings.

—The Royal Exchange of London will expend the sum of $2,500 upon a large panel representing William the Conqueror granting the charter to the citizens of that city. The work will be placed in the building.

—An important international exhibition of works of fine art will be held in Dresden in 1897. The city is already making elaborate preparations, and expects this to be on a larger and more magnificent scale than anything the city has yet done in that line.

—Eugene Grasset, well known in this country as the designer of the artistic Napoleonic posters for the Century Magazine, has been commissioned by the French Government to prepare the new stamp. From ten designs he submitted, the Ministers selected one of a seated female figure, symbolic of France. She is attired in light drapery, and bears in the left hand an olive branch, while the right leans upon the hilt of a sword. It will be some months before the new stamp will replace the one now in use. The French Government had already offered several prizes last year, but after awarding these prizes, it was decided that none of the designs were good enough for actual use, hence the present commission to M. Grasset.

—R. Macaulay Stevenson, one of the foremost of the painters of "the Glasgow school," has been wonderfully successful during the past year. The German Government purchased one of his pictures for the National Gallery at Berlin, the Bavarian Government bought one for the new Pinakothek at Munich, and the Municipality of Buda-Pesth acquired the third. In addition, Mr. Stevenson was awarded a gold medal at Munich. His pictures usually are low in tone and very rich in color. He is especially successful in his representations of moonlight. Mr. Stevenson is building himself an ideal home and studio at Rosneath, Bardowie, by Milngarvie, a dozen miles from Glasgow.

—The Art Interchange for August has for one of its painting supplements a colorful sketch after a clever water color by C. E. Cookman, very available for purposes of study in the manipulation of the medium best adapted for amateur work. Another color sketch is after a dainty bowl of violets by Maud Straumm. Of the half-tone plates, there are "The Blind Beggar," by A. Casavin; Murillo's "Immaculate Conception," a salon picture by Maurice Leloir, "Une Invasion," and several attractive panels in sculpture by J. Massey Rhind, illustrating a paper on "Art Applied to Commercial Purposes." Polly King writes of "Women Portrait Painters," with which there is a charming illustration after the painting by Lydia Fields Emmett of "A Happy Boy." J. C. Arter is the subject of a sketch, with which there are two of his pictures, "A Basket of Blossoms" and "Flower Girl." There are "Notes of Travel in Spain" and talks on "Furniture Drawing and Designing." These are a few of the features of this excellent art publication. (New-York: The Art Interchange Company, 152 West Twenty-third Street.)

—The schools of the National Academy of Design will open on Sept. 30, and continue to May 16, 1896. The instructors this year will be Edgar M. Ward, Charles Y. Turner, Francis C. Jones, James D. Smillie, Olin L. Warner, and Frederick Dielman, all of whom are National Academicians. There will be classes from the life, the antique, the head, undraped model, in still life painting, sketching, composition, and modeling. There will also be lectures on art, anatomy, and perspective. The following awards will be given: Antique classes, Elliott medals, silver and bronze; life classes, Suydam medals, silver and bronze; painting and composition classes, Hallgarten School Fund money prizes, and the William F. Havemeyer prize of $750, to be used for foreign study. The School Committee will meet Sept. 30 and every Monday evening thereafter during the season. The academy has no care of students in other than school hours, and can give no remunerative employment and no advice as to board and residence. All communications as to student work, &c., may be addressed to the National Academy of Design, Twenty-third Street and Fourth Avenue, New-York.

—Two numbers of Sun and Shade, for June and July, appear simultaneously. Each has a frontispiece printed in three colors. Both are quite successful, that of June being preferable, perhaps, on account of the suggestiveness of the work and its sketchy quality. It is a mediaeval head, entitled "Stella," and the general effect is one of much charm. The semi-nude "Before the Dance" appears somewhat hot in color. Other photogravures include portraits of Longfellow, Miss Camille d'Arville, Miss Lillian Russell, that of a child, "Babyhood," landscape, and architectural studies, and bits of English scenery.

A DANGER TO INTERNATIONAL COPYRIGHT

Canadian Legislation May Permit of Importation of Reprints.

From Harper's Weekly.

Considerable interest has been aroused among British authors and publishers by reason of the attempt to obtain proclamation of the Canadian copyright act of 1889.

The particular provision of this act which is most objectionable to the British author and publisher is the one which requires, as a condition of obtaining copyright in Canada, that a book, &c., shall be printed and published or reproduced in Canada within thirty days after publication elsewhere, in default of which any Canadian printer may lawfully print and publish the same, being obliged, however, to give security to pay to the author a royalty of 10 per cent. upon the retail price of such publication.

There can be little doubt that if the absolute right of Canada to legislate upon copyright is admitted by the imperial Government, the United States international copyright law cannot long endure, and British authors will suffer in consequence. The Canadian market, considered as a market for Canadian readers, is of very little importance, but the Canadian market considered as a vantage ground from which to send unauthorized reprints into the United States is of very serious consequence.

This presents practical questions which have already been forced upon our authors by a late ruling of the Treasury Department of the United States.

Heretofore the proprietors of United States copyrights have had the aid of our Treasury Department in preventing the importation into the United States of unauthorized reprints of their works coming from abroad, so that careful authors, aided by the customs officers, have succeeded in fairly maintaining their copyright property. Of course, this has not been done absolutely, for the long frontier gives special facilities for the passing into the United States of the garbled and trashy reprints coming from the Canadian presses. But the author has had his market fairly free from them.

By this new ruling, however, the Treasury Department has taken the position, in effect, that authors shall no longer have its aid in cases where not more than two copies of a work are imported, and that in such cases, if the copies imported are unauthorized reprints, the owner of the copyright must resort for relief to the courts, and bring his action for the forfeiture of the copies and for damages. As these reprints are generally of the very poorest quality, and sell for about 25 cents each, the duty upon them is also remitted, under Article 1,036, Customs Regulations of 1892.

The effect of this ruling, which was promulgated last Spring, has already been felt in the market, and the unauthorized reprints can now be readily obtained. Indeed, under such circumstances this could not be otherwise. It is well known that the Tauchnitz reprints find their way through English custom houses in great numbers, notwithstanding the earnest efforts of the customs officers to prevent it, aided by the publishers who honestly desire that the importation into England of such reprints should not take place.

Unless our Treasury Department recedes from its present position and co-operates with the authors as heretofore, the unauthorized Canadian reprints will seriously endanger the market value of all domestic copyrights, and materially reduce the profits of our authors.

This extraordinary ruling of Secretary Carlisle could, we think, be reversed on a proper presentation, and we are surprised at the indifference so far shown by American authors to the injurious significance of this ruling.

MR. POULTNEY BIGELOW'S AMERICANISM

He Replies to Some Critics and Suggests a New Word.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

I am anchored on board a family canal boat in the wilderness of the Havel River, seeking to finish a book on the German struggle for liberty, which shall tell the truth from the standpoint of a plain American citizen. Pray help me to preserve some of this citizenship, which seems to give pain to some one on The Tribune and The Mail and Express. I am accused of having denounced my country in The London Spectator. But I have never written a line for The London Spectator in my life. I am accused of having been at a German university with the German Emperor. That also is a mistake. My Alma Mater is Yale, where I graduated in 1879. (the finest class, I believe, that ever graduated at that or any other seat of learning.)

The "sycophantic royalism" charged to me in the clipping I send you is absurd to those who know me, but unkind to others. I did denounce by every means in my power the attempt made by certain interested parties to advertise their American buggies by invoking the protection of the Fourth of July and the Stars and Stripes. No true American cares to see his flag flourished abroad in the manner of a barber's pole. Europe is annually invaded by thousands of sham Americans, (they need a name badly, why not the Shamerikans?). These are people who cannot yet speak English, who have secured American citizenship by residence of a few months; who have come to America in order to make money or to evade their military service at home, and who never go back to Europe without an American flag protruding from their hindermost pocket. These people are to us worse than Chinamen, for they are more capable of disguise. POULTNEY BIGELOW.

Sacrow, Aug. 8, 1895.

Keats's Rank as a Poet of Poets.

From The London Daily News.

At his best, Keats is probably the greatest poet, in perfection of expression, magic of style, and ineffable distinction of thought, since Shakespeare. His verse has the classic quality, and he who had no Greek, in his "Odes to the Nightingale" and to "Autumn," is as Greek as Sophocles. We cannot trace the mode of his inspiration; we cannot derive it from Milton, Spenser, or the Italians. Like the mind of Odysseus, he is "self-taught," and as the Muses, meeting Thamyris, "reft him of sight, but gave him song divine," so they gave to Keats brief life, but all their charm. He is not a poet of ideas, of "movements," of revolt, like Byron and Shelley, but a poet of life, and of its mystery and beauty. In him, at his best, is nothing temporary or local, any more than in Sappho. Even more than Spenser, he is, or should be, the poet of poets. Had he lived, even he would not have excelled himself, nor can we even guess what he might have done had his life been prolonged to the years of Tennyson. He was not only poetical himself, but the cause of poetry in others, and it may be deemed that Shelley never exceeded the merits of his "Adonais." Leaving such verse as he did, and mourned in such a requiem, Keats may be regarded as one of those who die young because they are dear to the gods.

Make the Most of It.

From The Rome (Ga.) Tribune.

The latest cry of the calamity howlers is that the present indications of prosperity are only temporary. If so, let us make the most of them while they last. We've had the other song long enough.

CUBAN REBELS DEFEATED

Bands Led by Roloff and Sanchez Pursued by Spain's Troops.

HEAVY INSURGENT LOSS NEAR ROJAS

Village of Barajagua Reported Burned—Schooner George W. Childs Released for Lack of Evidence.

HAVANA, Aug. 19.—Advices from Santa Clara are that Col. Plananca routed at Loma Siguaney, in the Sancti Spiritu District, several rebel bands, under the command of Roloff and Sanchez. Sixty rebels were killed, while the Government forces lost two killed and eight wounded. The rebels fled into the province of Puerto Principe and were pursued by the troops.

Bands of rebels under Suarez, Zayas, Marchado, and Fuste are proceeding toward Campana, a town near the border line of the provinces of Santa Clara and Puerto Principe.

Col. Oliver reports from Remedios that the troops under his comand had a battle with the rebels near Rojas, and that the insurgent loss was heavy. The rebels attacked the Ramona plantation, but were repulsed by the operatives. During the fight twelve of the rebels and one of the operatives were killed.

A party of insurgents cut the telegraph apparatus at Manacas last night, and put out the fires in the railroad engines. Another rebel band attacked the civil guard post at Loma de la Cruz last night. It is believed that the rebels have burned the village of Barajagua.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—Assistant Secretary Wike of the Treasury Department has directed the Collector of Customs at Key West, Fla., to release the schooner George W. Childs of Philadelphia.

The Childs was seized upon the technical grounds that her passenger list did not show all the passengers aboard and was therefore a violation of the navigation law. It was also believed in some quarters, and so charged, that the Childs was engaged in a filibustering expedition to Cuba.

After a detention of nearly six weeks with no evidence adduced to sutain any of the charges made, the Government has directed that the Childs be restored to her owners.

ASSISTANCE TO ARMENIANS.

Distress in Which Distributers of Relief Funds Find the Victims.

BOSTON, Aug. 19.—The American Board of Foreign Missions has received from some of its representatives in the Sassoun region of Eastern Turkey an account of the distribution of aid sent from England and America to the poor survivors of the terrible massacre. Crumbling walls scattered over the hillsides are said to show where once lived a well-to-do and happy population.

Not a vestige of wood was left to show that these Armenians ever had a roof to cover them. A few oxen kindly loaned by the villagers on the plain were all there was to remind one that this was a grazing country. No herds of cows or flocks of sheep were to be seen. A few of the fields were beginning to take on a greenness with the green on the roofs, but the scanty fugitives had been sowing during the weeks they had been there, but a general air of desolation reigned.

Tents were pitched near the little stone church, the only building left intact. Tents were arranged for the sick who had come up from Moosh or were to follow, under the trees and the shade of willow boughs laid over ruined walls, and soon a little hospital was improvised, where pure air and suitable food, with very little medicine, are gradually restoring the poor creatures.

More than 3,000 souls must be supplied with daily food, tools of all kinds must be furnished to them, and wall layers must be brought in from Moosh to labor with them in laying up their walls preparatory to receiving the roof timbers that the Government has promised to furnish as its part of the relief.

Material for clothing and bedding must be secured, brought in, and dealt out to those multitudes, that they may be protected for the Winter. They came up with fear and trembling, lest they were preparing themseives for a worse fate than befell them last year, but Mr. Shipley, the Acting English Consul, had assured them that they might trust to the efforts of the powers, and they came reluctantly.

Now the weeks creep their slow length along, and the hoped-for reform seems more distant than ever, while they are constantly hearing the threats of the Kurds that this time they will leave no vestige of their race to make further trouble, and it is no wonder the little courage they had gained should be in danger of oozing out.

There is a so-called Turkish Relief Company, three members, evidently putting a good commission of all their purchases into their pockets, and they are trying to interfere with other relief operations as far as they can. It is evident that the Government is not to allow the Armenians to distribute in their own name.

In coming to the Sassoun region, the relief corps climbed 3,000 feet higher than Moosh City, and over a hard road. They dropped down upon a beautiful table land among the Taurus Mountains, still being 1,000 feet higher than Moosh. It is sad to see the poor creatures wandering about among the charred ruins, but still more touching is it to see certain of the women, arriving on the scene for the first time since the ill-fated occasion, crying as though their hearts would break.

Sir Philip Currie, the English Ambassador at Constantinople, selected as distributers of the relief funds raised in England the Rev. George C. Raynolds, M. D., from Van, and the Rev. H. M. Cole of Bitlis, both missionaries of the American Board and men of long residence in the country.

They have the full confidence of all parties except the Turks, who do not wish to have relief given. These men also distribute the relief funds raised in this country. More money is needed at once. Funds sent to Frank H. Wiggin, Assistant Treasurer, Congregational House, Boston, will be promptly forwarded.

GERMANS CELEBRATE GRAVELOTTE.

Emperor William Makes a Speech and Decrees Ornaments to Crosses.

BERLIN, Aug. 19.—Fifteen thousand German veterans of the Franco-Prussian war celebrated the anniversary of the battle of Gravelotte, which was fought on Aug. 18, 1870, by a parade on the Tempelhofer Field to-day. The ceremonies attending the celebration were begun at noon with a religious service. The choral "Nun danket Alle Gott" was sung, and addresses were made by Dr. Woiling, an evangelical military pastor, and Dr. Vollmar, a Catholic ecclesiastic.

After benedictions had been pronounced by the two clergymen, Emperor William rode along the lines of troops, stopping occasionally to speak to old soldiers who bore visible traces of wounds received in battle and to the crippled veterans that were seated in wheel chairs on the field. The Emperor then ordered the troops to form in squares, and his Majesty addressed the soldiers as follows:

"Comrades: The honoring of the memory of my grandfather will awaken within you memories of the glorious days when you bravely stood faithful to your colors. God was with us, and gave victory to our just cause, and we defeated the designs of our foes. Continue to be proud of the triumphs of our standards. I rejoice to see so many of the old combatants here to-day. May this day be a new starting point in your daily life, increasing your respect for the law, heightening your religious feelings, and aiding you to maintain your faith in your King.

"Comrades, I know that every one of you did his duty, and I feel sure that you will do so in the future, standing faithful to your King by fulfilling your duties in furthering all that will establish the throne and opposing all that tends toward its overthrow. In special recognition of your merits, I decree that all iron crosses shall receive an oak leaf ornament of silver, with engraved numbers, and that war medals shall receive clasps on which will be inscribed the names of the battles in which their owners fought.

"Now go and do the work that remains for you. Good-bye, comrades."

Volleys of cheers from the assembled veterans and the thousands of spectators followed the Emperor as he left the field.

Emperor William has conferred the Cross and Star of a Grand Commander of the Order of the House of Hohenzollern on Gen. Blumenthal, and has sent telegrams to the higher officers who took part in the battles around Metz.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Aug. 19.—The North American Kriegerbund is celebrating the battles around Metz with great enthusiasm, in its eleventh annual festival. Delegates and visitors continued to arrive in large numbers last night and to-day, and the city is well filled with veterans. There were two principal events to-day—the parade and the shooting contest.

GREAT TUMULT IN MULHEIM.

Local Police and That of Cologne Unable to Suppress Rioters.

BERLIN, Aug. 19.—The competition between two steamship companies caused a tumult in Mulheim yesterday, and the trouble continued to-day. The local police were unable to suppress the disorder, and they were reinforced by police from Cologne.

The combined forces of police attempted to disperse the mob that had gathered, but were met with showers of stones, bottles, and fragments of iron, and revolver shots. Many persons were wounded, including the Vice Burgomaster, a Police Commissary, and twenty-two policemen. Among the wounded was a boy, who is dying in a hospital.

The police fired into the mob, but the effect was not reported. A large number of the rioters were arrested. The police, however, have not yet succeeded in restoring order, and it will probably be necessary to use troops to do so.

WOLSELEY NAMED OFFICIALLY.

Duke of Cambridge Will Complete the Army's Autumn Inspection.

LONDON, Aug. 19.—The Hon. William St. John Broderick, Under Secretary of State for War, formally announced in the House of Commons to-day that Field Marshal Wolseley would succeed the Duke of Cambridge as Commander in Chief of the British Army.

Lord Lansdowne, Secretary of State for War, in making a statement in the House of Lords regarding the retirement of the Duke of Cambridge, said that the latter would relinquish command of the army Nov. 1, instead of Oct. 1. This change, his Lordship said, was made in order to comply with the desire of the Duke to complete the Autumn inspection of the army.

MIVELE STORMED BY BRITISH.

Gen. Matthews and Six Men of His Force Wounded by the Natives.

LONDON, Aug. 19.—A dispatch from Zanzibar to The Times says that the British expedition under the command of Admiral Rawson and Gen. Matthews, which was sent to punish the revolting tribes around Mombassa, stormed the native stronghold, Mivele, near Mombassa, Saturday last.

During the fight Gen. Matthews and six others of the British force were wounded. The expedition numbers 400 men, and is composed of British sailors, Soudanese, and Askaris. It carries with it a seven-pounder and two Maxim rapid-fire guns.

FRENCH ADVANCE IN CHINA.

A Gunboat Has Left Hankow to Open the Province of Hou-Nan.

LONDON, Aug. 19.—The Pall Mall Gazette has a dispatch from Shanghai, saying that a French gunboat has left Hankow for the purpose of opening up the province of Hou-Nan.

The gunboat will proceed up the Yang-Tse-Kiang as far as Ting-Hoo Lake, which is over 1,000 miles north of the district covered by the Franco-Chinese treaty.

Cuzco and Manco Capac's Fame.

The City of Peru, Cuzco, where American missionaries are not welcome, had its bishopric founded in 1537 by Pope Paul III. Among the prelates were Gorrichategui and Mosceso of Peralta, excellent Luichua scholars and good friends of the Indians. The cathedral and Augustine convent are great monuments of religious architecture in South America. The city is the most ancient in Peru, its Dominican convent occupies the site of a famous temple of the sun, and it has manufactures of cotton and woollen stuffs, leather and embroidery. American schoolboys know these things and others about Cuzco, but French schoolboys know at once, if you mention Cuzco to them, that Manco Capac, chief and greatest of the Incas, founded it. Perhaps he did not found it, and he was not the child of the sun, as the legend says; but Manco Capac II. was recognized by Pizarro as sovereign of Peru in 1533, and the event is the theme of a tragedy, "Pizarro ou la Conquete du Perou," a classic, because it contains a classic example of cacophony, an awful example, "Czois-tu de ce fortait Manco Capac capable," written by Luce de Lancival, a voluminous poet of the eighteenth century, made immortal by that line and a modern saying. The saying is, "When young men and young women go walking in the woods, it is not to read the tragedies written by Luce de Lancival."

Speed Trial of Steamer St. Louis.

LONDON, Aug. 19.—The preparations are about concluded for the speed trial to-morrow of the American Line steamer St. Louis. Among those who will be aboard the steamer during the trial are Congressman Boutelle of Maine, Commander Cowles, Naval Attaché of the American Embassy, and Messrs. Griscom, Wright, Taylor, and Wilding. To-night Mr. Griscom gave a dinner to those who have been invited to attend the trial, and afterward accompanied them to Southampton. Commander R. B. Bradford and Lieut. Mulligan will represent the American Government at the trial.

Official Regret at Bismarck's Absence.

BERLIN, Aug. 19.—The North German Gazette publishes an inspired note, saying: "To the general regret, the great Chancellor of the late Emperor, the foundation stone of whose monument was laid yesterday, was prevented by his advanced age from being present at the ceremony. In answer to the invitation sent to him by Chancellor Prince von Hohenlohe, at the instance of the Emperor, Prince Bismarck begged the Prince to excuse his absence to the Emperor on the score of his health."

Imperial Graces to Caprivi.

BERLIN, Aug. 19.—Emperor William has sent a telegram to ex-Chancellor Count von Caprivi, who is at Crossen, referring to his services as Chief of Staff of the Eleventh Corps at the battle of Mars-la-Tour. The Grand Duke of Oldenburg also sent a dispatch to him. Dr. von Boetticher, Secretary of the Imperial Home Office, visited Count von Caprivi and presented to him an album containing the portraits of his former assistants in the Admiralty and Chancellery.

International Co-operative Congress.

LONDON, Aug. 19.—The International Co-operative Congress was opened in the hall of the Society of Arts to-day. Earl Grey presided. In opening the Congress, the Earl dwelt upon the progress made by the co-operative movement throughout the world. Signor Ferraris, the Postmaster General of Italy, and M. Andremont, President of the People's Banks of Belgium, are Vice Chairmen of the congress.

Fatal Overcrowding in Naples.

LONDON, Aug. 19.—A dispatch from Naples says that at a political meeting in that city last night the throng of people that crowded the stairway leading to the meeting hall was so great that the balusters gave way, and many persons were pushed from the stairs and fell to the floor below. Three persons were killed outright, and fully thirty more were injured.

Seventeen Persons Drowned in Elbe.

LONDON, Aug. 19.—A dispatch from Hamburg says that the steamer Concordia ran down the motorboat Beckman last evening near Falkenthal, on the Elbe River, and that seventeen persons were drowned. Of eight members of a family named Laski, who were on board the motorboat, only Frau Laski was saved.

Time Rule Suspended in Commons.

LONDON, Aug. 19.—On the motion of Mr. Balfour, the Government leader, the House, by a vote of 271 to 87, suspended for the remainder of the session the rule which provides for the adjournment of the House at midnight. The Government will also take the whole time of the House.

Commons Agree to the Address.

LONDON, Aug. 19.—After rejecting several amendments to the address in reply to the Queen's speech, a Government motion to adopt closure was carried by a vote of 295 to 79. Then, by a vote of 217 to 68, the House agreed to the address.

French Invasion of Madagascar.

LONDON, Aug. 19.—A dispatch from Port Louis, under date of Aug. 17, says that the French expedition that is marching on Antananarivo, the capital of Madagascar, has reached Mevatanana. The natives have secured a number of Maxim guns which have arrived at Antananarivo.

Severe Earthquake in New-Zealand.

WELLINGTON, New-Zealand, Aug. 19.—A severe earthquake to-day in the Tauranga district, on North Island, did much damage. At Tupo the residents were panic-stricken, and fled to the fields, where they are now camping, for safety.

Morocco's Ransom Reaches Germany.

BERLIN, Aug. 19.—The warship Hagen has arrived at Wilhelmshaven from Tangier, having on board the $50,000 indemnity, which Germany, at the cannon's mouth, compelled Morocco to pay for the murder, by natives, of a German named Rockstron.

Arrests in Bingen Bank Failure.

GENOA, Aug. 19.—Several employes of the banking firm of Bingen Brothers, who failed a short time ago with very heavy liabilities and then fled, have been arrested. A merchant and two brokers have also been arrested in connection with the failure.

Bayard Honored by Edinburgh.

LONDON, Aug. 19.—The Hon. Thomas F. Bayard, the American Ambassador to Great Britain, will deliver the annual address before the Edinburgh Philosophical Society late in the coming Autumn.

Boutelle Visits the Commons.

LONDON, Aug. 19.—The Hon. Charles A. Boutelle, a member of the American House of Representatives, was present in the Diplomatic Gallery during the debate in the House of Commons to-day.

COLORED REPUBLICANS TO CONFER

Their Object to Form a Permanent County Organization.

A committee of 100 colored Republicans has issued a call for a conference on Tuesday evening, the 27th inst., at 153 West Fifty-third Street. The object of the meeting is to form a permanent County Republican organization. The call reads:

"Unity of action is the best safeguard for the preservation of the rights and privileges of the colored citizens of New-York City, and, for the purpose of arriving at such unity of action, we hereby issue the call for a conference of colored citizens to devise ways and means to concentrate their political activity.

"We repudiate the assertion that we are forcing the color line. We assert that it is our intention solely to so push our political activity into lines and places heretofore seldom reached as will best advance the interests of the party with which we are identified. We extend to our brethren where the rights to breathe the free air of God only is granted them our sympathy, with the reminder that 'in union there is strength.'"

TO SUCCEED WILLIAM H. WILLIAMS

Mayor Schieren Appointed B. F. Blair an Election Commissioner.

Benjamin F. Blair, a Republican of the Seventh Ward, Brooklyn, formerly Chairman of the Republican County Committee, was yesterday appointed a Commissioner of Elections in place of William H. Williams, who died last week at Woodstock, Conn.

Mr. Blair was not a candidate. Mayor Schieren sent for him yesterday and asked him if he would accept. He said he would, and was then appointed. He will serve until May, 1900. The salary is $4,000 a year.

Mr. Blair is one of the best-known Republicans in Kings County. He has kept out of all factional fights, is fifty-seven years old, is a lawyer by profession, and has never held a public office. Mayor Schieren offered him the position of President of the Assessors' Department when he first became Mayor, but Mr. Blair declined the appointment. Mr. Blair is a war veteran. He served during the war as Captain in an Ohio regiment.

MR. CLEVELAND EXTREMELY POPULAR

Ex-Congressman Gresham Finds Him So in All Parts of the Country.

Ex-Congressman Walter Gresham of Texas is at the Gilsey House. To a reporter for The New-York Times he said last evening:

"Mr. Cleveland is extremely popular with his party in all parts of the country, and justly so. I have given but little thought to the idea of a third term, for we have not heard from him that he seeks one.

"I have no idea as to what effect his views upon the monetary question would have upon his candidacy.

"He has given us a safe and conservative administration, and the people generally have confidence in his honesty and integrity.

"All these things would doubtless be taken into consideration."

Student Cochran Likes Excitement.

WILLIAMSPORT, Penn., Aug. 19.—Garrett Cochran, the young Princeton student who was shot by the negro John Collins, at the same time Student Ohl was fatally wounded, has just returned from a freight-train tour of the country. He was accompanied by "Fred" Bartles, a friend. The young men, who are both wealthy, left home on the morning of Aug. 8, with but $8 in cash. They worked their way by boat and rail to Cleveland, Ohio, and return.

At Ashtabula a tramp endeavored to effect an entrance into the box car where the boys were riding. Cochran struck him over the head with a coupling pin, when the tramp drew a revolver and fired. The bullet imbedded itself in the roof of the car. On the outward trip the boys got in a freight car with a mad dog. They killed the dog and rode 100 miles in the car. Both young men declare they had a delightful trip.

Wages of Copper Miners Advanced.

CALUMET, Mich., Aug. 19.—Employes of the Calumet and Hecla, Tamarack, Tamarack Junior, Osceola, and Kearsarge Mines have been notified of an increase in wages, dating from Aug. 1, amounting in most instances to 10 per cent. Over 5,000 men are employed at the five mines in question. All but two of the Lake Superior copper mines have now raised wages since Aug. 1.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Aug. 19.—The recently organized new tin plate company is preparing to erect a plant at the foot of Florida Street, near the Elizabeth River. The capital stock is $150,000.

Horse Ran Across a Trestle Bridge.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Aug. 19.—William Forsythe of 101 Randolph Avenue was driving through Jackson Avenue to-day, when his horse became frightened at a passing wheelman. Forsythe was thrown out and severely injured. The horse ran to the Newark and New-York Railroad track, and then upon the trestle bridge over West Side Avenue. It managed to cross the ties safely to the end of the bridge, when it fell. It was rescued in time to prevent it being struck by a train.

Meeting of the Republican Club.

The Republican Club last night, at a meeting held at 450 Fifth Avenue, decided to send three delegates to the convention of Republican clubs at Binghamton Sept. 4. Resolutions of regret on the death of E. B. Harper were presented by the committee appointed to prepare them.

Among those elected to membership was Assemblyman William Carey Songer of Oneida, who was chosen a non-resident member.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Sunday night to 12 o'clock Monday night.)

9:40 A. M.—218 Clinton Street; awning of Morris Detz; damage, $10.

2:10 P. M.—570 Second Avenue; flat of Timothy Crowley; damage, $50.

4:30 P. M.—329 East One Hundred and Sixth Street; Henry Barkman; damage trifling.

5:30 P. M.—189 West Tenth Street; P. K. Farley; flat; no damage.

7:15 P. M.—170 Clinton Street; Rachel Lovitch; tenement; no damage.

Latest Arrivals.

SS Circassia, (Br.,) Shanklin, Glasgow Aug. 8 and Moville 9, with mdse. and passengers to Henderson Brothers. Arrived at the Bar at 9 P. M.

SS Nueces, Risk, Galveston Aug. 14 and Key West 16, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

A COMIC CHICAGO PLAY

"Other People's Money," by Edward Owings Towne, Performed in Hoyt's Theatre Last Night.

A new three-act farce called "Other People's Money," written by Edward Owings Towne, was produced last evening at Hoyt's Theatre by Mr. Charles Dickson, who attempted, in its performance, a rôle which would well suit Mr. Crane or Mr. Nat Goodwin, and incidentally tried to sing a superfluous song.

There is cleverness in the play, but it is obscured by puerility. Mr. Towne is a novice who has a keen sense of humor and plenty of audacity, valuable traits for a farce writer, but lacks a nice sense of proportion and, also, any perceptible measure of good taste. Three or four scenes in his farce are excellent of their kind, and a little of its text is very good. But other scenes that might be made effective are utterly spoiled by the crude manner in which they are led up to, others are unspeakably trivial and vulgar, and much of the text is flippant without being bright.

The scene is laid in Chicago, and the name of the principal personage, Hutchinson Hopper, as well as his occupation and some of his personal peculiarities, suggest a worthy resident of that thriving town. This individual is represented at once as the shrewdest and stupidest of men, but in thus portraying human nature Mr. Towne only follows in the large and permanent footprints of Ben Jonson, Congreve, Wycherley, and other masters. There is no classical odor about Mr. Towne's play, but its plot recalls to mind classics much older than Victor Hugo's "Le Roi s'Amuse." People who know the Italian opera, and also go to Hoyt's Theatre during Mr. Dickson's brief engagement there, will see the resemblance between Hutchinson Hopper and Rigoletto.

But there is no need of dwelling now upon that or any other feature of the new play. Its chief merit is a sort of freshness of humor which is rare in contemporary farce. Its worst defects are due to the author's lack of experience. He ought to be able to write a clever piece some day.

Mr. Dickson worked with a will and with unruffled serenity most of the evening to destroy whatever merit the play possesses. He is totally unfitted to characters of complex traits, requiring of the actor nice skill in composition and a great variety of expression. Aubrey Boucicault, who has gained new facility from his recent dalliance with operetta, was much better suited, and played with ease and vivacity. Miss Burkhart was agreeable in the easy and taking rôle of a young adventuress, and the doll-like prettiness and juvenile manner of Georgia Welles were allied with a part not altogether insignificant. But the long experience of Helen Tracy and T. M. Hunter has not fitted them to such rôles as were intrusted to them, and the minor parts were wretchedly taken, so Mr. Towne is entitled to our sympathy. If his play had been carefully revised, well cast, and properly rehearsed, under a competent and inventive stage manager, it might have been successful.

As it was, the audience was in an uncertain mood. All the applause came from the rear of the auditorium, and it was invariably ill-advised. The best things in the piece seemed to go for nothing.

Oliver Starbird.....Aubrey Boucicault
Marcenas Clump.....Thomas M. Hunter
Josephus.....Gustave York
Dean.....Alonzo Stevens
Tilka Van Sittart.....Lillian Burkhart
Millicent Hopper.....Helen Tracy
Marjory Hopper.....George Welles
Hutchinson Hopper.....Charles Dickson

Fourteenth Street Theatre.

With a recklessness which one hardly knows whether to commend or denounce, Mr. Mark Price has ventured to introduce a new incident in that dearest of classics, the romantic Irish melodrama. Other authors have contented themselves with inventing a new name for the old story, about once a year, and then have allowed the virtuous peasant to dance and sing himself into a large estate and Nora's heart in the thoroughly familiar and not less satisfactory way. In "The Wicklow Postman," with which the season at the Fourteenth Street Theatre was widely opened last evening, the familiar types all go through the regular motions and say the approved things, but Mr. Price's wild thirst for originality led him to substitute for one of the songs that belongs in the first act a lively set-to between two active, vigorous, and sincere gamecocks.

Strange to say, the innovation, instead of displeasing the large audience present, excited their vehemently expressed approval. The birds had not leaped into the air and at each other's heads more than twice before every man, woman, and child in the house was standing up. Some of them had possibly seen chicken controversies before, and some manifestly had not, but the members of each class were equally interested and everybody was undisguisedly disappointed when the combat ended, not, as in the Cid's case, for lack of combatants, but because the by-standers interfered, snatched up the eager warriors before any harm had been done on either side, and dropped both of them into peacefulness, represented for the occasion by a bag.

Then everybody sat down again and "The Wicklow Postman" gave tradition another chance. The event of the evening was over. A cow and a goat, who also took part in the first act, were not allowed to come to close quarters—a fact that disappointed some of the spectators, but then some people are never satisfied.

Even without its cockfight, "The Wicklow Postman" would have earned a lot of applause. It is rather remarkably sane and comprehensible specimen of its class. Mr. Eugene O'Rourke, as the hero, warbled sweetly, acted with discretion, and looked as romantic as his weight permitted. Miss Bettina Gerard, handsome and vivacious as always, talked love and heroics in fitting style, and the other actors ranged all the way from inoffensiveness to competency. Mr. Price's dialogue is smooth and often humorous, and the piece is excellently staged.

Dick Conway.....Eugene O'Rourke
Larry Quinlan.....Jefferson Lloyd
Major Anderson.....Alfred J. Hastings
Silas Douglas.....Carroll Daly
James Saunders.....Norman Campbell
Denis Donlin.....Barry Shields
Patsey Quinlan.....Roger Dolan
Edward Tobin.....George W. Brown
Fred Dawson.....James C. McGurn
Nancy Durgan.....Belle Dolan
Stella Anderson.....Marie de Campi
Nora Donlin.....Bettina Gerard

Tony Pastor's Theatre.

A bill that pleased the frequenters of Tony Pastor's Theatre was presented there last evening. For an opening night, however, the audience was not large. Miss Lottie West Symonds, who somewhat resembles Maggie Cline, and who acts much like her upon the stage, sang several Irish songs and met instant favor. Included in the programme were Layman, who impersonated public men of several countries in a clever manner; Fisher and Crowell, in an acrobatic sketch; the McCarthys, singers of parodies, and the Russells, in an amusing sketch called "The Canvas Man and the Texas Girl."

A travesty on Paderewski recitals was given by Will H. Fox. He also had several tricks in playing the piano which furnished much amusement. John and James Russell were as droll as ever as the Irish chambermaids.

Not the least interesting part of the performance was the exhibition of necromancy and shadowgraphs by Travelle, assisted by Mlle. Travelle. The courtship outlined in shadow was very amusing.

"Fatinitza" at Terrace Garden.

"Fatinitza," the most delightful of all of Suppe's operettas, received an excellent production at Terrace Garden last evening by the Conried-Ferenczy company. The performance was by no means the equal of others of the varied repertory of this clever company, but it was nevertheless rendered with dash and spirit enough to compensate for other shortcomings. Johanna Geera fell short in her treatment of the part of Lydia, but this could not be helped, as Fräulein Carla Englaender, who was originally cast for the part, was unable to appear last evening. In the rôle of Vladimir, Ida Wilhelma scored the triumph of the evening. Emil Londermann, as the Russian General, did some good comedy work, and Moritz Sternan, as the Pascha.

"Fatinitza" will be repeated this evening. "The Gypsy Baron" will be sung tomorrow evening.

NOTES OF THE STAGE.

—Koster and Bial's.—At Koster and Bial's Roof Garden this week an excellent vaudeville entertainment is provided for the patrons. The artists engaged are Imro Fox, conjuror; Lizzie Raymond, the Irish comic singer; Odell and Page, comic acrobats; John and Harry Dillon, the McNulty sisters, Nelly Healy, Kokim, the Hawthorne sisters, and Clairesse Agnew. A large audience was liberal in its applause at the performance last night. John W. Kansone introduced for the first time in America a new English song, called "She Wanted Something to Play With."

—Keith's Union Square.—The continuous show at the Union Square Theatre this week is full of good vaudeville acts. The Rossow brothers still remain a leading feature of the performance, and in addition to their unique feats acts are furnished by Florrie West, the Manhattan Four, May Wentworth, Redding and Stanton, Melville and Conway, Demonio and Pantzer, the West brothers, Collins and Collins, Swan and Bernard, Samuel Burt, Hogan and Glenroy, and Sherwood and Moore.

—Madison Square Roof Garden.—A great variety bill is to be enjoyed at the Madison Square Roof Garden this week, and its principal features were greeted with much applause last night. Among the artists engaged in the performance are Lottie Gilson, always a prime favorite; Press Eldridge, Fritz Young and Miss Sells, the Raumont sisters, Maude Raymond, the Rogers brothers, Post and Haynes, Pauline von Arnold, Emma Krause, and the Judge brothers.

—Casino Roof Garden.—A large audience was present at the Casino Roof Garden last night, and thoroughly enjoyed the bill offered for its amusement. The principal acts were furnished by O'Neill and Sutherland, Marguerite Newton, "Jane" Dryden and Mitchell, Olivette, Girard and Thompson, the Salambos, Elsie Irving, Ida Russell, Nellie Daly, Joe Welch, Annie Lloyd, May Cook, Katie Allen, Rexo and Reno, and the Leigh sisters in their "Trilby" dance.

—Proctor's Theatre.—In the continuous show at Proctor's Theatre this week a great number of specialty artists are engaged. Maggie Cline, the Irish songstress, heads the list, and is accompanied by Clara Beckwith, Sam Collins, and Venie Henshaw; Carr and Jordan, Dally and Devere, Shayne and Worden, Lillian Greene, Maude Harvey, Zelma Rawlston, Husted and Guyer, Sparrow, and the female orchestra.

—Eden Musee.—The fine musical programme furnished by Danko Gabor's gypsy band at the Eden Musee this week is one of the most excellent ever presented at this house. New groups have been added to the wax figures, and "The New Woman," the "Salvation Army Lassie," and the electrical execution chamber are attracting a great deal of attention.

DEFENDED BY COMMISSIONER PARKER

George Howlett Davis in the Tombs Police Court Charged with Burglary.

Police Commissioner Parker yesterday appeared in the Tombs Police Court for George Howlett Davis, an inventor and manufacturer, living in Bayonne, N. J., who was examined on a charge of burglary, preferred by Emil H. Klaber of the Automaton Piano Company of 98 Church Street.

John V. Bouvier, Jr., and H. L. Schuerman appeared for Klaber, who claims that Davis broke into his office and stole a music perforating machine Aug. 15.

Klaber testified that Davis secured desk room with his brother, the manager of the company, in April, but never paid rent, and about the middle of June left the premises. Subsequently he demanded admittance, but was refused.

Davis, he said, issued a circular Aug. 15 calling Klaber everything in the category of hard names, for which circular he is awaiting indictment on a charge of criminal libel.

Documents were admitted in evidence showing that Davis was to make improvements in the music perforating machine.

Commissioner Parker laid stress on the clause which stated that Davis should be allowed to operate the machine in his own shop. It showed that Davis could take the machine away to his shop, argued Commissioner Parker, just as he did.

Klaber, on redirect examination, swore that he had settled accounts with Davis on the machine question.

August D. Klaber, Emile's brother, swore that a new lock that was on his door had been broken, presumably by Davis.

H. H. Abbott, a lawyer, testified that during supplementary proceedings in April last Davis swore he had sold his rights in the perforating machine to Klaber.

Percival S. Jones, a lawyer, said that he advised Davis to pursue the course he did. He said he was with Davis when he took the machine, and that Davis opened the door with a key. He said Davis had five others with him, that they waited until the building was opened, and placed the machine on the elevator.

Charles H. Green, President of the Washington and Potomac Railway Company, and the Hektograph Company, of 87 Church Street, and Sidney Henry, uncle of the Klabers, swore they wouldn't believe either under oath. The case was then adjourned to to-day.

DISAPPOINTED IN LOVE, KILLED HERSELF

Ida Fleischer Became Melancholy When She Found Her Betrothed False.

Ida Fleischer, eighteen years old, of 1,738 Second Avenue, committed suicide yesterday morning by inhaling illuminating gas, because she was disappointed in love.

The girl was a tailoress, and earned enough money to support herself comfortably. Her father and mother are dead, and she lived in the home of a relative. She became acquainted with Samuel Goldstein, a maker of trousers, two years ago, and finally became engaged to him. They had frequent quarrels, and about two weeks ago Goldstein said he did not earn enough money to think of getting married, and that he would not marry her, anyhow.

The girl became melancholy, and threatened to kill herself. She gave away many articles of clothing last week to her friends. She was found dead in the bathroom. The windows of the room had been closed, and the gas had been turned on full head.

Found Kneeling in a Park.

A well-dressed woman, about thirty-three years old, was arrested while kneeling on the grass in Washington Square Park at 7:30 o'clock yesterday morning and reading a newspaper. Attached to the sleeve of her left arm was a card upon which was a statement that she was sick, and requesting that she be not treated as a drunken woman if found unconscious.

When the woman was arraigned in the Jefferson Market Police Court Mrs. Foster, the "Angel of the Tombs," asked for mercy for the prisoner. The woman would not tell either her name or address and was discharged. Mrs. Foster said that the woman at one time enjoyed considerable wealth and derived a comfortable income from several newspapers for which she corresponded. She is now in reduced circumstances, and slightly insane. Mrs. Foster would not disclose her identity.

"Stool Pigeons" Accused of Bribery.

Peter Stoco and Joseph Coggiano, two of Police Captain Westervelt's "stool pigeons" were charged in the Harlem Police Court yesterday by Andrew Ciella, a saloon keeper at 406 East One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, with blackmail, bribery, and extortion.

Ciello was arrested recently for excise violation, Stoco and Caggiano furnishing the evidence against him. He said yesterday that Stoco and Coggiano entered his place on Sunday and said that for $5 they would fail to identify him at Special Sessions. He says he gave them a $5 bill with his name on it, and then had them arrested.

Coggiano was held in $1,000 bail for trial, but Stoco was discharged for lack of evidence.

The Gong Wouldn't Stop.

H. Marquardt & Co., who occupy the upper part of 21 South William Street, have a local burglar alarm, which is fitted to every one of the upper windows of the building and connected with a large gong placed outside. The gong began to ring about 7 o'clock last evening, although there were no burglars. The building was locked, and as the wires do not connect with any outside system, word was sent to Mr. Marquardt, asking him to come down and shut off the connection or cut the wires.

Arrested for Working on Sunday.

William E. Dean, Jr., a contractor, engaged in the construction of the upper section of the Harlem Driveway, and Richard Rossi, Pasequelo Dorquse, Baron Phillip, and Jose Barone, four laborers in his employ, were arrested Sunday for working on a tramway to be used for carrying refuse.

In the Harlem Police Court yesterday the case was set down for examination on Thursday.

Dean was paroled in the custody of his counsel and the others were held in $200 bail each.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

Watertown, N. Y., Aug. 19.—A large barn, two horses, 80 tons of hay and grain, and all the farming utensils on the farm of George A. L. Fletcher, near De Kalb, St. Lawrence County, were destroyed by fire caused by lightning. Two dairy cows belonging to Charles Ferguson in Rutland, a barn, and the season's crop on William Potter's farm, near Canton, were destroyed.

Reading, Mich., Aug. 19.—The business portion of Camden, six miles from here, burned yesterday. Among the buildings burned were those in which the secret and other societies had their lodge rooms. The total loss is $50,000.

Rochester, N. Y., Aug. 19.—The box factory of Atwater, Armstrong & Cleak was damaged $12,000 by fire.

Montgomery, Mich., Aug. 19.—The business part of this town was burned; loss, $35,000; insurance, $16,000.

TO MAKE AN EXAMPLE OF LASCKO

New York Central Railroad Authorities Consider His Flagging of a Train a Very Serious Matter.

The New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company proposes to make an example of the Hungarian brick maker, John Lascko, who flagged the Chicago express yesterday, and with a companion, boarded the train near Dutchess Junction.

Trainmaster Frederick T. Slack said in Yorkville Court yesterday: "While this is practically unprecedented during my connection with the company, it is an exceedingly bad precedent to establish, and one that should be discouraged. A half of a minute or two—not on the schedule—might develop serious consequences in the case of an express or other train running close to the time card. Under section 425, subdivision 5, of the Penal Code, the minimum penalty for wilfully flagging a railtrain is three years' imprisonment."

The prisoner professed complete ignorance of the seriousness of his offense, but he was wily enough to conceal the red silk handkerchief he had used. It was found, after a thorough search, hidden in his clothing.

Through an interpreter, Lascko said he was met by a stranger a few miles out of Fishkill, who asked him to flag the train. Not knowing it was a crime, he acquiesced, and both boarded the train. The stranger jumped from the train and escaped when it slackened speed at Forty-eighth Street, in this city.

"Who was this stranger?" asked the interpreter.

Thrown off his guard for the instant, Lasckio mentioned the first syllable of a name. Then, recollecting himself, he mumbled something incoherently and refused to talk further.

Railway detectives were in court, prepared to take the prisoner to Poughkeepsie, but Magistrate Kudlich committed Lasckio without bail, pending the procurement of a warrant from the Dutchess County authorities.

THE COLUMBIA SALMON SEASON CLOSED

The Trade Prosperous, with an Increased Foreign Demand.

From The Astoria (Oregon) Astorian, Aug. 10.

At midnight the Spring salmon season of the Columbia for 1895 will be a thing of the past. The season now ending has been one of unusual happenings and fluctuating runs. From April 10 to 20 the fishermen made extraordinarily good catches, and it looked as if the year was going to show a very satisfactory advance over the pack of 1894. Before the end of April, however, matters slackened up considerably, and severe storms in the early part of May almost entirely stopped fishing for some days. For three weeks the work continued unsettled, with sparse occasional runs, the fish exhibiting signs of being fully a month ahead of the time and much advanced in size and color. After slacking up to a very low average at the end of May, the pack improved a great deal, being uniformly good during the first week of June on the lower river.

On the upper river, at the time, cannery men began to get anxious, for very few fish had put in an appearance. Their anxiety was fully justified by subsequent events, and up to this date none of the canneries above the Willamette have made anything like an average pack.

The lower river work went on sat

LABOR DAY CENTURY RUN

Cyclists of the Brooklyn Young Men's Christian Association to Manage It.

IT WILL BE THEIR FIRST "HUNDRED."

The Route Will Be from Jamaica to Patchogue and Return, and Many Riders Are Expected to be in Line.

The bicycle riders of the Young Men's Christian Association of Brooklyn are going to have a big century run on Labor Day. This will be the very first affair of the kind engineered by the Y. M. C. A.'s and a full measure of success is predicted for it.

Century runs in the past, with very few exceptions, have been held on Sundays, when the association young men did not care to ride. For this reason very few of them have taken part in the popular hundred milers, but now that they have decided to manage one themselves, every rider among them is aching to go.

Nearly every branch of the Young Men's Christian Association in Brooklyn will be represented in the run, and if a banner is given, as is intended, to the branch having the largest number of survivors, there will certainly be a lively competition. The branches on this side of the bridge will also be well represented in the run. The Triangle Wheelmen of the Twenty-third Street Branch is one of the most successful clubs in town, numbering among its members some fleet road and track riders. This club no doubt will make an effort to get the banner should the managers finally decide to give it.

The course has already been selected. The starting point will be at Tatum's corner in Jamaica, and the half-way mark in Patchogue. This makes a journey of 102 miles. The start will be made at 6:55 A. M. and an even pace will be maintained throughout. Only experienced pacemakers will be chosen to lead the party.

Of course it cannot be estimated how many will participate in the run, but it is believed that the number will be larger than has been associated with any century this season. Each survivor will get a souvenir medal of novel design, and the cost will be very small. Information and entry blanks can be obtained at any of the Brooklyn branches.

Harrison Wheelmen's Delightful Run.

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 19.—The newly organized Harrison and Kearny Wheelmen held their first run to Plainfield and return yesterday. The start was made from the club's quarters, at 311 Harrison Avenue, at 9:15 o'clock, with twenty riders in line. The first stop was made at Steller's Hotel in Elizabeth, and then the route led to Rahway, where after a short stop they proceeded by way of Westfield to Plainfield, where they arrived a few minutes before 12 o'clock. Dinner was eaten here, and the club held a meeting and elected Edward J. Gaffney Captain for the season. The wheelmen started on their return trip at 1:30 o'clock, and made a call on the Rev. M. M. Bogan at Rahway, formerly assistant pastor of the Holy Cross Church, Harrison. They all arrived at Harrison on schedule time, with the exception of two riders, Messrs. Godley and Bradley, who met with accidents to their wheels. Joseph Lynch was Captain of the run, with Frank Courtney and E. J. Gaffney as pacemakers. The club will take a run to Manhattan Beach on next Sunday.

A Knickerbocker Ball To-night.

Much interest has been aroused by the announcement of the "Knickerbocker Ball," which takes place this evening at Mason's Hotel, on the Coney Island cycle path. The ladies attending are expected to wear "knickers," and in more ways than one the "Knickerbocker Ball" should prove to be memorable. In the first place it will be the initial dance in "knickers" held in America. The local enthusiasts, who have made arrangements to attend the dance, will rendezvous at Sixtieth Street and the Boulevard at 6 o'clock, and will ride to the cycle path. Brooklyn cyclists will leave the body from the Prospect Park plaza at 7 o'clock. The committee in charge of the affair comprises Mrs. R. L. Stillson, Mrs. L. Peoples, Mrs. J. V. Charles Smith, Mrs. Charles Underhill, Mrs. William Nash, and Messrs. Frank McPherson, Thomas A. Raisbeck, Sidney B. Bowman, Stephen T. Moen, Adolph Stahl, M. L. Bridgman, Frank Borland, Carl Von Lengerke, and W. A. Curley.

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

Cyclists wishing to join the League of American Wheelmen will be furnished application blanks and necessary information by addressing Cycling Department of The New-York Times.

—The efforts of the American long-distance racing men are almost insignificant when compared to the phenomenal records of the French riders. When Huret rode 514 miles and 750 yards in twenty-four hours on the Buffalo Velodrome track at Paris, on June 15 and 16 last, he beat the cycling world agog and wheelmen all over the world asserted that the limit of human speed and endufance had been reached. His wonderful record was not long lived, however. July 27, during an "around the clock" race, about the time that Huret, the English rider, was winning the Cuca Cup in his "twenty-four" in England, the following were dispatched on a similar "promenade" in Paris: Lucas, Williamson, Riviere, Hamat, and Lewis. At the conclusion of the eight-hour Rivers was alone in the race, and he proceeded to make an effort to reduce Huret's time. He succeeded in piling up 1 mile after mile, and at twenty-three hours he had beaten Huret's counting record. At the conclusion of the twenty-four hours Rivers had placed to his credit 342 kilometers, or 528 miles, 1,044 yards.—Exchange.

—The mileage records to date of the persistent riders of the South Brooklyn Wheelmen stand as follows: Yates, A. E. Eckerson, 7,000 miles; H. Raymond, 5,931; J. J. Villers, 5,500; J. W. Turner, 4,500; John Garrity, 3,040; G. P. Greenia, 2,282; R. L. Smith, 1,670, and R. D. Boltel, 1,570 miles. The runs scheduled by this club are as follows: Sept. 1, Roslyn; Sept. 2, Tatum Jamaica road race; Sept. 15, Plainfield, via Totenville; Sept. 29, Babylon; Oct. 13, the Orangers, and Oct. 27, Woodhaven.

—The Sunday Call Cycle Club of Newark took a run to Glen Island on Sunday. After enjoying a clambake, the club was called together by Capt. Voorhees at 4:30, and the start for home was made. It was a race all the way back. H. Hopper, B. Voorhees, and F. Walsh were the first to reach Cortlandt Street Ferry, a distance of twenty-six miles, the riding time being 1 hour and 18 minutes.

—The club run of the Yorkville Wheelmen for next Sunday will be to Millburn, N. J., through Carlstadt, Rutherford, Belleville, and the Orranges. The return will be made via Elizabeth. All unattached wheelmen are invited to participate. The run starts promptly at 8:30 A. M. from the clubhouse, 174 East Eighty-seventh Street.

—A series of amateur and professional races will be held at Manhattan Beach next Saturday under the auspices of the National Cycle and Athletic Club. A mile race for tandem teams will probably be the feature of the cash prize events.

—Only three competitors were on hand for the Kings County Wheelmen's ten-mile road race on Saturday, and the event was indefinitely postponed.

GIANTS IN NAME ONLY.

The New-York Baseball Team Keeps on Losing Games.

Results of Yesterday's Games.

Brooklyn, 7; New-York, 3.
Boston, 9; Philadelphia, 2.
Pittsburg, 9; Washington, 3.

Standing of the Clubs.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
1. Cleveland	63	38	.624
2. Baltimore	56	35	.615
3. Pittsburg	58	39	.598
4. Chicago	55	44	.556
5. Cincinnati	52	42	.553
6. Philadelphia	51	42	.548
7. Boston	51	42	.548
8. Brooklyn	50	45	.526
9. New-York	47	48	.495
10. Washington	30	57	.345
11. St. Louis	32	66	.327
12. Louisville	22	69	.242

The mismanaged and misnamed Giants continued their slide on the toboggan yesterday. They wound up the Brooklyn series with a defeat at Eastern Park that made the local baseball cranks weary and sick at heart. Meekin pitched for them, too, but "Scissors" Foutz's men rapped out twelve base hits without much trouble, and won by a score of 7 to 3.

About 3,000 people saw the game, and marveled at the fall of the mighty. Errors were plentiful on both sides, but the "Joints" secured a larger percentage in this line than their opponents. Wilson was again on first, but instead of weakening the team, he strengthened it. He made half as many hits as were credited to the entire team. Capt. Doyle saw the game, but he was not in uniform.

"Jill" Kennedy of Ohio "put 'em over" for the Brooklyns, and he succeeded in fooling the Harlem men very nicely. Barring the three hits by Wilson, only Davis, Tiernan, and Burns succeeded in getting safe hits. The Brooklyns got their runs in bunches, 2 being the number gathered in the second inning and 4 cropping out in the fourth. The details of the game are shown in the score which follows:

NEW-YORK.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E	BROOKLYN.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Fuller, ss	1	0	2	5	3			Griffin, cf	2	3	5	1	0		
Tiernan, rf	1	1	3	0	0			Shindle, 3b	1	1	0	3	0		
Van H'n, cf	0	0	3	0	0			Corcoran, ss	1	2	2	5	1		
Davis, 3b	0	1	1	1	0			Anders'n, lf	1	1	3	2	1	2	
Wilson, 1b	1	1	3	8	0	0		Daly, 2b	0	1	1	5	2	0	
Burns, lf	2	0	1	0	0	1		Tredway, rf	0	1	2	1	0	0	
Stafford, 2b	0	0	4	2	1			Lach'ce, 1b	1	1	8	0	1		
Farrell, c	0	0	3	1	-			Dally, c	0	0	3	0	1		
Meekin, p	0	0	0	0	1	0		Kennedy, p	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Total	3	3	6	24	10	6		Total	7	12	27	12	5		

New-York	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	—3
Brooklyn	0	2	0	4	0	1	0	0	.	—7

Earned runs—New-York, 1; Brooklyn, 4. First base by errors—New-York, 2; Brooklyn, 3. Left on bases—New-York, 5; Brooklyn, 10. First base on balls—Off Meekin, 3; off Kennedy, 2. Struck out—By Meekin, 3; by Kennedy, 1. Home run—Anderson. Three-base hit—Tiernan. Two-base hits—Griffin, Wilson, Burns. Sacrifice hits—Corcoran, Anderson. Stolen bases—Tredway. Lachance. Double plays—Griffin, Corcoran, and Daily; Anderson, Shindle, and Lachance; Farrell and Wilson. Wild pitch—Meekin. Umpire—Mr. Keefe.

Other League Games.

AT PHILADELPHIA.

Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	—2
Boston	0	0	3	0	1	0	5	0	.	—9

Basehits—Philadelphia, 7; Boston, 12. Errors—Philadelphia, 3; Boston, 1. Batteries—Taylor and Clements, and Buckley; Nichols and Ganzel. Umpires—Messrs. Hunt and Henderson.

AT WASHINGTON.

Washington	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	—3
Pittsburg	0	0	3	2	4	0	0	0	.	—9

Basehits—Washington, 7; Pittsburg, 11. Errors—Washington, 4; Pittsburg, 2. Batteries—Anderson, Mullarkey, and McGuire; Hawley and Merritt. Umpires—Messrs. O'Day and Murray.

TSCHIGORIN AND PILLSBURY.

The Russian and American Tied in the Big Chess Contest.

HASTINGS, Aug. 19.—The eleventh round of the international chess masters' tournament was played at Brassey Institute to-day, the results being as follows:

Lasker beat Gunsberg in a French defense after thirty moves. Tinsley beat Vergani in a Queen's gambit; declined after forty-three moves. Mason beat Bird in a French defense after thirty-six moves. Albin beat Mieses in a Ruy Lopez after thirty-five moves. Steinitz beat Schiffers in a Ruy Lopez after fifty moves. Pillsbury beat Teichmann in a Ruy Lopez after thirty-one moves.

Blackburne beat Bardeleben in a Queen's gambit; declined after thirty moves. Burn beat Pollock in a P—Q4 opening, after thirty-eight moves. Janowski beat Walbrodt in a Ruy Lopez after seventy-four moves. Schlechter and Tarrasch drew a Ruy Lopez after sixty moves.

The twelfth round will be played to-morrow.

The score up to date:

	Won.	Lost.
Albin	4½	6½
Bardeleben	7½	3½
Bird	6	5
Blackburne	4½	6½
Burn	4½	6½
Gunsberg	4	7
Janowski	4½	6½
Lasker	8½	2½
Marco	4	7
Mason	5	6
Mieses	3½	7½
Pillsbury	1½	9½
Pollock	4½	6½
Schiffers	6½	4½
Schlechter	5	6
Steinitz	3½	4½
Tarrasch	5½	5½
Teichmann	5½	6
Tinsley	5	6
Tschigorin	9½	1½
Vergani	1	10
Walbrodt	6	5

Total number of games won, 121; total number of games lost, 121.

Prices for Yale-Cambridge Games.

Owing to the fact that college graduates and those who are interested in college athletics in the coming Cambridge-Yale games in October are anxious to secure reserved seats and boxes in advance, the managers of the Cambridge-Yale contest have decided to place the tickets on sale in advance and have adopted the application blank system, which has been so successful of late years in conjunction with the large football games. These application blanks have been placed throughout the country so that they can be secured by those who are desirous of forwarding applications for the seats for the games on Oct. 5. On no account will more than five seats be allotted to any one applicant, and those who wish seats together must apply on separate blanks in the same envelope. This is done so as to keep the tickets from getting into the hands of speculators. The tickets will not be sent out before Oct. 1, and on that date the balance of tickets not allotted will be placed on sale. Those who apply now for tickets can have them sent by registered mail, if postage stamps to the amount of 12 cents are put on a self-directed envelope, which must accompany each application. The prices of admission have been fixed, and reserved persons will sell for $30; seats on the covered stand, $2; seats on the open stand, $1.50; and bleacheries, $1. Only seats in the boxes and covered stand are reserved. Those who desire application blanks can obtain them from G. K. B. Wade, Post Office Box 1,346, New-Haven, Conn., or President Sherman Day, Southampton, L. I. They have also been placed with A. G. Spalding & Bros., 126-150 Nassau Street, New-York, and James E. Sullivan, 241 Broadway, New-York.

Ready for Tennis Championships.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 19.—The town is full of tennis cranks to-night. Besides the veterans Wrenn, Larned, Stevens, Howland, Foote, Chace, and Hovey, a swarm of youngsters have entered to try their luck in the National championships. Play to-morrow will be marked by the big championship contest in doubles. Hobart and Hovey, the doubles champions for the last two years, will make a third stand, this time against Wrenn and Chace, the winners of the match between the champions of the East and those of the West. Hobart and Hovey have the call in the betting, the experts figuring that the chances are about 5 to 4 in their favor. Little of note is expected to happen in the preliminary and first rounds, which will be rushed along as soon as possible. It will take fifty matches to clear the way for the second round. The contest between young Scudder, the Western player, and Talmage, the Crescent Athletic Club crack, is expected to be the best of the day.

The courts have been prepared with great care, no practice games having been allowed to-day. Dr. Dwight, the President of the National Tennis Association, is here, and will referee the games.

London A. C. May Not Send a Team.

LONDON, Aug. 19.—A leading athletic authority has informed The United Press that it is still doubtful whether the London Athletic Club will send a team to America to compete with a team from the New-York Athletic Club. All the meetings that have been held by the committee appointed by the London Athletic Club to select a team have been very stormy. To add to the troubles of the committee, several of the athletes selected to represent the club in America have now declined to go. E. C. Bredin, who was to have taken part in the 440-yard and 880-yard races, sent a letter to the committee on Saturday last, in which he stated that he would not go with the team. F. E. Bacon, who was slated for the one-mile and three-mile runs, and Dr. W. J. M. Barry, the Irish hammer-thrower, also say they will not go. W. Fitz Herbert, who was chosen as one of the club's representatives in the 440-yard and 220-yard races, is in doubt as to whether he ought to accompany a team which is partly composed of semi-professional men. There are no really good men to fill the vacancies caused by the refusal of the men named to take part in the contests.

Bean to Race Labor Day.

Charles H. Bean, the champion five-mile runner of America, and the champion distance runner of the New-England District, has accepted the invitation of the New-Jersey Athletic Club to compete in the special one-and-half-mile run at their games on Labor Day, with T. P. Conneff, George W. Orton, and A. J. Walsh, as opponents. Bean will come to New-York City next week and train for this race on the grounds of the New-Jersey Athletic Club, and will remain here to compete in the American Athletic Union championship on Sept. 14.

Handler and Lavigne to Box.

The new Empire Athletic Club, situated at Maspeth, L. I., will open Monday night, Aug. 26. The star bout of the night will be that between "Kid" Lavigne of Saginaw, Mich., and "Jimmy" Handler of Newark. They will box twenty rounds at 133 pounds. Frank Erne of Buffalo and "Jack" Skelly of Brooklyn will furnish the curtain raiser with a ten-round bout. The Long Island Railroad will run special trains, leaving Thirty-fourth Street Ferry at 7:40 and 8:20 P. M., landing passengers at the club doors.

Tyers's Tidal Swimming Record.

LONDON, Aug. 19.—J. H. Tyers of the Osborne Club, Manchester, to-day again won the all-England 440-yard swimming championship, going the distance in 6:08 4-5. This beats all tidal records. The race took place off the Island of Jersey.

CALENDAR OF SPORTS.

TUESDAY, AUG. 20.

Trial races to choose cup defender, off Sandy Hook.
Racing at Aqueduct.
Baseball.—New-York vs. St. Louis, at Polo Grounds; Brooklyn vs. Pittsburg, at Eastern Park, 4 P. M.

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 21.

Racing at Aqueduct.
Baseball.—New-York vs. Pittsburg, at Polo Grounds; Brooklyn vs. St. Louis, at Eastern Park.
Hempstead Bay Yacht Club regatta.

SPECIAL TRAINING FOR TRADE

WHAT IS BEING DONE IN EUROPE IN THIS DIRECTION.

American Need of a Broader Commercial Education—Striking Object Lesson from Germany.

Washington Letter to The Philadelphia Ledger.

There are two distinct branches of education which must be considered as factors of the development of our foreign commerce along broad, progressive lines. These are commercial education and industrial training. Europe has heretofore given greater prominence to the latter, owing to the eager rivalry in industrial production between the great manufacturing States. But certain European countries have long seen that it was not merely necessary to manufacture superior wares, to cheapen the cost of production, to perfect their processes, but that they must have business houses and commercial travelers specially equipped to commend their goods to foreign buyers, to hold markets already gained, and to open new channels of trade.

In some parts of Europe, notably in Germany, commercial education is recognized as one of the most important auxiliaries to the growth of commerce, and mercantile schools have received from the business community a liberal, intelligent support, which has enabled them to accomplish important results. They would seem to be the first need of commerce in this country, for they supply a demand which becomes more pressing with the new opportunities for commercial development and one to which but little attention has been given.

Technical education, on the other hand, has long received a full measure of popular recognition in the United States as in Europe, and is already doing widespread work. The multiplication of its agencies and the improvement of its appliances and methods are all that is needed. It has passed the experimental stage. Commercial education, in the broader sense, is still in its infancy in the United States, and the experience of Europe is valuable as an illuminant and guide. We will, therefore, consider this branch of the subject first.

Our consular officers have furnished a number of interesting reports upon the mercantile schools of Europe, and "Consular Reports," the periodical published monthly by the Department of State, has recently given considerable attention to a cognate subject—museums and expositions, which have done abroad what the Philadelphia Commercial Museum purposes to do in the United States. From a report of Consul Roosevelt of Brussels, in May, 1893, it appears that as long ago as 1852 the Communal Council of Antwerp, assisted by the Government of Belgium, established an institute for the purpose of furnishing a special education to young men who desired to engage in commercial pursuits. The administration is composed of representatives of both the municipal and general governments. Instruction, both theoretic and practical, is completed in a two years' course, and comprises commercial correspondence, commercial arithmetic, political economy and statistics, commercial and industrial geography, commercial law, customs legislation, maritime construction and armament, &c. The Faculty may admit Belgian students free, and a sum of $116 per annum may be granted to young men of Belgian origin but of limited means, presumably to enable them to pay their board, &c. The ordinary tuition fees are about $39 for the first year and $49 for the second. Prizes ranging from $58 to $116 are awarded every year.

The fact that this school has been in successful operation for more than forty years would seem to be conclusive as to its utility, and it may be assumed that it has played no unimportant part in building up the intelligent business community of Antwerp, which in recent years has brought about so wonderful a development of the city's trade that Antwerp now stands at the head of all the great seaports of Continental Europe, and immediately after London, Liverpool, and New-York.

A comprehensive and thorough system of commercial education has given Germany a marked advantage in foreign trade. The "German clerk" has become a synonym for trained intelligence, punctuality, and zeal, and it is to Germany's superior educational facilities in this line of business that he owes these characteristics. As in the case of Antwerp, it was another great seaport, Hamburg, that was quick to recognize the importance of commercial education, though at first the movement did not take the form of special schools, but of a merchants' union, whose object it was to help young men out of work and to fit them for employment.

Consul Monaghan of Chemnitz says these merchants' or business men's unions, which have now spread all over Germany, have no resemblance whatever to our so-called commercial clubs. The latter, with an annual banquet and after-dinner speeches, do little good compared with the former. The strongest of these union schools is the Hamburg Union for Commercial Clerks. It numbers upward of 42,000 members, has a capital of 125,000 marks, has its own schoolrooms, and has a fine site near the Hamburg Boerse, on which it is soon to build. During its forty-odd years of existence it has founded many flourishing departments.

In a single year (1893) the various unions in the German Empire procured situations for 13,000 clerks. They have invalid, widow, old age, and orphan insurance departments; sick and burial funds; commissions for support of members out of work; departments for improvement of apprentices; commercial schools for courses of lectures; agencies for social entertainments, for helping needy clerks, &c., and foreign branches with which correspondence is kept up, thus constantly spreading the influence and usefulness in those parts of the world where German trade is ceaselessly at work to strengthen its position.

"The benefits of belonging to such unions," says Consul Monaghan, "are simply incalculable. No insurance company can compete with them. They give almost irresistible impulses to young men to work their way upward. If German clerks are the best, the hardest working, safest, and most reliable, and if German agents are the best informed and most pushing, it is due in a large degree to lessons learned in these unions. Their influence, from very modest beginnings, is to-day universal. Originating in small groups, the unions have gone on growing large in number, powerful in influence for good, and many of them rich, have beautiful buildings, fitted up in a simple but artistic manner, pleasing the most aesthetic taste."

Among the German unions Consul Monaghan mentions more particularly, besides the parent organization of Hamburg, those at Chemnitz, Saxony, having a home in the Boerse, with a large library and a membership made up of business men, young and old, in all branches of industry; Nuremberg, where the union has besides the building in which it meets a separate building devoted to schoolwork, and Leipsic, with an organization which, "though one of the youngest, is one of the richest and most progressive," possessing a home which is one of the most attractive buildings in a city second only to Berlin in architectural beauty. "When," adds Mr. Monaghan, "one looks for a reason why the clerks of London are 25 to 35 per cent. German, he finds it running back in golden links to these unions." Branches of the German unions are found in Egypt, the United States, Canada, Brazil, Belgium, Bulgaria, the Bukowina, Dalmatia, Galicia, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Greece, the islands of the Mediterranean, Great Britain and Ireland, Italy, Luxemburg, Montenegro, Roumania, Servia, Portugal, Spain, Switzerland, Turkey, and Japan. They form, in other words, a network of agencies for promoting German commerce and finding outlets for German industry in almost every part of the globe.

The work of these unions is not merely benevolent and educational, but eminently practical in ordinary matters of trade. Thus, for example, they have established in various parts of the German Empire bureaus in which commerical letters from foreign countries are translated. These bureaus are open to everybody. They translate letters, written documents, and printed matter." The translators are sworn to keep the contents secret. Members of the unions are charged about 12 cents for every fifty words, and non-members not quite 24 cents. Translations of especially difficult matter or of technical works must be aid for at special rates. The Nuremburg bureau translates all the European languages and dialects, and obtains translations of Turkish, Persian, Arabic, Syrian, Chaldean, Sanscrit, Ethiopian, and Coptic. "These bureaus," adds Mr. Monaghan, "by no means discourage the learning of languages; on the contrary, they seem rather to encourage it."

As the outgrowth of the merchants' unions, commercial high schools are being opened all over the German Empire. "Trade," says Consul Monaghan, "is giving education new channels and new impulses. The business ability of Americans, especially their business education, has called out here a competitive system. It is carried further than with us, and is broader and deeper. Our commercial schools make good bookkeepers and quick accountants—natural tact does the rest." The Germans, however, do not rest satisfied with "natural tact," or the chance picking up of a wider business knowledge. They seek to send forth clerks and commercial travelers already equipped with information which experience will broaden, thus economizing the time and labor consumed in the often haphazard self-education of the American business man, and greatly increasing the usefulness and capacity of the young clerk or salesman at the start.

Mr. Monaghan takes the Commercial School at Leipsic as an example. This institution is under the care of the Leipsic Chamber of Commerce, and is managed by the Interior Department of the General Government, with the co-operation of the City Council. The full course is for three years. "The work of each year aims to give the boys the very best training for mercantile careers, but there is enough of history, geography, chemistry, &c., to make out a well-rounded education." "Particular attention is given to modern languages, which now play a very important part in commercial life. To these no people give more attention than do the Germans. This accounts for the large number of German clerks and agents employed by English and even French firms. The teachers of foreign languages are usually natives of the countries whose languages they teach. Germans will not waste time learning English or French from Germans when it is possible to get these languages from natives of England and France. Commercial knowledge, office work, prevailing principles or laws of trade, rules, duties, privileges, &c., are gone into, examined, analyzed, and compared. The school neither aims nor hopes to replace actual experience, but it does aim and does hope to build the boy up and out in such a manner as to enable him to use his eyes, ears, and faculties in acquiring knowledge rapidly; to exercise good judgment and tact; to give satisfaction and go on climbing."

Besides the commercial high schools, Germany has a system of preparatory instruction which includes special mercantile schools. After ending their course at the common schools, pupils are compelled to go for two and in some parts of the empire for three years more to a "fortbildung" (upbuilding) school. Of these there are many kinds, each trade or industry striving to have one. Choice is left to parents as to which class of schools their children shall attend. In cities, Consul Monaghan tells us, the commercial "fortbildung" schools have the preference. "Business men," adds Mr. Monaghan, "have built up these schools. They are by no means what their best friends want, but they are growing more numerous and more perfect every year. Recently in England a writer warned his countrymen about Germany's tactics. Her commercial scouts are in all parts of the world. No nation knows so well as England that they are the advance guard of all Germany. Saxony's boast that she is beating England in the world's markets is by no means idle or empty. No country can keep its place in the commercial world unless it builds such schools and builds the very best it can afford."

England, like the United States, has devoted most of her attention in the past to manual training, industrial and technical schools, with good results for her manufactures, but she is waking up to the fact that liberal and thorough mercantile education is one of the necessities of the hour if she would compete successfully with the indomitable German in foreign trade. To quote Consul Monaghan again, "England, of late, has become alarmed at the number of German clerks employed in London, Liverpool, Manchester, Nottingham, &c., and as foreign agents of English houses in India, South America, &c., not because they are cheaper, but because they speak Spanish, French and English, and because they are patient and systematic."

Italy makes commercial studies a feature of the course in her technical institutes. They comprise calligraphy, general chemistry, theory and science of accounts, civil rights, commercial and administrative rights, ornamental drawing, political economy, science of finance and statistics, general physics, geography, Italian literature, French, English, or German; mathematics, natural history and general history. At Venice, Genoa, and Bari there are higher schools of commerce, which teach the applications of science to various branches of domestic and international commerce.

In Austria-Hungary and France special value is attached to commercial museums and exhibitions as a means of educating manufacturers, merchants, artisans, and clerks in the conditions of trade with foreign countries, and the Commercial Museums of Buda-Pesth, and similar institutions in Belgium, Germany, and Switzerland, would doubtless afford the Philadelphia Museum some useful hints. The French Government has had under consideration for some months a project to create a corps of commerical inspectors whose function it should be to travel abroad, collecting information in the different markets which France seeks to enter, and then, returning to their own country, disseminate it for the instruction of commercial houses and trades.

Such agencies, of course, are very valuable, and, working in conjunction with the Consular and Diplomatic Service, could be made to contribute immensely to the development of our export trade. But the great essential, as the experience of Germany has shown, is an advanced and comprehensive system of commercial education. The old plan of confining mercantile training to the counting house or to practical experience in the sale of goods did well enough until German shrewdness and belief in the business maxim of education introduced a new element into commercial rivalry. Germany beat France on the battlefield because of the superior efficiency of her troops and the military science of their leaders, obtained by long and patient study. She threatens to beat the world in commercial warfare for precisely the same reason, viz., the broader, more accurate knowledge and better training of her "Captains of industry" and business men. No better proof of the practical value of commercial education can be found than the fact that no nation which has made a full trial of it is now leading all others in pushing forward her outposts of trade in the most distant parts of the world. If we are to succeed in foreign trade and extend the markets for our manufactures, it must be by means of agents similarly trained and equipped. Chambers of Commerce, Boards of Trade, and business men generally of our great manufacturing and exporting centres would do well, therefore, to study the example set by the Germans, and co-operate to secure similar facilities for American commerce.

In its broader effect upon our National character such a system of education could scarcely fail to exert a far-reaching influence of the greatest value. The "business man" is the typical figure of American life. He dominates not only our industries and commerce, but our economic and social activity in various lines. He is one of the great pillars of religious, charitable, and philanthropic effort, and in recent years he has become a controlling force in our political affairs. Any party or faction which finds itself in sore straits turns instinctively to some popular "business man" as its candidate and leader, and in executive offices, State or municipal, and in the halls of our Legislatures, from Congress to City Councils, the number of men who have been drawn from commercial and industrial occupations is steadily increasing. Wielding so great a power, the business man especially needs the education and culture which alone can enable him to use it wisely and well. Most successful business men possess certain qualities which only practical experience can give. It is these that command them to popular confidence and support. But supplement native sagacity, self-education, the sound judgment gained by experience and business hobbits with a broader scheme of commercial education which shall not exclude culture, and their usefulness to themselves and their fellow-men would be vastly increased.

It would seem to be feasible, by means of a special system of mercantile instruction, made easily and cheaply available for industrious ambitious youths, to build up a class of cultivated business men, who would not only contribute immensely to our commercial and industrial development, but would be more intelligent guides of public opinion, more efficient instruments of social advancement, and well equipped administrators of public affairs. In present conditions the youth who enters upon a business career must do so with but little education. Most of his culture and general knowledge are obtained later by slow degrees and with painful effort. Germany has shown us how to remedy this defect, to obviate waste of time and labor, by the easy and simple expedient of establishing special schools for the education of our future business men. There would seem to be no work in which our commercial and industrial bodies could engage with better promise of great and permanent influence for good, not only upon their own immediate interests, but upon the healthful growth and advancement of the country at large.

To Secure Good Roads.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 19.—The special committee appointed by the last Assembly to investigate and report to the next Legislature on the question of securing good roads in this State met here to-night. Assemblyman Richard Higbie of Suffolk County is the Chairman of the committee, and the other members are Assemblymen Charles J. Smith of Monroe, Henry Krenrich of Sullivan, Michael Tobin of New-York, and Henry J. Staley of Schoharie. The committee will meet at Schenectady to-morrow, and afterward hold meetings at Utica, Syracuse, Watertown, Auburn, Rochester, and Buffalo, spending a day in each city. They have made arrangements to meet the Supervisors of the counties near the respective cities to discuss the subject of good roads and to acquaint them with the result of the committee's inspection of improved roads in the States of Massachusetts and New-Jersey. The committee is looking for recommendations and suggestions with a view of reporting to the next Legislature a scheme for counties to provide better roads with the help of State aid.

BLANKETS, CARPETS, FURNITURE

Last things you'd think of for great mid-Summer selling. In the beaten way they would be out of all reason. But beaten ways do not count here. If we can save you big money on goods you'll soon be needing, what care you for the almanac!

BLANKETS IN AUGUST,

Makes you hot under the collar to think of them—unless you see the prices we've put on them; then they are refreshing as an ocean breeze. There's a Broadway windowful of these Blankets, there's a counter heaped with them. A hundred thousand New York women would jump for them—if they knew.

Half a dozen specimen prices:

$1.50 BLANKETS AT $1 PAIR

All cotton. Called 10-4, actual size 54x72 in. These are white cotton Blankets—Real Blankets—not the wide domet flannel kind with combed faces that so many stores tell of.

$3 BLANKETS AT $2.50 PAIR

Called 11-4, actual size 70x82 in., weight, 5½ pounds. These are sturdy gray Blankets, cotton warp and wool filling.

$4 BLANKETS AT $3 PAIR

Called 11-4, actual size 70x80 in., weight, 5 pounds. Sightly, serviceable White Blankets. No, not all wool, there's a light spool cotton warp hidden by the mellow, pure wool filling.

$6.50 BLANKETS AT $5 PAIR

Called 11-4, actual size 70x82 in., weight 5 pounds. Every thread wool—good wool, clean, soft, and white.

$7.50 BLANKETS AT $6 PAIR

Called 11-4, actual size 72x82 in., weight, 5 pounds. Fine, clean, white wool put together in the best blanket way.

$9 BLANKETS AT $7.50 PAIR

Called 11-4., actual size 70x82 in. High grade in every way. White, 5 lbs.

MISCELLANEOUS

Crib Blankets at **$1.75** to **$4** the pair.
Single Bed Spreads, **65c.**
Double Bed Spreads, **$1.**
Double Marseilles Spreads, **$2.50.**
Silkoline Quilts, **$1.50** to **$2.50.**
Fourth Avenue.

IN THE SHOE STORE

For the children. Tan goat spring heel Shoes, button and lace, nearly all sizes. Low value would be $1.75 and $2. They go at **$1.15.**

The heap of women's fine Oxfords marked **$1.65** shows many rare bargains. All shapes, black, tan, white, kid, goat, linen; all hand sewed, and worth double the price in a regular way.

Second Floor, Tenth Street.

MUSLIN UNDERWEAR

Look at the things. No woman who does will need to be told how good and cheap they are.

About 300 good heavy muslin Drawers, deep hem and plaits, others with ruffles of embroidery, **18** and **25c.**

Gowns of good strong muslin, mother hubbard yoke of fine cambric, ruffle on neck, yoke and sleeves, **38c.**

Fine cambric Corset Covers, high square neck, trimmed with embroidery, **12c.**

Chintz Shirt Waists, full front, yoke back, laundered collar and cuffs, large full sleeves, **25c.**

Percale, lawn and chambray laundered Waists, odds and ends, **50** and **75c;** the $1.50 and $1.75 kinds.

Second Floor, Fourth Avenue.

MILLINERY

Going for clean tables by the shortest cut—the price cut. And so such chances as thrifty women will welcome.

Untrimmed Hats, **25c.**
Trimmed Hats, some very fine, **35c.**
White Sailors, **25c.**
Ostrich Tips, all colors, 6 in bunch, **29c.**
Fancy Aigrettes, latest styles, **35c.**
Birds, all colors, **38c.**
Quills, 6 shades, 2 for **5c.**
Steel Ornaments, **15c;** were 98c.
Second Floor, Broadway.

KITCHEN FURNISHINGS

Half an acre of them. This handful is merely suggestive.

Extra heavy tin Clothes Boilers, copper bottom, 7 in., **$1.15;** 8 in., **$1.30.**
Extra heavy Tin Coffee Boilers, copper bottom, 4 qt., **27c.**
Extra heavy tin Tea Kettles, copper bottom, 6 qt., **58c.**
Best quality steel Carving Knives, **65** and **95c** pair; were $1 and $1.50.
Best quality silver plated Knives and Forks, **$2.25** the set of 12 pieces; have been $3.50.
Cocoa handle Kitchen Carving Knives, **25c;** were 50c.
Cocoa Handle Table Knives and Forks, **75c** set of 12 pieces; were $1.10.
Patent Bread Knives, **15c;** regularly 25c.
Heavy galvanized Coal Hods, **25** and **30c;** were 40 and 50c.
Enameled Preserving Kettles, extra heavy, 4 to 16 qts., **23** to **70c.**
Agate and granite Preserving Kettles, best quality, 2 to 14 qts., **45c** to **$1.05.**
Basement.

BROADWAY 9th & 10th Sts. FOURTH AVE. — Hilton, Hughes & Co. SUCCESSORS TO A. T. STEWART & CO. — BROADWAY 9th & 10th Sts FOURTH AVE.

THE GREAT PITTSBURG STORM

It Was Very Short, but a Great Deal of Damage Was Done by It During Its Progress in the City.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 19.—Reports of damage caused by the

NEWTOWN CREEK BRIDGE CONTRACT VETO

Mr. Fitchie Thinks There Was a "Combine," and the Price Is High.

The Kings County Board of Supervisors voted to give the contract to build the bridge across Newtown Creek to the Kings County Bridge Company for $418,000, but yesterday Supervisor at Large Fitchie vetoed the resolution awarding the contract.

In his veto the Supervisor at Large says:

It is granted that this bridge is a great necessity to both counties, but municipal needs should never be converted into channels of public waste for corporate or individual enrichment. There is no reason why both Boards of Supervisors should not proceed at once, in a businesslike manner and on a system that will break up a bridge combine, if any such there be, by having on file full detailed plans and drawings, so that all contractors may have time to study every feature of the scheme and be enabled to compete with those who, in advance of such notice, have become familiar with the details of construction, and are in a position to furnish estimates within a limit of time that would shut out others.

My inquiries into this matter have confirmed me in the impression that electric motors and duplicate machinery for the operation of the bridge are unnecessary. Power can be obtained from the plants on either side of the creek. The bridge will not be continuously in motion, but engines essential to run the dynamos would have to be kept ever ready for action, necessitating a steady and expensive waste and the hiring of a larger number of engineers, firemen, &c., than would be the case if the power was drawn from outside plants. The power houses convenient to the bridge in both cities would be more of a safeguard than duplicate machinery, and the running expenses of the year would be less than under the scheme of independent plants operated by the counties. I have made other suggestions from time to time in relation to this subject, as it developed, under the guidance of the Joint Bridge Committee. It is idle to repeat them. Suffice it to say that the bridge is imperatively demanded by the business interests of the community and ought to be erected speedily. To satisfy these interests in the accomplishment of this result conditions should be shaped to invite the broadcast competition, with the public welfare alone in view.

There are many, among them those most desirous of the construction of the bridge, who believe that $418,000 is an exorbitant price to pay. The inventor of the Chicago bridge, upon which this is modeled, estimated the cost of the Newtown Creek bridge, at $250,000. The highest estimate by competent engineers given before the opening of bids was somewhere around $300,000. In my opinion, sustained by eminent authorities, new advertisements, allowing due time for bidders to figure on a work of such magnitude, would result in saving $100,000 on the work. These considerations move me to veto the resolution, as I hereby do, and to urge upon your honorable body the propriety of some action looking to the speedy construction of the bridge in a manner that will insure greater economy and lessen the opportunity for extortion.

The veto was ordered on file.

THE WEATHER FORECAST.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—8 P. M.—Forecast for Tuesday:

NEW-ENGLAND and EASTERN NEW-YORK, fair, northwest winds. DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA, NEW-JERSEY, DELAWARE, MARYLAND, and VIRGINIA, fair, westerly winds.

NORTH CAROLINA, fair, variable winds. SOUTH CAROLINA and GEORGIA, fair, slightly cooler, northerly winds. EASTERN and WESTERN FLORIDA, fair, except showers in the afternoon, variable winds. ALABAMA, generally fair, followed by showers in southern portions, probably slightly cooler, variable winds. MISSISSIPPI, LOUISIANA, and EASTERN TEXAS, fair, followed by showers in southern portions, variable winds. WESTERN TEXAS and NEW-MEXICO, generally fair, followed by light showers in the afternoon, variable winds.

OKLAHOMA and INDIAN TERRITORY, generally fair, slightly cooler, variable winds. ARKANSAS, fair, followed by showers in the afternoon, slightly cooler, variable winds.

WEST VIRGINIA, WESTERN NEW-YORK, WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA, and OHIO, fair, northwesterly winds. TENNESSEE and KENTUCKY, fair, cooler in western portion, variable winds. ILLINOIS, generally fair, variable winds. INDIANA, fair, westerly winds. LOWER MICHIGAN, generally fair, variable winds. UPPER MICHIGAN, fair, slightly warmer, southerly winds. WISCONSIN, fair, probably slightly warmer, winds becoming southerly.

MINNESOTA and IOWA, fair, warmer, northerly winds. MISSOURI, showers in the early morning, probably followed by fair weather, variable winds. NORTH and SOUTH DAKOTA, fair, probably slightly warmer, winds becoming southerly. NEBRASKA, fair, probably slightly warmer, southerly winds. KANSAS, generally fair, variable winds. COLORADO, generally fair, variable winds. WYOMING, generally fair, probably slightly warmer, variable winds. MONTANA, fair, probably slightly cooler in western portion, winds becoming northwesterly.

A ridge of high pressure extends from the middle Gulf to the Ohio Valley and thence westward to the middle Pacific coast. A storm has moved from the north Pacific coast to Alberta.

Light rain has fallen in the Gulf States, northern New-England, Missouri, and Colorado. The following heavy rainfalls (in inches) were reported during the last twenty-four hours: Texas—Orange, 2.00; Waco, 2.00.

The temperature has fallen in the lake regions, the Ohio and the Lower Missouri Valleys; is has risen in the extreme Northwest, and has remained stationary elsewhere.

Boarders Wanted.

808 PROSPECT PLACE, BROOKlyn.—Hometike, large grounds, hammocks, lawn tennis, croquet, new furniture, shade, fruit; bridge 17 minutes; suites or single; $6 up; good table.

Unfurnished Rooms

HOTEL BERESFORD, CORNER 81ST ST. AND Central Park West.—One very choice corner suite of rooms and bath from Oct. 1; also one suite of four rooms and bath; all rooms outside and fronting both Central Park and Manhattan Square; the very best location on Manhattan Island

Rooms Wanted.

PHYSICIAN DESIRES ROOMS, furnished or unfurnished, located between 70th, 85th St., West R. S., 1,227 Broadway.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By young girl as chambermaid and waitress; good city reference. 261 West 35th st., second flat, front.

Companions.

COMPANION.—By refined young lady; would take companion's place to lady or child going to Europe in exchange for fare; highest reference. Companion, 614 Columbus Av.

Cooks.

COOK—WAITRESS.—By two girls; would like to go together; cook and laundress, waitress and chambermaid; best of city references. 100 East 33d St.

COOK.—By young woman as first-class cook and baker; creams, ices, jellies; city or country; first-class city reference. 261 West 35th St., two flights up.

COOK.—By young woman to cook, wash, and iron in small family, or do general work for family of two; references. C. L., Box 304 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a competent girl as first-class cook; understands soups, meats, desserts, side dishes; good baker; city or country; personal reference; lady can be seen. Call, Monday, 70 West 50th St.

COOK.—By a first-class Swedish cook; also good laundress, in American family. Hansen, 402 6d Av.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By a respectable woman to go out by the day washing, ironing, or housecleaning, or take washing home. 159 West 33d St., one flight, front.

DAY'S WORK.—By competent woman to work by day, week or month; washing, ironing, cleaning; first-class laundress; good city reference. Mary Allen, 128 West 50th St.

DAY'S WORK.—By a woman to go by the day to do any kind of work; references. 157 West 33d St.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—Experienced English finishing governess, four years in America, wishes position in a family; French; three years in France; good music, drawing; highly recommended. G. E. F., Box 334 Times, Up Town.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEWORK.—By respectable girl, lately landed, to do general housework in a small family. 206 East 45th St.; ring fourth bell. McDermott.

HOUSEWORK.—By n at young girl to do general housework; good reference. 241 East 29th St.; no cards.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By a good dressmaker, hairdresser, and packer; speaks French; excellent references. A. B., 664 Lexington Av.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By young girl as laundress; reference. Call, Tuesday and Wednesday, at 180 West 88th St.; ring janitor's bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class Swedish laundress; no chamberwork; best city reference. 155 East 27th St.

LAUNDRESS, &c.—By American girl as laundress, or laundress and assist with chamberwork. L. J., Box 220 Times.

LAUNDRESS.—By competent woman as laundress to go out by the day; assist with any kind of work. 306 West 152th St., basement.

Nurses.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By competent middle-aged woman as infant's nurse; thoroughly experienced; first-class city reference. 254 West 80th St., in bakery.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—By respectable Protestant girl as first-class waitress in private family; can take full charge and carve; best city reference. 510 West 125th St. Frances's bell.

WAITRESS.—By a young French girl as first-class waitress; best references. Suzane, 222 West 35th St.

Washing.

WASHING.—Family washing done home; sunny, open-air drying; care taken of clothes; good ironer. Glennon, 212 West 67th St.

Situations Wanted—Males.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—By a competent, reliable man in a private family; nine years' city references; at disengaged; family can be seen. J. B., Box 319 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER and VALET.—Just disengaged, good reference. Butler, 650 3d Av.

T. C. "SHORT-AD." CORNER.

The Dog and His Day.

From The Chicago Record.

Every dog
Has his day,
Or several of them.
These are our
Days, these hot ones.
I'm a dog and I
Don't like hot weather.
But I'm not going mad.
Why should I, when I
Can lie in the shade
Of the woodshed
And study the flies?
In August I feel like
An Alderman.
Every one suspects me.
If I let my tongue hang out
The children scream.
Yesterday I growled.
What of it?
Every one growls in this weather.
But that woman next door
Heard me growl.
This morning I saw her
Put some white powder on meat.
The meat's over there
By the fence.
It can stay there.
I know a thing
Or two.
If I pass a hydrant
Without taking a drink
Some one points me out
And says I'm mad.
I see men pass hydrants.
No one accuses them.
How about it?
I mustn't slobber
These days.
Well, I should say not;
I can slobber all Winter
And no one will
Offer an objection.
But let me slobber
In August
And I have to begin
Ducking bullets.
Also I have to walk
Very slowly.
If I trot
Some wise guy yells
And tells every one to
Look out!
Oh, but I have
To be careful!
Yesterday I smelled of
A boy's leg and
A large, frantic mob of
Men, women, and children
Chased me a mile.
Hello, here comes a policeman.
Now watch me
Keep quiet.
I am not mad.
I am not mad.

A Question for the Scientists.

From The Indianapolis Journal.

So far as known, no writer on evolution has taken account of the steady and remarkable growth of hailstones. There was a time when the regulation size was about that of a small pea. From this it has increased through various stages to the size of a marble, a hickory nut, and a hen's egg, until now we hear of hailstones "larger than baseballs," and it not even stated how much larger. Can it be that this continuous growth is an effort on the part of nature to respond to the increasing demand for new sensations, or what is it, and where will it end?

Always Exchangeable.

From The Chicago Tribune.

The young man had gone into a department store to buy a fountain pen. The girl in charge of the fountain-pen showcase had supplied him with a piece of paper, a bottle of ink, and several of the pens, and in trying them, one, after another, he covered the sheet with the words "Tempus Fugit," the girl looking on with a kindly interest.

"If you buy one and it doesn't suit you, Mr. Fugit," she remarked, "you can bring it back and change it."

Unwilling to Commit Himself.

From The Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

The Rev. Dr. Firstly—Did I understand you to say that Mr. Spiffins preceded his wife six years to the better land, Brother Hiland?

Mr. Hiland—I can't tell what you understood me to say, but I certainly did not say that.

"Then I was mistaken."

"What I said was that her husband died six years before Mrs. Spiffins."

A Theory.

From The Boston Commercial Bulletin.

A theory has been defined by a certain individual who has had experience, as "an impracticable plan of doing something that is impossible."

Situations Wanted—Males.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—By first-class butler; strictly sober; in private family; three years with last employer; best city and country references; country preferred. Henry G., care of Crosby, 160 East 54th St.

BUTLER or VALET.—By a thoroughly trained Englishman; unquestionable city references. D., Box 382 Times, Up Town.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—By an educated German cavalryman; age, 29; married; one child; can be recommended as thoroughly honest, sober, and industrious; a first-class driver, a good groom, and can keep harness and carriages in perfect order. William Link, care of Mr. Julius Brandes, 31st St. and 1st Av.

COACHMAN.—By a strictly first-class, steady, sober, reliable man; city driver; thoroughly experienced; perfectly competent; strictly temperate, generally useful; highly recommended; not afraid of work; good gardener; single; milks; city or country. Coachman, 666 6th Av.

COACHMAN.—By a thoroughly competent man; understands the care of a gentleman's establishment; first-class rider and driver; weight, 145 pounds; height, 5 feet 6½ inches; best reference. J. C., 30 West 44th St.

COACHMAN.—First-class; by an Englishman; thoroughly understands his business; good groom and stylish city driver; strictly sober, honest, and obliging; good city references. A. Warner, 13 West 82d St.

COACHMAN.—Single; 34; understands the business thoroughly; experienced city driver; sober and reliable; eight years' first-class reference. J. M., Box 335 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—First-class; thoroughly competent in every respect; strictly temperate and honest; best reference; last employer can be seen. J., Box 336 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—By a first-class man; good groom; neat appearance; good and careful driver; best reference, city or country. Callahan, 243 East 55th St.

COACHMAN and GROOM.—Single; long and satisfactory reference; willing and obliging; strictly temperate; city or country. Coachman, 10 West 44th St.

COACHMAN.—First-class; thoroughly understands horses, carriages; eleven years' personal references; honest, sober, willing; last employer certify. J. C., 152 East 55th St.

COACHMAN.—Useful; married; country place; wife excellent cook or laundress if required; both competent, honest, willing, and respectful; excellent references. Coachman, 206 East 20th St.

COACHMAN.—Understands his business; English; city or country; just disengaged. Charles Day, 102 West 56th St.

COACHMAN.—By young Frenchman, with good reference, as coachman or footman; understands general work and horses. 164 Wooster St.

COACHMAN.—English; just disengaged; understands his business and to run a stable first-class; city or country. C. D., 102 West 56th St.

Gardeners.

GARDENER.—Married; no family; experienced in all work under glass; graperies, vegetables, and fruit cultivation, and general management of gentleman's place; wife excellent dairymaid; both have first-class reference. M. C., Box 200 Times.

GARDENER.—By first-class practical English gardener. E. J. Dexter, Newport, R. I.

Miscellaneous.

COOK.—First-class; soup, fish, entrées, meats, poultry, bread, cakes, rolls, pastry, ices; small hotel or boarding house. Cook, 803 West 19th St.

DRIVER.—By a respectable young colored man as driver; good reference. 241 East 127th St. Lee.

HOUSE SERVANT.—By a respectable colored man, lately from Charleston, S. C., as house servant; best of references furnished. Jos. Council, 59 East 122d St.

WILL SOME KIND EMPLOYER GIVE WORK to honest, willing young married man in need of work, at anything? W. C., 219 East 86th St.

YOUNG MAN AS ASSISTANT SHIPPING clerk in a wholesale house. Johnson, 232 East 26th St.

COACHMAN.—First-class; by an Englishman; thoroughly understands his business; good groom and stylish city driver; strictly sober, honest, and obliging; good city references. A. Warner, 13 West 82d St.

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The word "Up-town" in the short ads. refers to The Times's up-town office, No. 1,269 Broadway, (32d St.,) which is open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

SCHOOLS OF INSTRUCTION.

City—Young Ladies and Children.

ACADEMY MOUNT ST. URSULA,
BEDFORD PARK, N. Y.,
on the Harlem Railroad, near St. John's College, Fordham, opposite Bronx Park.—This new Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, in charge of the Ursulines, is equipped with all modern improvements. The surroundings are healthy and attractive. The scholastic year begins on the first Wednesday in September. For terms address the Mother Superior.

NEW-YORK, New-York.

Miss Peebles and Miss Thompson's
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
30, 32, and 34 East 57th Street.

Miss Walker's Day School for Girls,
148 MADISON AVENUE.
Reopens October 1st. Numbers limited. No home study for pupils under fourteen who remain until two o'clock. A Primary Class, introducing Kindergarten Methods, has been added. Post-Graduate Class begins November 1st.

THE MISSES GRINNELL'S
DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
22 E. 54th Street.
Primary, Academic, and College-Preparatory Departments, Oct. 3. Kindergarten, Oct. 14.

THE MISSES GRAHAM.
Successors to the Misses Green.
Boarding and day school for girls.
Established 1840.
At new location, October 2d.
176 West 72d St., Sherman Square.

THE JACOTOT SCHOOL.
A French and English Boarding and Day School for Girls, 11 W. 86th St., N. Y., adj. to Central Park. Mlle. Froment and Mrs. Charles Leslie Morgan, Principals. Prospectus on application.

THE COMSTOCK SCHOOL.
Family and day school for girls. 33d year. Oct. 2d. Primary, Academic, College Preparatory, Special Courses. Miss DAY, Miss REED, Principals, 32 West 40th Street.

MADEMOISELLE VELTIN.
SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
FIRE-PROOF SCHOOL BUILDING.
Oct. 3d. 160 and 162 WEST 74TH ST.
COLLEGE PREPARATION.

Mrs. Leopold Weil's School for Girls
and Kindergarten and classes for little boys, 109 and 111 West 77th St., between Columbus and Amsterdam Avs., formerly at 711 Madison Av., will re-open Tuesday, Sept. 24.

MISS CHISHOLM.
School for girls. Primary and advanced class. Kindergarten for boys and girls. Oct. 2. 15 East 65th St.

MISS CROCKER,
School for girls. Primary and advanced work. Classes for little boys.
OCTOBER 2. 69 EAST 52D.

The Misses Ely's School for Girls,
RIVERSIDE DRIVE,
85th and 86th Streets, New-York.

Miss Warren's Day School for Girls.
108 W. 81st St. Primary, Intermediate, Academic. Class for boys in the primary department.

Rev. Dr. & Mrs. Chas. H. Gardner's Home
Boarding and Day School for Girls. 607 5th Av.

City—Young Men and Boys.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE OF
Dr. J. SACHS,
SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
38 WEST 59TH ST.,
RE-OPENS MONDAY, SEPT. 23, 1895.
THOROUGH PREPARATION FOR ALL COLLEGES.
SPECIAL COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT.

SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
116 WEST 59TH ST.,
RE-OPENS THURSDAY, SEPT. 26, 1895.
COMPLETE ORGANIZATION FROM PRIMARY TO ACADEMIC CLASSES.
LIMITED NUMBER OF NEW PUPILS ADMITTED TO ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT.

PACKARD'S
BUSINESS COLLEGE
and
SCHOOL OF STENOGRAPHY
will re-open on Tuesday, September 3.
Call or send for prospectus.
S. S. PACKARD, President,
101-103-105 East 23d St., New-York.

Association Business Institute,
4th AV. AND 23d ST., NEW-YORK.
A day school for young men; opens Sept. 11, '95; bookkeeping, business, arithmetic, penmanship, business correspondence, practical grammar, phonography, typewriting, commercial law; unusual advantages. Apply for prospectus to WALDO H. SHERMAN, Educational Director.

IRVING SCHOOL, DR. L. D. RAY.
54 WEST 84th STREET.
Winner of 1894 Columbia Alumni Prize for highest entrance honors.
Primary Dep't. Gymnasium. Playground.
Sixth year begins Sept. 26. Year Book ready.

HARVARD SCHOOL, 578 5th Av.,
Corner 47th St., re-opens Sept. 30, 1895. Thorough preparation for college; primary department. W. FREELAND, Principal. Address, until Sept. 1, Nantucket, Mass.

J. H. MORSE'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
423 MADISON AVENUE, NEW-YORK,
will reopen Oct. 2. Preparation for college and scientific schools. Summer address is Cotuit, Mass.

YALE SCHOOL, 51 W. 51st.
Reopens Sept. 30, 1895. Thorough preparation for all colleges, scientific schools, and business. A few boarding pupils taken.
WILLIAM C. READIO, Principal.

PREPARATORY CLASS FOR BOYS.
22 East 54th Street. Re-opens October 2. 16th year. THE MISSES GRINNELL.

Auction Sales.

JUSTUS COOKE, AUCTIONEER.
A REMARKABLY GRAND SALE.

I am directed by a prominent broker (on account of recent difficulties) to sell all the rich, artistic Furniture, Oil Paintings, Bric-a-Brac, &c., of his Town Mansion and Country Villa, together with several other consignments of high-grade goods.

THURSDAY AND FRIDAY,
10:30 A. M. EACH DAY,
COOKE'S ROOMS,
125TH ST. AND 3D AV.,
MAIN FLOOR SALESROOMS.

In this sale will be found every detail of rich, artistic household furniture, a select collection of Oil Paintings by eminent artists, choice Bric-a-Brac from all the celebrated markets, costly Hangings, Rugs, &c., &c.,

We invite the special attention of those desiring high-grade goods, as this is an unusual sale for this season of the year, and will amply repay an inspection.

All on exhibition Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday.

CATALOGUES AT SALE.

Help Wanted—Females.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

HEALTHY, WELL-RECOMMENDED KITCHmaid for country; wages, $12; private family. 21 Gramercy Park, Tuesday, from 11 to 2.

WANTED—A reliable German or French maid for grown children and to assist with chamberwork. Apply, Wednesday morning, from 9 to 2 P. M., Mrs. Hecht, 47 West 89th St.

WANTED—A refined and experienced infant's nurse; references required. Apply, from 10 to 1, 52 East 68th St.

Help Wanted—Males.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

WANTED—For the United States Army, able bodied, unmarried men, between ages of 21 and 30; citizens of the United States, of good character and temperate habits, who can speak, read, and write English. For full information apply to Recruiting Officer, 25 3d Av., New-York City, and 35 Myrtle Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

WANTED—Useful man; Protestant; must thoroughly understands care of horses, harness, carriage, milking, use of lawn mower; be strictly sober, kind to animals, and not afraid of work. Apply to T. D. Day, 45 Exchange Place.

WANTED—An honest and neat office boy. Address, stating age, B., Post Office Box 590.

City—Both Sexes.

COLUMBIA INSTITUTE.
Corner West 72d St. and West End Av., New-York. The "Upper School" prepares for college or business, the "Lower School," in an adjoining house, is for children. Handsome buildings, playground, military drill, gymnasium, hot luncheon. Sanitary arrangements unexceptionable. A limited number of boarding pupils received. Catalogues. Reopens Sept. 25. EDWIN FOWLER, M. D., A. B., Principal.

Friends' Seminary for Boys and Girls.
34th year. 226 East 16th St., cor. Rutherford Place, New-York City. Kindergarten, primary, and academic departments. Preparation for college and technical schools. Twelve teachers. Opens Sept. 17. E. A. HALLEN, Principal.

Country—Young Ladies and Children.

MISS DANA'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
Morristown, New-Jersey, reopens September 25th. Nearness to New-York affords special advantages. Certificate admits to Smith, Wellesley, and Baltimore Colleges. Music and Art. Resident native French & German teachers. Boarding pupils, $700.

TEMPLE GROVE SEMINARY,
Saratoga Springs, N. Y.—Graduating, college and university preparatory, and optional courses for young women; 41st year; $325.
CHARLES F. DOWD, Ph. D., President.

Miss C. E. Mason's School for Girls.
The Castle, Tarrytown-on-Hudson, N. Y. Advantages city and suburb. Refer to Rt. Rev. H. C. Potter Hon Chauncey M. Depew.

The Ossining School for Girls.
SING-SING-ON-THE-HUDSON.
Miss C. C. Fuller, Prin. 28th year begins Sept. 18.

St. Joseph Academy, Flushing, L. I.
An ideal boarding school for young ladies. For terms and prospectus apply at the academy.

Country—Young Men and Boys.

Bard Hall, Cornwall-on-Hudson, N. Y.
School for young boys. For circulars Address Mrs. C. J. WRIGHT.

NEW-YORK MILITARY ACADEMY.
S. C. JONES, C. E., Supt., Cornwall, N. Y.

Country—Both Sexes.

STEVENS SCHOOL.
THE ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT OF THE STEVENS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY,
RIVER STREET,
between 5th and 6th Sts., Hoboken, N. J.,
REOPENS SEPT. 18TH, 1895.
EXAMINATIONS FOR ADMISSION ON THE 16TH AND 17TH OF SEPTEMBER.
Full courses of studies preparatory to Colleges and Schools for Science, Law, and Medicine. The rate of tuition for all classes is $150 per year or $50 per term. These terms include all the studies. For catalogues apply to the Principal of Stevens School.

PENNINGTON (N. J.) SEMINARY.
Convenient to New-York; Philad'a, Balt., and Wash'n; both sexes; 56th year; healthful; beautiful; 18 teachers; 12 courses; cost moderate. For beautifully illustrated catalogue address
THOMAS HANLON, D. D., President.

New-York, Albany, St. Agnes School.
Under the direction of Bishop Doane. Regular and optional courses in all departments of study. Special advantages in languages, music, and art. Gymnasium. 25th year.
Miss ELLEN W. BOYD, Principal.

Law Schools.

N. Y. U. Evening Law School. (Formerly Metropolis Law School.) Opens Oct. 1, 1895. LL.B. after three years. Evening course.
AUSTIN ABBOTT, Dean.
Address for catalogue, REGISTRAR, University, Washington Square East; or
Vice Dean, CLARENCE D. ASHLEY, 207 Broadway, N. Y. City.

New-York Law School, 120 Broadway,
N. Y. City.—Evening Dept., Cooper Union. "Dwight Method" of Instruction. Degree of LL. B. after 2 years' course. Annual fee, $100. Address GEORGE CHASE, Dean.

Miscellaneous.

TAMAR INDIEN GRILLON A laxative, refreshing fruit lozenge, very agreeable to take for Constipation, hemorrhoids, bile, loss of appetite, gastric and intestinal troubles, and headache arising from them.
E. GRILLON, 33 Rue des Archives, Paris. Sold by all druggists.

ASTHMA HAY FEVER AND CATARRH
Oppression, Suffocation, Neuralgia, &c.
CURED BY
Espic's Cigarettes, or Powder.
Paris, J. Espic; New-York, E. Fougera & Co.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Proposals.

PROPOSALS FOR FRESH VEGETABLES.—Office of Chief Commissary of Subsistence, No. 39 Whitehall Street, New-York, August 14, 1895.—Sealed proposals in triplicate, each triplicate having attached thereto, as part thereof, copy of this advertisement with copy of circular for information of bidders annexed, will be received at their offices, by Acting Commissaries of Subsistence of following posts, respectively, until 12 o'clock M., on Wednesday, the 25th day of September, 1895, at which places and time they will be opened in presence of attending bidders, for furnishing and delivering at the posts, respectively, the fresh vegetables (potatoes and onions) required for use thereof during seven months commencing December 1, 1895, viz.: Fort Barrancas, Fla.; Columbus Barracks, Ohio; Fort Columbus, N. Y.; Davids Island, N. Y.; Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.; Fort Hamilton, N. Y.; Jackson Barracks, La.; Madison Barracks, N. Y.; Fort McHenry, Md.; Fort Monroe, Va.; Fort Niagara, N. Y.; Plattsburgh Barracks, N. Y.; Fort Porter, N. Y.; Fort Preble, Me.; Fort Schuyler, N. Y.; Fort Thomas, Ky.; Fort Trumbull, Conn.; Fort Wadsworth, N. Y., and Fort Warren, Mass.; and in addition to potatoes and onions at Jackson Barracks, cabbage, turnips, and beets; and at Fort McHenry and Plattsburgh Barracks, cabbage. For blank proposals and copies of advertisement, with copy of circular for information of bidders annexed, apply to acting commissaries of subsistence of posts, respectively, or supplying of which with an article or articles it is desired to bid. Each proposal should be enclosed in a sealed envelope, marked "Proposals to be opened Sept. 25, 1895," and addressed to Acting Commissary of Subsistence of post to which it relates. J. W. BARRIGER, Col. and A. C. G. S., Chief C. S.

PROPOSALS FOR TABLEWARE AND MESS Equipage for the U. S. Marine Corps.—Headquarters U. S. Marine Corps, Quartermaster's Office, Washington, D. C., August 16, 1895.—Sealed proposals in duplicate, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on the 2nd day of September, 1895, for furnishing the kinds and quantities of mess equipage and tableware that may be required during fiscal year ending June 30, 1896, to be delivered at the office of the Asst. Quartermaster U. S. Marine Corps, No. 1100 South Broad Street, Philadelphia, Pa., free of expenses to the Government. A list of the articles required, blank forms of proposals, and all information can be obtained at this office and the office of the Asst. Quartermaster, Philadelphia, Pa. This office reserves the right to reject any and all bids, and to waive informalities. Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for Tableware and Mess Equipage," and addressed to H. B. LOWRY, Major and Quartermaster U. S. Marine Corps, Washington, D. C.

ARMY BUILDING, WHITEHALL ST., NEW-York City, Aug. 16, 1895.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received here until 12 o'clock noon, Aug. 31, 1895, and then opened, for supplying about 20,000 gallons of mineral oil, as per specifications and schedule, which will be furnished on application to the undersigned. Preference will be given to articles of domestic production or manufacture, conditions of quality and price (including in the price of foreign production or manufactures the duty thereon) being equal. The Government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals. Envelopes containing proposals should be marked, "Proposals for Mineral Oil," and addressed to JAS. M. MOORE, A. Q. M. Gen'l, U. S. A.

Readers OF THE TIMES
Who fail to find a copy on any news stand, or on any railroad train or boat where New-York papers are sold, will confer a favor by notifying this office, stating where the paper could not be obtained and the hour.

Summer Resorts.

NOTICE.—Readers of The New-York Times going out of town can have the paper mailed to them for 90 cents per month, and the address changed as often as desired.

NEW-YORK.

ADIRONDACKS.

ADIRONDACK TIME TABLE.

8:33 A. M. Train leaves Grand Central Station, with through Wagner vestibule parlor cars for **SARANAC LAKE** and **LAKE PLACID,** via the Adirondack Division of the New-York Central R.R.

6:25 P. M. Train leaves Grand Central Station, with through Wagner vestibule sleeping cars, for **SARANAC LAKE** and **LAKE PLACID,** via Adirondack Division of the New-York Central Railroad; also through sleeping cars for Plattsburg, via D. & H., connecting with Chateaugay R. R. for Saranac Lake and Lake Placid.

SARANAC LAKE, N. Y.

HOTEL AMPERSAND, EATON & YOUNG, SARANAC LAKE, N. Y.—Leave N. Y. City, Grand Central Station, 8:33 A. M., 6:25 P. M.; arrive 6:40 P. M., 6:20 A.M., and, via Chateaugay, 11:05 A.M.

ALGONQUIN, JOHN HARDING, SARANAC LAKE, N. Y.—Leave New-York City, Grand Central Station, 8:33 A. M. and 6:25 P. M.; arrive 6:40 P. M., 6:20 A. M., and, via Chateaugay, 11:05 A. M.

BERKELEY, STREETER & DENNISON, SARANAC LAKE, N. Y.—Leave N.Y.City, G.C.S., 8:33A.M., 6:25 P.M.; arrive 6:40PM, 6:25AM. and, via Chateaugay, 11:05AM

DEL MONTE. Lve N.Y.C., G.C.S., 8:33 AM. 6:25 PM; ar. 6:40 PM. 6:25 AM, and, via Chateaugay, 11:05 A. M

RIVERSIDE INN. Lve N.Y. 8:33 AM, 6:25 PM; ar. 6:40 PM. 6:25, 11:05 AM.

LAKE PLACID, N. Y.

RUISSEAUMONT, T. E. KRUMBHOLZ.—Lve N.Y.C., G.C.S. 8:33 AM, 6:25 PM; arrive 7:10 PM, 7 AM, and, via Chateaugay, 11:30 AM.

STEVENS HOUSE. Lve N.Y., G.C.S., 8:33 AM, 6:25 PM; ar. 7:10 PM, 7 AM, and, via Chateaugay, 11:30 AM.

LAKE PLACID HOUSE, BALDWIN & FRENCH.—Leave N.Y. 8:33 AM, 6:25 PM; ar. 7:10 PM, 7 & 11:30 AM.

WHITEFACE INN. Lve N.Y. 8:33 AM. 6:25 PM; ar. 7:10 PM, 7 & 11:30 AM.

RAY BROOK HOUSE, RAY BROOK, N. Y. Lve N.Y. 8:33 AM. 6:25 PM; arrive 6:57 PM, 6:41 AM, 11:13 AM.

PAUL SMITH'S, CO., PAUL SMITH'S, N. Y.—Leave New-York City, Grand Central Station, 8:33 A. M., and 7 P. M.; arrive 6:30 P. M. and 6:11 A. M.

SARANAC INN, D. W. RIDDLE, UPPER SARANAC LAKE.—Leave New-York, Grand Central Station, 8:33 A. M. and 7 P. M.; arrive at Inn 6:09 P. M. and 5:47 A. M. Stage and steamer for Wawbeek.

WAWBEEK, UPPER SARANAC LAKE, N.Y.—Leave N. Y. City, G. C. S., 8:33 A.M., 7 P.M.; arrive 8 P.M., 5:30 A.M.

HOTEL CHILDWOLD, CHILDWOLD PARK, N.Y.—WM. F. INGOLD.—Leave New-York, Grand Central Station, 8:33 A. M. and 7 P. M.; arrive 5:20 P. M. and 5:02 A. M.

9:40 A. M. Adirondack Ex. lvs. Grand Central Station, through parlor cars for Lake George, Hotel Champlain, Plattsburg, connecting at Saratoga for Luzerne, Schroon Lake, Blue Mountain Lake, Raquette Lake, & Long Lake; at Westport for Elizabethtown & Keene Valley; at Port Kent for Ausable Chasm; at Plattsburg for Chateaugay Lake, Ausable Lake, Lake Placid, Saranac Lake, & Paul Smith's.

6:25 P. M. Through sleepers from Grand Central Station for Saratoga, Lake Champlain, connecting at Hotel Champlain for Lake Placid.

6 P. M. TROY LINE STEAMERS City of Troy and Saratoga, foot of West 10th St., North River, daily, except Saturday, connecting with through parlor cars for Adirondacks, Saratoga, Lake George, Lake Champlain, Plattsburg, making direct connection for Schroon Lake, Blue Mountain Lake, Raquette Lake, Long Lake, Elizabethtown, Keene Valley, and Ausable Chasm; and for Poultney, Manchester, Wilmington, and Burlington, Vt.

PROSPECT HOUSE BLUE MOUNTAIN LAKE, N. Y.—W. T. GRAFF, Manager.—Train leaves New-York, Grand Central Station, 12:10 night. Blue Mt. Lake reached 5:30 P. M. next day.

THE CHATEAUGAY, CHATEAUGAY LAKE, N. Y.—Leave N. Y., G. C. S., 6:25 P. M. By Hudson River boats, 6 P. M. Arrive

TEST UNDER HOT FLAMES

Building Materials to Undergo a Most Searching Investigation.

SPECIAL CHAMBERS FOR FIERCE BLASTS

Experiments to be Conducted on the Grounds of the Continental Iron Works—Leading Societies Interested in the Scientific Work.

The comparative resistance which modern building materials offer to fire will form the subject of a long series of tests in specially-built chambers on the grounds of the Continental Iron Works, in Brooklyn.

These tests will include steel, wrought-iron and cast-iron columns, bricks and tiles of all kinds, whether hollow, solid, or porous; cements, concretes, and mortar compositions, with and without stiffening wire nettings; the comparative penetration of intense heat through similar thicknesses of these materials, and also of stone, asbestos, and non-inflammable packing of all kinds.

The work will be national in its scope, and is intended to serve as a guide to architects and engineers in their choice of materials, and to fire insurance men in their calculations as to relative fire risks of different structures. The Underwriters' Tariff Association has appointed S. A. Reed as its representative on the board which is to make the tests, the Architectural League has appointed George L. Heins of Heins & Lafarge, the architects of the new cathedral, as its representative, and the American Society of Mechanical Engineers has appointed H. de B. Parsons and Thomas F. Rowland, Jr., as its representatives. Thus the great fire insurance companies and the highest architectural and engineering skill of the country will be concerned in making the tests. As these bodies have every inducement to have them impartial, accurate, and final, the conclusions arrived at are expected to prove of great value to the constructors and insurers of large buildings all over the world.

H. de B. Parsons was asked by a reporter for The New-York Times yesterday to give a general outline of the scheme proposed, and how it was intended to carry it into execution. Mr. Parsons said:

"Since the modern steel-cage buildings began to replace simpler structures, underwriters have been at a loss to know the exact percentage of risk in them. To say that a building is fireproof is only a relative term. Office buildings which are constructed with brick or stone walls, arched floors of some non-combustible material, and wrought-iron or steel pillars for internal support, are practically fireproof. There is nothing on each floor to burn except the thin skin of wooden floor, the doors and window fittings, and the desks and movable furniture. In almost every case these materials might be set on fire and burn out without injuring the building which contained them.

"Where, however, the movable furniture amounts to more than a desk or two and a few chairs, the insurance men begin to see the danger approaching. Where floors are not used merely for offices, for example, but contain samples of goods which are combustible, or where they are actually used for storage purposes, as is now beginning to be the case, there is danger that a fire on a single floor might cause the iron pillars which are the ribs of the structure to warp, or might soften the horizontal beams and cause them to bend with the weight of the floor above which they must support. There is thus a possibility that a huge building might be pulled out of its normal shape by the heat of an internal fire; or, again, it is possible that a fire in another building near by might have a similar effect in causing the strains to be unequally distributed through the expansion of the iron or steel parts of it nearest the heat of the outside conflagration.

"Warned by the experience of losses that nothing should be left to chance, insurance men have insisted that the iron or steel pillars in large buildings should be protected from the application of fierce heat at any particular point by covering them in with non-conducting fire-proof material of some kind. Usually tiles are used, sometimes porous or with an air space, and sometimes solid. Many architects are loath to agree to clothing the pillars in buildings which they design, because a very large pillar is not only unsightly, but takes up considerable floor space. Thus a pillar two feet in diameter is already so large that architects hesitate to put tiling around it which may increase its diameter by as much as another foot.

"Hitherto no exact tests of the fire-resisting strength of iron and steel pillars have been made, because no single engineer or capitalist felt justified in expending the large amount of money which an exhaustive series of trials would involve. Then there is a good deal of haziness as to the amount of protection which various materials give by reason of their non-conductivity of heat.

"This work will now be undertaken by the three great societies which are so deeply concerned in knowing with exactness what the fire-resisting strength of various classes of materials is. We shall be careful to avoid all suspicion of marking up or crying down any particular material. But we intend to discover by practical experiments whether, say, hollow tiles or solid tiles give the greater resistance to heat, and whether this resistance varies at different temperatures.

"We have been preparing the theatre for the tests since January last, and are not yet ready to begin. This will give you an idea of the difficulty and expense involved. Two chambers will be built with fire brick, one for beams and the other for floors. In both cases we shall use producer's gas, because it is much cheaper than ordinary illuminating gas.

"The gas will be fed through a nozzle six or eight inches in diameter, and the outside air will be admitted around this in order to secure complete combustion, thus making a huge Bunsen's burner about two feet wide. When this is lighted it will produce an intensely hot flame, which will spread in all directions and surround the object we wish to test. Still, we may want an even hotter flame, and this we shall get by spraying petroleum into the gas flame. The combustion of a pound of coal or its gas equivalent gives about 14,000 heat units. A pound of petroleum gives about 60,000 heat units; so you see that petroleum is rather more than four times as hot as coal gas.

"Suppose that an iron or steel pillar is to be tested. It will be fitted into the chamber, so that its upper end will rest against a huge steel frame. To the lower end hydraulic pressure will be applied, so as to represent the downward weight of the proportion of a large building which it ought to bear. Then the heat will be applied by means of the gas furnace, and observations of its behavior will be taken.

"The average maximum temperature applied will be 2,500°, which is sufficient to melt some kinds of cast iron, though far below the quantity necessary to melt wrought iron or steel. Indeed, it is doubtful if absolutely pure wrought iron or steel can be melted by a straight flame.

"In order to ascertain the temperature with sufficient exactness a Wheatstone bridge will be used. A platinum wire will be placed in the plane, and the increased resistance to the electric current due to the heat will indicate the temperature. For fear of any failure in the Wheatstone bridge, fusible plugs will also be inserted at various points. These plugs are made of clay of different blends. Part of each one has previously been tested in the laboratory by known temperatures, so that the behavior of the part used in testing can be judged from its likeness or unlikeness to that already known.

"The furnace for floors will be similar to that used for pillars, except that the height of the chamber will be much less. We shall also have a double combustion chamber, on the one side of which will be the flames and on the other side of which will be inflammable materials separated by a wall of the substance whose resistance to the penetration of the heat we wish to test. In that way we shall find out exactly which class of material affords the best protection from fire.

"These experiments will cost many thousands of dollars, and may last over several years. The Carnegie Steel Company has generously offered us all the iron and steel we require to make the test thorough and conclusive. The Continental Iron Company, in Brooklyn, will be able to give us skilled men to carry out the necessary details, and we shall also have the advantage of its splendid plant, as far as we shall need it.

"The money has been subscribed privately by insurance men, architects, and engineers. It is the desire of those who have begun these tests not to take any subscriptions from any manufacturers whose materials may be tested. They hope that the general interest taken in solving these problems, and the permanent value which the tests will have for all who are engaged in insuring or planning large buildings, will induce insurance men and designers in all parts of the country to contribute their quota toward defraying the cost of the experiments. In fact, they are not without hope that the tests may become international in their character, and that England, France, and Germany may ultimately desire to join in the work, so that the results may become the standard of fire resistances throughout the world.

"As for the members of the committee who have the matter directly in charge, they are doing their share of the work without compensation of any kind, with the hope of contributing permanent data to engineering formulae which may henceforth, to however slight an extent, be associated with their names."

AUTUMN STYLES FOR MEN

Last Year's Evening Dress Suits Will Serve for the Coming Season.

Society men who contemplate wearing last season's clothes this Autumn will be pleased to learn that no radical changes are looked for in men's fashions at present.

The threatened invasion of evening dress for men made up of goods of the colors of the plum, crushed strawberries, and old gold, and with breeches, which had its origin in a Chicago brain, has met with no success. Slender men, who were afraid that knickerbockers might come in vogue, need not be alarmed.

To a reporter for The New-York Times who called to find out what are to be the fashions for men for the coming season a well-known Fifth Avenue tailor said yesterday afternoon:

"Well, to begin with, the frock coat will be just as fashionable as it was last year. It will be much the same in cut, but not quite so long. Waistcoats will be either single or double breasted. The particularly up-to-date young men will incline to double-breasted waistcoats. Stout men, of course, will prefer the single-breasted style. The well-dressed man will avoid fancy waistcoats. Trousers will be of modest tone. In fact, the whole tendency of the men's clothes for the coming season inclines toward quiet and sedate patterns, the darker colors, black, deep browns, and grays, predominating. Checks, stripes, and plaids of modest designs will, however, be worn.

"The Chesterfield coat will again be popular. The textures used will be cheviots, worsteds, and vicunas in browns and mixtures. It will be rather loose fitting. The collar will be somewhat longer than it was last season, the roll ranging from six to seven inches. The pockets will have large flaps.

"The only change in evening dress is in the coat, which will be just a little shorter than it was last season. The favorite materials will be broadcloth, undressed twill, and corkscrew worsteds. There will be scarcely any spring to the trousers. The Inverness coat will remain popular as an adjunct to the evening dress.

"The cutaway coat will be four-buttoned and rather long, though in this respect not reaching the extreme length in vogue last season.

"The box coat will hold its own for men of quiet tastes. The lapels will be peaked this year. The shoulders will be moderately wide, with little or no padding.

"The surtout will hold its own with tall and slender men. It will be made chiefly of smooth-faced fabrics.

"For young men the covert coat will be fashionable. It will be just long enough to cover a sack coat. The collar will have a long roll.

"We are relying less and less every year upon the English for our fashions, and the day may not be far distant when they will look to us to set the styles."

A RIOT OVER ARMENIAN RELIEF FUNDS

Factions Fight for Control and Many Heads Are Broken.

CHICAGO, Aug. 19.—A small riot and a number of broken heads distinguished a meeting of the Armenian National Union in North Clark Street yesterday.

The society was recently organized for the purpose of raising funds for the benefit of Armenian subjects of the Sultan of Turkey who have been the victims of the murderous Kurds. A large amount of money had been raised and then a factional fight was precipitated.

At the meeting last evening T. Khunglan was chosen President. The election produced a row and the opposing faction opened an attack upon the new President and his friends. Chairs and clubs were used freely, and a dozen or more of each faction were felled to the floor and afterward carried out to a physician's office, where their wounds were dressed. To make the matter worse, the janitor of the building locked the doors and the combatants mingled with each other freely until the police came. When the detail of officers arrived and started to ascend the stairs the rioters battered down the doors of the house and beat a hasty retreat.

No date is set for the next meeting of the organization.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Aug. 19.—In a riot at St. Peter and St. Paul's Catholic Church, on Messanie Street yesterday, one man was fatally injured and six others badly hurt, the injuries of two being serious. Charles Weirgyorel is fatally injured and Tony Fordyce and Simon Wagon are seriously injured.

A faction of the church opposed to the priest attempted to break up the services. Several arrests were made, but the ringleaders succeeded in getting away.

FOUR YOUNG BURGLARS CONFESS

They Robbed Two Houses of Bric-a-Brac and Lead Pipe.

William Kennedy of 164 East Fifty-third Street, William Oates of 153 East Fifty-second Street, and Henry Klockunger of 155 East Fifty-second Street, each twelve years old, and John Hazenhozs, fifteen years old, of 150 East Fifty-second Street, were committed in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday on charges of burglary.

The boys were charged with robbing the ome of Col. Robert Gillespie, United States Navy, at 49 East Fifty-third Street, on Friday, of bric-a-brac, rare old coins, housefurnishings, clothing, &c., worth $700. The house is unoccupied at present. They were also accused of taking twenty-one pounds of lead pipe from E. M. Bauton's home at 415 East Fifty-first Street, last week. The material was traced to James E. Dietz's junk shop at 212 East Forty-seventh Street.

All the boys admitted their guilt when arraigned in court, and the Magistrate turned them all over under bail into the custody of the Gerry society, pending trial.

An order of arrest was issued against Junkman Dietz, and he will have an opportunity to explain his position in court.

INJURED BY A LIVE TROLLEY WIRE

Richard Foresthal Knocked Unconscious and Badly Burned.

Richard Foresthal, twenty-nine years old, of One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street and Intervale Avenue, a lineman employed by the Union Railway Company, received a severe shock of electricity early yesterday morning, and was rendered unconscious.

Foresthal was called from the power house, at West Farms, with the repair wagon to fix a break in the trolley wire at Boston Avenue and the Southern Boulevard.

When the ends of the wire had been drawn together to be soldered the fastening gave way, and the live wire fell, curling around Foresthal, who was standing on the track. The entire current of 200 volts passed through him, burning him severely about the arms and hips. When the wire struck him he was thrown to the ground.

Foresthal was taken to Fordham Hospital, where he soon recovered consciousness, and at a late hour yesterday he was doing well.

Horse Impaled on an Iron Fence.

A horse, attached to a wagon owned by Acker, Merrill & Condit of this city, became frightened on Schermerhorn Street, Brooklyn, and ran on the sidewalk. He jumped on the iron picket fence at 51 Schermerhorn Street and was unable to extricate himself. He was so badly injured that an officer of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals killed the horse.

Fred Purdy, seven years old, of 316 Madison Street, Hoboken, was on the wagon. He was thrown out and severely injured about the head and face.

Nearly 102 Years Old.

MONTREAL, Aug. 19.—Bernardine Chamaillard died here yesterday, aged 101 years and 8 months.

THEY DEMANDED $100 HUSH MONEY

Men Who Claimed to be Agents of the Law Enforcement Society Held for Extortion.

Robert S. Wilson, twenty-nine years old, of 94 Bridge Street, and William H. Crampton, forty-five years old, of 254 Fifth Avenue, Brooklyn, who represent themselves as being agents employed by the Law Enforcement Society, were arrested yesterday on a charge of extortion and were locked up in the Bath Beach Precinct.

The complainant in the case is William Texter, the proprietor of Ulmer Park, Bensonhurst. He alleges that both men attempted to get money from him under threats of having the society proceed against him for keeping his saloon open Sunday.

Both men called at Ulmer Park Sunday and saw Mr. Texter. Crampton did the talking. He informed Mr. Texter that he was violating the law in keeping his place open, and that he would have the Law Enforcement Society proceed against him.

Texter said he was not violating the law, but Crampton held that he was, and then intimated that the matter might be amicably settled for a money consideration.

Mr. Texter was very careful, and, as he did not want to get into trouble for bribing the two Law Enforcement Society agents, he said he would settle with them, but that they would have to call yesterday, as he was too busy then.

They promised to call, and then left the park. After they had gone, Mr. Texter communicated with the police of the Bath Beach Precinct and explained the matter in full.

Sergt. Summer called at Ulmer Park and advised Mr. Texter to mark the bills that he intended to give to Crampton and Wilson, and that at a given signal he should pay the men while the police were present.

Texter marked the bills, had witnesses to the transaction, and were ready for the two men yesterday. Crampton called at the appointed time, but he was alone. The Sergeant and an acting detective were also present.

Crampton said he had called to finish the transaction begun Sunday, and after some discussion concerning the amount, he at last compromised for $100.

Texter then gave the signal, and the police were eye-witnesses to the transaction. The marked money, $100 in amount, was handed to Crampton.

Crampton left a note for Wilson, in case he should call. The note was simply marked "O. K.," and was signed "Crampton."

Wilson called later in the day and asked if Crampton had been there, and Texter showed him the note. After satisfying himself that it was Crampton's handwriting, Wilson left in a pleasant frame of mind.

He would also have been arrested then had the police been present. Texter afterward went before Justice Rhodes of Bath Beach and swore out a warrant for Wilson's arrest on a charge of extortion, and last night Sergt. Summer and the acting detective arrested him.

Both men denied their guilt, but when Crampton was searched at the station house the marked bills were found in his possession.

They will be arraigned before Justice Rhodes this morning.

MANY PUBLIC OFFICERS INVOLVED

The Principles of the Ransom Case Apply Equally to Others.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—The recent decision of the Acting Attorney General in the case of Minister Ransom is apt to have an important bearing upon the cases of several other persons holding important positions under the General Government, whose appointments were made under almost identical conditions.

Probably the most important case of this kind is that of Judge Joseph McKenna, Circuit Judge for the Northern District of California. He was appointed to that office March 17, 1892, while he was a Representative in Congress from the San Francisco district, and after having served during the session when the legislation was enacted which created the office to which he was subsequently appointed. In fact, it was necessary for him to resign his office as a member of Congress to accept the judicial position which he now holds. Such an appointment is contrary to the terms of the Constitution, according to the decision of the Department of Justice in the case of Mr. Ransom.

No question has ever been raised officially against the legality of Judge McKenna's appointment, and it is not known that it will be during his term of office. If the Department of Justice applies only to the case of Minister Ransom, but according to general gossip all the essential principles of that decision apply with equal force to the case of Judge McKenna and all ex-members of Congress who are holding offices created during their Congressional career.

It is not likely that the Administration will do anything to prevent the continuance in office of Judge McKenna, and it is thought that the only way in which the question of the validity of his appointment to the bench will arise will be through the action of some litigant dissatisfied with Judge McKenna's decision in a case in which he is interested. In that case the question would be brought before the courts for judicial determination. An adverse decision would vacate the office now held by Judge McKenna, and give the present Administration another important appointment to bestow. There is considerable doubt as to the effect such a decision would have upon the acts of Judge McKenna in his judicial capacity.

A WAGER OF BENEFIT TO CHILDREN

The Winner of a Bet Gives the Proceeds for Outings to Coney Island.

A check for $30 was received yesterday by William H. Tolman, General Agent of the New-York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, as the result of a somewhat singular wager.

The letter inclosing the check was dated Newport, R. I., and read as follows:

Please find check for $30, which use in sending children to the home at Coney Island. This is the result of a little wager with Mr. —— as to the relative heights of mountains this side of the Rockies. His claim was that Mount Washington was the highest, whereas there are four mountains in North Carolina from 200 to 500 feet higher. The decision rested with the United States Geological Survey. The original wager was a case of champagne. I think the present use will give both Mr. —— and myself more pleasure and will be appreciated by the little ones.

The Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor has three fresh-air homes at West Coney Island, and is also operating six vacation schools in this city. Ocean parties are sent to the seaside home on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays of each week. Only those needing outings are taken on these excursions.

A lunch is served in the pavilion on the beach, and after a proper interval, there is opportunity for a bath in the ocean. The convalescent mothers and children who need a longer stay than one day, may remain for a short time.

A Child with a Mania for Traveling.

David Day, a conductor on the New-York and Greenwod Lake Railroad, took to Police Headquarters yesterday a girl, seven years old, who said her name was Jennie Rieder.

He had found her asleep in a car on his train on the 10:47 P. M. trip Sunday night, from Jersey City to Orange, N. J. He took her to his home in Orange, where she told him that her father kept a saloon at Spring and Hudson Streets in this city, but Day's efforts to find the father at that address were unsuccessful.

The child was claimed yesterday afternoon by Sarah Rieder of 327 West Street, who took her home.

The girl told her mother that a strange woman had given her some peaches and put her on the cars, but the mother says the child has a mania for traveling.

AT THE HOTELS.

—John W. Doane of Chicago is at the Windsor.

—Hamilton Disston of Philadelphia is at the Astor.

—Bishop Hugh Miller Thompson of Mississippi is at the Marlborough.

—Ex-Congressman Francis G. Newlands of Nevada and L. Z. Leiter of Chicago are at the Holland.

—Ex-Senator Frank Hiscock of Syracuse and ex-Congressman John Van Voorhis of Rochester are at the Fifth Avenue.

—Gen. Eugene A. Carr, United States Army, and United States District Judge R. R. Nelson of Minnesota are at the St. Cloud.

—James J. Hill, President of the Great Northern Railway Company, and Commissioner E. B. Stahlman of the Southern Railway Association are at the Waldorf.

—Gov. O. Vincent Coffin and ex-Congressman Carlos French of Connecticut and Justice John M. Davy of the New-York Supreme Court are at the Murray Hill.

RAINES AND HIS VICTORY

A Hundred Votes Might Have Turned Triumph into Defeat.

LIEUT. GOV. SAXTON'S HUMILIATION

Probable Candidates for the Assembly in Wayne and Ontario — Democratic Opportunity in Seneca.

GENEVA, N. Y., Aug. 19.—As foreshadowed in The New-York Times two weeks ago, the contest in this Senatorial district has ended in a victory for John Raines. His strong personal popularity in Ontario served to carry twelve of the sixteen towns of his own county against an able Republican opponent in the person of Frank H. Hamlin, while his Wayne County allies were true to their bargain to deliver him Wayne County in return for Ontario County's delegates to the judicial convention, which are instructed for James W. Dunwell of Lyons for Justice of the Supreme Court.

The Wayne County Convention of Saturday last made it very plain that Lieut. Gov. Saxton has not enough influence in his own county to talk about. In spite of his high-sounding fulminations against Raines, he absented himself from the convention, and allowed three Raines men to be substituted as delegates from his own town of Galen. What few followers he had in the convention raised no voice against the selection of eight machine delegates to the Senatorial convention, headed by R. P. Groat, a stanch Raines man.

For his subserviency in the last few days of the canvass the Lieutenant Governor is permitted to head the Wayne delegation to Saratoga, composed exclusively of Platt's supporters. His humiliation is apparently complete, for the reform element scores him for supposed cowardice in not pushing the fight against Raines, and the friends of the latter berate him for treachery to the Senator, who helped nominate Saxton for the Senate after the long deadlock of 1893.

The closeness of the Ontario-Wayne alliance is further emphasized by the action of the Wayne Republicans in instructing their State delegates to support Justice William H. Adams of Canandaigua for the Court of Appeals. Justice Adams is both an adroit politician and an able jurist. If he secures the united support of his own judicial district, he may become a formidable candidate, since the retirement of Judge Fitch of Ithaca will leave the Court of Appeals bench without a representative from the large territory lying between Buffalo and Syracuse, Lake Ontario and the Pennsylvania line.

Raines's Ontario opponent, Frank H. Hamlin, whose eleventh-hour candidacy caused such a sensation, made a better run than was generally expected. Although he actually carried but four towns, six others were won by Raines by majorities of less than thirty, and four by majorities of less than ten. These six towns, lost by such narrow margins, would have given Hamlin control of the convention.

When John Raines stops to consider that 100 more votes against him, distributed in the right towns, would have lost him his own county, he has reason to feel anxious for his political future, even in the flush of his present triumph.

There can be no mistaking the fact that his record at Albany last Winter has disgusted hundreds of his Republican constituents in Ontario and Wayne. While this feeling certainly exists, it is still too early to predict with any confidence that the Republican opposition to Raines can be depended upon to elect a Democrat. The farmers of these two strong Republican counties have swallowed many a bad nomination before from a mistaken sense of party loyalty. Perhaps the strongest candidate that could be named is J. Henry Metcalf, Ontario's young Democratic County Judge. But Judge Metcalf is likely to consider his political future too brilliant to risk it in leading a forlorn hope.

Another name favorably mentioned as a Senatorial possibility is that of R. L. Beecher of Canandaigua. Ontario gave Harrison 943 plurality for President in 1892, and Wayne rolled up 2,230 for the Republican standard bearer.

Ontario County Republicans have just been treated to a political sensation in the refusal of Assemblyman Walter A. Clark of Geneva, to be a candidate for the second term, which party policy in this county would have undoubtedly granted him. Mr. Clark's reasons have not been publicly stated. He is a prominent manufacturer here, whose business interests demand most of his time. Supervisor Charles A. Steele is understood to be the Geneva candidate in his place, but others may be expected to spring up in different parts of the county.

In Wayne the indications are that Assemblyman George S. Horton will receive a third term, an unusual honor for a Wayne representative.

In the adjoining Thirty-ninth Senatorial District, composed of Cayuga and Seneca, it is now settled that Assemblyman Benjamin M. Wilcox of Cayuga will receive the Republican Senatorial nomination. He has bagged the Cayuga delegates and Seneca cuts no figure beside its big neighbor. Cayuga will have two members of Assembly under the new apportionment. In the First District, W. Clair Sheldon of Sennett is the Republican nominee. In the Second District it took seventeen ballots to decide, but the choice finally fell on E. B. Rounds of Niles. Both are new men, unknown outside their own localities.

In Little Seneca, the old Platt-Mongin crowd is now in full control, the Patterson faction having laid down its arms after many years of unsuccessful fighting in party conventions and the courts. But the ring has struck a snag in attempting to "turn down" Harry M. Glen of Seneca Falls, the first Assemblyman whom the Republicans of Seneca have elected in several years. Young Glen has been a good enough Platt man to please the most exacting, he has had two terms, and bosses say he must stand aside now, because his town of Seneca Falls is the home of S. H. Sallsbury, the machine candidate for County Judge. Thinking that one office is enough for Seneca Falls, it is proposed to conciliate the south end of the county by naming Alton J. Boorom of Covert, for the Assembly.

As Glen's friends are reported to be very indignant, the Democrats ought to be able to gain an Assemblyman in their old "fast-anchored Isle," which has often slipped its moorings of late, owing to factional strife. The Republican slate in Seneca is likely to be completed by the nomination of Henry Sweet of Fayette for County Clerk, and F. C. Allen of Ovid for District Attorney.

HACKETT INDORSED IN ONEIDA.

Gov. Morton's Presidential Aspirations Meet with Cordial Approval.

ROME, N. Y., Aug. 19.—The Third Assembly District Republican Convention was held here this afternoon, and the following delegates were elected to the State Convention: J. C. Davies, Camden; John Halstead, Vienna; W. F. Dodge, Trenton; G. A. Willard, Boonville; D. C. Evans and E. S. Batchelor, Rome. Alternates—G. A. Kilmer, Forestport; James Kirkland, Florence; Thomas W. Jones, Marcy; Frank Harrington, Lee; Andrew Dorn, Ava; John Edick, Steuben.

Resolutions were adopted indorsing Gov. Morton for the Presidency in 1896, instructing the delegates to vote for W. E. Hancock for Attorney General, Campbell W. Adam for State Engineer and Surveyor, James A. Roberts for Controller, and C. W. Hackett for State Committeeman, and indorsing Pardon C. Williams as a candidate for Associate Judge of the Court of Appeals.

In the Second Oneida District the Republicans elected these delegates to the State Convention: James S. Sherman, C. S. Lyman, George L. Bowers, H. L. Sweet, and C. W. Clark. The delegates were instructed to vote for C. W. Hackett for member of the State Committee, and Campbell W. Adams for State Engineer and Surveyor. The convention indorsed Pardon C. Williams for Associate Judge of the Court of Appeals.

May Oppose Brackett.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 19.—Samuel Thompson of Ballston Spa, Saratoga County, was to-day mentioned in a Saratoga special to an Albany paper as a possible Democratic candidate for Senator in the Twenty-eighth Senatorial District, in opposition to Edgar T. Brackett of Saratoga Springs, the Republican nominee. Mr. Thompson, on being interviewed, said: "I am not prepared to talk upon this subject at present."

Victor Adams Withdraws.

LITTLE FALLS, N. Y., Aug. 19.—Victor Adams to-night declared his withdrawal from the Senatorial contest in this district and his support will probably be given to ex-County Clerk Nelson E. Ransom of this city. Mr. Ransom is favorable to the interests of Warner Miller. There is no truth in the report that the Sheard-Adams faction will endeavor to overthrow Warner Miller's leadership in this county. They are fighting the Wood-Munger faction of Herkimer, but Mr. Miller is neutral between the warring factions.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

HARD WORK IS STILL NEEDED

SILVER CRAZE FAR FROM BEING STAMPED OUT, MR. SCHWAB SAYS.

But the Outlook for the Ultimate Triumph of Sound Money Is Encouraging.

Gustav H. Schwab, who has been directing the Chamber of Commerce crusade against the silver craze, sails for Europe early this morning. Mr. Schwab expects to be abroad only a few weeks, and will return in time to conduct a vigorous and spirited campaign against free coinage in the coming Fall. He believes that from now until after the Presidential election the Chamber of Commerce should leave no stone unturned to convince people as to the importance of sound money.

"The outlook for the ultimate triumph of sound-money ideas is encouraging," Mr. Schwab said yesterday, "but we have a great deal of work yet to do before success is assured. The free-silver people have changed their tactics, and instead of holding conventions and expending all their energy in talk and noise, they are quietly forming clubs and organizations in every city and hamlet, in the hope of capturing the next Congress and President. Hereafter, instead of using their lungs they will try to secure legislation. Here in the East the erroneous opinion is held that the silver craze is a thing of the past. This opinion I believe to be entirely wrong, for, although the business men in the cities and towns in the West and South, on the whole, can now be regarded as sound on the question—the silver States, of course, excepted—the farming population, the factory operatives, and the working classes have become so imbued with the false doctrines circulated through silver publications and exploited by politicians and demagogues, that a vote taken, for example, in the manufacturing districts of Ohio would undoubtedly show a formidable majority in favor of the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 by this country, without reference to international action.

"The condition in the manufacturing towns of Ohio is paralleled by many cities and towns in other States; and as for the farming population, it is only necessary to refer to the overwhelming defeat of sound money in Mississippi. Missouri is about as bad. The sentiment among the farmers in other States in the South and West is the same.

"At our very door, in Pennsylvania, we find the leading statesmen of that State working for free silver, and the senior Senator willing to jeopardize the industrial interests of his State in order to become a Presidential candidate on the free-silver ticket.

"The demagogues and politicians are using the craze for their own selfish personal advantage and notoriety, and even many honest men of supposed character and reputation as candidates for State and local offices do not hesitate to sacrifice their own convictions in order to secure their immediate political future. Not only are secret societies being formed in various parts of the country, under the name of 'Silver Knights,' but the silver men are propagate free-silver allies through regularly constituted lodges, but the silver craze is budding in other quarters in the formation of bimetallic leagues, which are passing the hat for contributions to foster the free-silver cause. At the bottom of this free-silver agitation there is nothing else but the Socialistic hatred of capital and individual property, and, disguise it as they may, the leaders know it is through appealing to the ignorant prejudice of the uneducated that they have gained many converts.

"The struggle is not over, and the friends of sound money and of the present order of things in this country must make up their minds to organize for a determined effort to put down once for all the Socialistic spirit in it, that is being appealed to by the silver men, through a campaign of enlightenment and education that will show our misguided fellow-citizens where their true interests lie."

During Mr. Schwab's absence, Mr. Joseph C. Hendrix, President of the National Union Bank and Chairman of the Finance Committee, will direct the work. Mr. Hendrix's ability and intense interest in the sound-money cause are well known.

North River Bridge Hearing.

The Harbor Line Board, a bureau of the War Department, with offices in the Army Building in Whitehall Street, has notified the New-York and New-Jersey Bridge Company that a hearing will be had at 11 o'clock A. M., on Aug. 26, on the question of the location of the proposed North River bridge.

The only question to be settled is that of location, the local authorities having approved the project and the War Department having approved the plans. The West End Association is the only active opponent of the proposed location.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

—The following officers have been ordered to recruiting duty: Second Lieut. John D. L. Hartman, First Cavalry, Evansville, Ind.; First Lieut. Guy Carleton, Second Cavalry, St. Paul and Minneapolis; Capt. Cunliffe H. Murray, Fourth Cavalry, New-Haven, Conn., First Lieut. William E. Almy, Fifth Cavalry, Harrisburg, Penn.; Capt. Henry Jackson, Seventh Cavalry, Boston; Capt. Henry F. Kendall, Eighth Cavalry, St. Louis; First Lieut. M. D. Parker, Ninth Cavalry, Cincinnati; Capt. George H. Evans, Tenth Cavalry, Louisville; First Lieut. Samson L. Faison, First Infantry, Lynchburg, Va.; Capt. Henry Seton, Fourth Infantry, Baltimore; Capt. Allen H. Jackson, Seventh Infantry, Albany, N. Y.; Capt. Egbert B. Savage, Eighth Infantry, Cleveland; First Lieut. Edward H. Plummer, Tenth Infantry, Buffalo; Capt. Ralph W. Hoyt, Eleventh Infantry, Indianapolis; Capt. John L. Viven, Twelfth Infantry, New-York City and Brooklyn; Capt. Leon A. Matile, Fourteenth Infantry, Richmond, Va.; Capt. William T. Wood, Eighteenth Infantry, Pittsburg; Capt. Edward B. Pratt, Twenty-third Infantry, Milwaukee; Capt. Alfred C. Markley, Twenty-fourth Infantry, Philadelphia; Capt. James C. Ord, Twenty-fifth Infantry, Nashville, Tenn.

—The following changes in the duties of engineer officers have been ordered: Major Henry M. Adams, from the office of Chief of Engineers, New-York City, to relieve Col. Henry M. Roberts of all works in his direct charge, except of fortifications on Staten Island, New-York Harbor; also to relieve Lieut. Col. George L. Gillespie of the charge of the works lately transferred to him by Capt. Thomas Casey, Jr., Corps of Engineers; Capt. Theodore A. Bingham from Chattanooga, Tenn., to Willet's Point, N. Y.; Capt. William M. Black from Willet's Point to Washington, as Assistant to the Chief of Engineers.

—The Washington retiring board appointed in August, 1893, has been dissolved, and the following board has been appointed to succeed it on the 26th inst.: Col. Henry W. Closson, Fourth Artillery; Lieut. Col. William H. Forwood, Deputy Surgeon General; Lieut. Col David L. Huntington, Deputy Surgeon General; Major Jacob Rawles, Fourth Artillery; Capt. Frederick Fuger, Fourth Artillery; First Lieut. Walter S. Alexander, Fourth Artillery, Recorder. Major W. Matthews, Surgeon, and Capt. F. V. Walker, Assistant Surgeon, have been ordered before the board.

—Leave of Absence—Major Henry W. Wessells, Jr., Third Cavalry, twenty-five days.

Navy.

—Lieut. J. C. Wilson has been detached from duty at the Naval War College and granted three months' sick leave.

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NEAR BROADWAY.

UNION AGAINST TAMMANY

Another Non-Partisan Combination May Be Made Next Fall.

ATTITUDE OF THE REPUBLICANS

Mr. Lauterbach Opposed to Mayor Strong and Mr. Brookfield in His Belief that a Straight Ticket Can Win.

There is an incipent scheme on foot to make another non-partisan combination against Tammany Hall in the approaching election. It will not be the old Committee of Seventy, though some who were members of that body are in favor of it and would doubtless take a hand in the work. Some of the organizations which rallied under the Seventy's flag are in for another fight of the same sort. Possibly some are not. One or two are waiting to see just what will develop in the matters of excise, and do not care to go on record until the situation as regards that question is a little more settled.

Two facts have set the non-parisan elements to talking of further union. Some of those who were among the reformers last year do not think the reorganization of Tammany Hall has bettered it. They believe it is their enemy now just as much as it was when it was in power, and they talk in their old-time manner of their ambition to wipe out Tammany.

This is one reason why there is talk of a union ticket. The other is simply that the Mayor, who was elected on a union ticket, has declared in favor of another.

The emphatic declaration of Mayor Strong, that there must be a union ticket to insure success against Tammany, the equally empathic declaration of Commissioner of Public Works Brookfield, to the same effect, and the precisely contrary opinion of Chairman Edward Lauterbach of the County Committee have raised the question of union or non-union earlier than would otherwise haye been the case.

Brookfield Republicans are declaring for a union. None of those who have been quoted have given anything in the shape of a summary of the forces which they expect to enlist under a union banner, and it was remarked by one who discussed it yesterday:

"It is well enough to discuss a union ticket and insist upon one, but, unless there are forces to join with the Strong-Brookfiel Republicans, they are talking into the air."

There are some who were members of the Committee of Seventy who are in favor of a combination ticket this year. Gustav H. Schwab, a Republican, formerly a prominent member of the German-American Reform Union, and one of the hardest workers on the old Seventy's Executive Committee, is a firm believer in a union of forces.

"I believe," said Mr. Schwab, to a reporter for The New-York Times, yesterday, "that a union ticket is necessary this year. If do not believe Tammany can be defeated without one, and the work of overthrowing Tammany Hall was only begun last year. This year, to be sure, there are no offices to be filled which compare in importance with those of last year, but it seems to me it is necessary to keep up the fight at every point.

"I do not know the feeling of the organizations which took part last Fall as to another union. I speak only my own opinions, but I believe the forces which began the fight against Tammany last year ought to hold together."

"Do you believe this union could best be brought about by a committee similar to the Committee of Seventy?" Mr. Schwab was asked.

"It is a little early to say how the union can best be made," he replied. "I should think it likely that the City Club or the Good Government Clubs might be looked to to take the initial steps in selecting independent candidates. The situation will be a little clearer after the convention of the Good Government clubs, which is to be held next week. That might be the starting point for an independent movement."

The convention to which Mr. Schwab referred is to be held on the evening of Aug. 28, at the United Charities Building, in Fourth Avenue. This is the building, by the way, in which the meetings under the management of the Committee of Seventy were held last Fall, at which the reform ticket was announced. At this convention of Good Government clubs, according to the programme of the Confederated Council, a local ticket is to be nominated. It was said yesterday that these nominations would probably not be made at the first session of the convention, and it is this which leads some to predict that a union of forces will be decided on.

The most probable course to be followed, according to prominent members of Good Government clubs, is to meet next week and discuss fully the possibilities of making a single independent ticket for city offices, then appoint a committee to confer with other organizations which may naturally be counted on to join an independent movement.

It is extremely doubtful if the Good Government clubmen would confer with all the organizations which were united last year. It was said yesterday that they would probably confer with the City Vigilance League, the City Club, and possibly the German-American Reform Union and State Democracy, but would severely let alone the Steckler and O'Brien Democracy and the Republicans. Should they do this and then proceed to nominate a ticket, the Republicans would have the option of indorsing the Good Government clubs' independent ticket or making one of their own, and, so long as there is a strong division in the camp, the latter alternative,

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The New-York Times.

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A WARRANT FOR IRELAND

Coroner Fitzpatrick Determined to Have the Owner's Testimony.

DISCLOSURES AT YESTERDAY'S HEARING

Building Department Received No Report on the Work—Inspector Buckley Was a Bidder for the Mason Work.

Many circumstances of unusual interest attended the resumption of the inquest as to the deaths of the sixteen mechanics and laborers who lost their lives in the collapse of the Ireland Building, at West Third Street and West Broadway. Not the least of these was the announcement made by Coroner Fitzpatrick that he had issued a warrant for the arrest of John B. Ireland, the owner of the wrecked building. Mr. Ireland has failed to respond to invitations of the Coroner to attend the inquest, and ineffectual efforts have been made to serve subpoenas upon him. The warrant has been placed in the hands of Police Captain Eakins for service. Ira B. Warner, his counsel, asserts that Mr. Ireland will be in court this morning.

Not a great deal of testimony was taken yesterday, but much of it was sensational. Architect Behrens swore that Inspector Buckley, who, on behalf of the Building Department, watched the construction of the building, had been an unsuccessful bidder for the mason work on the Ireland Building.

Deputy Superintendent Vreeland of the Building Department told the jury that none of the Inspectors whose duty it had been to watch the construction of the building had ever made a report of anything being wrong, and that the Building Department took it for granted that the structure was being properly erected.

Evidence was also given that Mr. Ireland had not made any binding arrangement with the contractor as to time of construction, "as he wished to have the building put up as cheap as he could."

The taking of testimony will consume at least three or four days more, and the jury will not visit the collapsed building until all the testimony is in.

Assistant District Attorney McIntyre conducted the case for the People. Ira D. Warner protected the interests of Mr. Ireland; ex-Surrogate Daniel G. Rollins and J. Goldman appeared on behalf of Contractor Parker, and ex-Assistant District Attorney Francis L. Wellman and L. Skidmore Appleton, and E. B. & J. M. Cornell, who furnished the iron.

Louis Lansmohr of 253 Clinton Street, an employe of the Masons' Supply Company, was the first witness sworn. He testified to the quantity of mortar, &c., shipped to the Ireland Building by the Masons' Supply Company the first five days in August, and immediately prior to the accident. It consisted of 127 tons of dry mortar, contained in 1,657 bags, each of which weighed 155 pounds.

This mortar was shipped to Contractor Joseph Guider, and the intent of Lansmohr's evidence was to show how far Guider's responsibility extended by overweighting the floors.

Architect C. A. Behrens, looking very much worried and exceedingly pale, was recalled to the witness stand by request of Assistant District Attorney McIntyre and questioned about the various bids that were tendered for the construction of the building. Mr. Behrens carried with him an immense roll of maps, diagrams, sketches, and memoranda, and from these he refreshed his memory.

He testified that there were about twelve bids made by contractors. For the iron work on the building the bids made were: Chase & Bussey, $16,600; Healey Iron Company, $17,714; J. B. & J. M. Cornell, $14,830.

At this point Foreman Conover, who for several minutes had been fidgeting in the jury box, arose and protested against the time of the court being taken by the reading of these estimates. "I want to know what it is all about," he added.

"I know exactly what it is for," responded Mr. McIntyre with some asperity, "but I do not propose at this stage of the inquest to tell whom we propose to implicate. They are all here represented by counsel. It was the last hearing the witness was asked to bring these estimates here."

Mr. Behrens continued his evidence by stating that John H. Parker's original bid for the construction of the building amounted to $96,745, but he and Mr. Ireland induced Parker to do the whole thing for $60,000, and the contract was then awarded to him.

"Was there any change in the plans?" asked Mr. McIntyre.

The witness shook his head.

"Did any of the bidders on iron work, or masonry, or carpentering reduce their bids correspondingly?"

"No," replied Mr. Behrens, and then he said that William Wallace bid $63,154 for the same work, and Hartwell & Co. $74,944.

"Was any other contractor save Parker asked to scale down his bid?" was the next question by Mr. McIntyre.

Objection was instantly raised by Ira D. Warner, counsel for John B. Ireland, and a lengthy discussion ensued. Mr. McIntyre explained why he asked the question by saying:

"This matter is one of the most important that has been brought out yet. Suppose, for instance, that John H. Parker is indicted. He can, on the claim of negligence, urge the plea that he was compelled to use cheaper material or lesser quantities on account of the manner in which he was compelled to reduce his bid."

Eventually Mr. Behrens announced that no contractor other than Parker had been asked to reduce his bid.

Mr. McIntyre then asked the witness, "Did you talk with Mr. Ireland at all concerning the reduction?"

"Yes, Sir. Mr. Ireland told me that he would get the building put up as cheaply as he could get it done, and for that reason he had not insisted upon Parker having the building finished at any specified time."

Then Mr. McIntyre adopted a new course of questioning.

"Who was the Building Inspector?" he asked.

"Mr. Buckley," responded the architect.

"Did you ever see him about the building?"

"Yes."

"Did he ever tell you that there was a cesspool in the excavation?"

"No."

"Was he present when the concrete was being laid?"

"I never saw him at that time."

"Did he ever tell you that the concrete was twelve instead of eighteen inches thick?"

"No."

"Did Mr. Buckley ever tell you of the change from granite to Greenwich stone?"

"No, Sir, he did not."

"Did he ever say that the work was improperly done?"

"No, Sir. On the contrary, he said that the work was well done. As a matter of fact," continued Behrens, "Buckley had figured on the building himself under the name of F. J. Donnelly & Co."

"Was Buckley a Building Inspector then?"

"Yes."

"Did he tell you that he was interested in Donnelly & Co.?"

"Yes."

"What did he bid?"

"Thirty-two thousand one hundred dollars for the mason work."

"Was Buckley interested in the final contract?"

"Well, he tried to get the contract," replied Behrens, with the first smile that had illuminated his countenance since the inquest began. Then he went on to say: "I was present when Buckley presented his bid to Mr. Ireland for the mason work. Buckley's bid for the mason work was lower than Mr. Parker's bid by $4,000, but Mr. Ireland wanted to give all the contracts to one man."

"Do you know if Parker and Buckley were interested together in any way in that bidding?"

"No, I do not."

"Buckley never pointed out any defects in the construction of the building?"

"Never."

"Did Inspector Schweitzer ever make a complaint about the building?"

"No, Sir."

"Did anybody in the Building Department ever make a complaint?"

"Not to my knowledge."

"Was Inspector Murphy around the building?"

"All that I know about Murphy is that he was an Inspector assigned to the locality in which the Ireland Building was situated."

"Did you ever see him there?"

"No, Sir; I never did."

Reverting to Buckley, the witness stated that he left the Building Department at the time Mr. Constable became the head of it.

In reference to the bags of plaster and dry mortar, Mr. Behrens said he did not know how many bags were distributed over the seventh floor; they were near the centre pillar. The bags were two feet long and one foot in width. They were piled three high, thus making a pressure to the square foot of about 225 pounds. The floors were intended to carry a weight of 250 pounds to the square foot.

"Was there sufficient strength to maintain the weight of this plaster?" asked Mr. McIntyre.

"The weight was distributed by the cross beams, and these should have been sufficient strength," replied the witness.

"Have you formed any opinion as to the collapse of the building?"

"I haven't formed any theory of my own. I can't say what caused the collapse."

"Have you attempted to find out?"

"I have thought it over, but have not reached a conclusion."

"Do you mean to say that after the collapse you went to that building and examined it, and reached no conclusion as to the cause?"

"Yes, sir. It might have been caused by an unequal distribution of weight on the column, which caused the column to tip and the concrete to slant and break."

"And that must have happened because your plans were not complied with by Parker?"

"Yes."

Ex-Assistant District Attorney Francis L. Wellman, who was present in behalf of J. B. and J. M. Cornell, the iron contractors, then examined the witness.

In reply to Mr. Wellman's questions the witness said that in examining the foundation he saw that the cistern was left open on one side to collect rain that fell on the building.

Mr. Wellman produced a sample of earth taken from the foundation near the cistern yesterday morning. It was quite wet. Mr. Wellman's object was to show that the ironwork was all right, and that it was the foundation that gave way.

Mr. Behrens was then excused, but was warned not to leave the courtroom.

Enoch Vreeland, Assistant Superintendent of Buildings, was then recalled. He testified that Inspector Buckley had charge of the building to June 11, when Inspector Peter A. Murphy took his place. Inspector Schweitzer also exercised supervision over it, the building being fire-proof. The witness said the Inspectors never made a specific report unless they found some deviation from the specifications. The duty of an Inspector is to see that the plans and specifications are followed.

Inspector Schweitzer never made a report that there were defects in the construction of the building, nor did Inspector Buckley. Both of the men were supposed to watch the construction of the Ireland Building. Mr. Vreeland never received any report from Schweitzer as to whether work on the building was going on rightly or wrongly. He made no report.

"I frequently asked Schweitzer," said the witness, "how things were going on in his district, and he replied, 'First-class.' I never knew that Schweitzer made any report concerning the condition of the ironwork on the structure. Buckley never reported that the concrete for the foundation of the piers was only twelve inches thick, instead of eighteen inches, nor did he report that there was a well or cesspool near one of the columns. Murphy succeeded Buckley, and also made no report that the construction was not according to the plans and specifications, and according to the rules of the Building Department.

"Then your department did not know whether the building was being put up right or wrong?" asked Mr. McIntyre.

"We took it for granted that it was all right, as the Inspector did not report any violation of the specifications."

"And you were led to believe by Messrs. Murphy, Buckley, and Schweitzer that everything was going all right, and that there were no violations of law?"

"Yes, Sir."

"Would it not be a violation of the law if the concrete was only laid twelve inches thick when the specifications called for eighteen inches?"

"Yes, Sir; I think it would."

Coroner Fitzpatrick then called J. B. Ireland, the owner of the building, but received no response.

The next witness called was Joseph Garry, the contractor who made the excavation for the building. He said he commenced excavating for the foundations in October, 1894. Neither his foreman nor his workmen at any time informed him, while the excavations were being made, of the presence of a well or cistern.

On examination by Assistant District Attorney McIntyre, Garry said that while he knew the name of his foreman, he had not the remotest idea where he lived. Mr. Garry promised to furnish the address when the inquest is continued to-day.

"I made the contract for the excavation with Mr. Ireland," he said. "I saw very little of him around the place. When he did appear, he always urged me to hurry up the work. The contract price for the work was about $1,600. While we were excavating in the cellar we found no water or any connection with the sewer. When I was about to dig for the central pile, I was told not to do so, as there had been changes made in the plans. I was so informed by Mr. Yondell and the architect's man.

"Mr. Yondell and Mr. Murray," said he, "told me the plans were changed, and not to dig any more. I did not know that Yondell was employed directly by Mr. Ireland, and was paid for supervising the work by Mr. Ireland. I obeyed his instructions. I was not informed that we were not to dig so deep for the pier by six inches, for the reason that it had been decided to use only twelve inches of concrete instead of eighteen inches. No reason for the change was given me. I simply followed instructions."

"Your foreman never told you of the existence of this cesspool?" asked Coroner Fitzpatrick.

"No, Sir," replied Contractor Garry.

The inquest was then adjourned until this morning at 10:30 o'clock.

KRAG-JORGENSEN A FINE WEAPON

But Owing to a Defective Sight It Is Not Yet a Perfect Gun.

WEST POINT, Aug. 19.—The detachment of Engineers from Willet's Point who have been practicing during the past week with the new Krag-Jorgenson army rifle will leave here to-morrow, and another company will take its place at once.

Capt. Fiske and Lieut. Walker had charge of the men. In speaking of the new rifle, the officers say that while it may be better for actual warfare, in its present condition the Krag-Jorgenson falls far short of the old Springfield rifle for target practice. The chief defect lies in the sight piece, which is imperfect. In the new rifle the recoil is not as great as in the Springfield.

Smokeless powder is used at practice, as it is cleaner and has greater force than the old kind. The result of the shooting, as compared with last year's work, will not, as far as the Engineers are concerned, be used as a criterion of the merits of the gun. In former years the Engineers practiced at short range, because they had no good shooting grounds at Willet's Point. This year, however, will form the basis of a record, as the range here is 600 yards.

It is said that the cadets will be furnished with the new rifle in September. Lieut. Allaire has given the cadets some practical instruction with the gun. He thinks when the sight piece is perfected that it will be the greatest small arm that has yet been produced. Lieut. Babbitt gave a lecture on modern rifles at the mess hall a short time ago, and by practical demonstration showed that the Krag-Jorgenson was the best rifle yet invented.

Republican Legislature Denounced.

OCEAN GROVE, N. J., Aug. 19.—The Rev. Dr. John Handley, pastor of the Greene Street Methodist Church, Trenton, preached at the Auditorium last evening. In his sermon Dr. Handley rapped the so-called Republican reform Legislature of last Winter for failing to pass Senator Rogers's Local Option bill. He said: "The bill was not passed because the Republican leaders feared that such action would array the liquor element against that party in November next. I know of an Elder of the Presbyterian Church who was instrumental in killing the bill." Dr. Handley was one of the committee of ministers who appeared before the Senate committee last Winter and urged the passage of the Rogers bill.

Alternate Sight and Blindness.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Aug. 19.—Mrs. Hannah Lockwood, who died at Wappinger's Falls yesterday at the age of eighty-five years, had a remarkable experience. She became totally blind five years ago, and remained so for four years, giving up all hope of ever seeing the light again. A year ago her grandchild died. She loved the little one, and cried bitterly. Before the child was buried the old woman's eyesight returned, so that she could see the child in the casket. Her sight improved and for several weeks she could see as good as when she was young. Suddenly she became blind again, and remained so until two days before her death, when her sight returned, and she saw and recognized the members of her family, retaining her eyesight until death.

KENTUCKY IS IN DOUBT

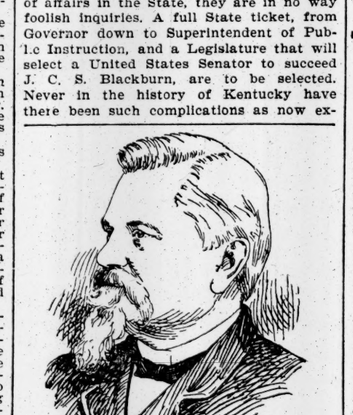
Democracy May Lose Through Its Factional Quarrels.

BLACKBURN IS VERY MUCH ALARMED

He May Carry the Legislature, but Regards His Chances as Poor—Joint Debates Between Rival Candidates for the Governorship.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 19.—Is Kentucky a doubtful State? Will she break the "Solid South" and a Democratic record extending back half a century by electing a Republican ticket in November next?

These are questions that Democrats, and Republicans as well, are asking themselves to-day, and, from the peculiar condition of affairs in the State, they are in no way foolish inquiries. A full State ticket, from Governor down to Superintendent of Public Instruction, and a Legislature that will select a United States Senator to succeed J. C. S. Blackburn, are to be selected. Never in the history of Kentucky have there been such complications as now exist, and never has the Democratic Party been worse divided against itself. These are disagreeable things to contemplate, but they are facts just the same. The money question, the professional-politician bugaboo, personal dislikes, local factional fights, general dissatisfaction—all play a part in the contest now in progress.



Gen. Simon D. Buckner.

The Democratic State Convention, held in June last, was the most disorderly and riotous ever witnessed in Kentucky or any other State. It continued three days and nights, and in all that time the hall in which it was held was a Bedlam. The names of but two candidates for Governor went before the convention—P. Wat Hardin of Mercer County, who for a year previous had stumped the State on a free-silver pilgrimage, and Gen. Cassius Marcellus Clay, Jr., a rugged and chivalrous old Kentuckian, who believed the financial question was not a State issue, but who was for sound money on a gold basis. Hardin, an office holder for a decade past, was the better politician of the two, and secured the nomination. But it was a hollow victory. The convention, by a vote of almost three to one, adopted a platform endorsing the financial plank of the Chicago platform, and the Administration of Cleveland and Carlisle. So chagrined were Hardin's closest friends at this action that Senator Joe Blackburn, himself a free-silverite, advised Hardin to decline the nomination, as that gentleman came on the stage to make a speech after the announcement of the vote. Hardin did not do this, but he took care not to mention finance in his speech.

Since this convention, the decision of which on the money question it was hoped would result in harmonizing the two elements of the party, matters have gone from bad to worse. Hardin has persistently declined to declare himself on the financial plank of the platform, and his friends have tried to distort that declaration into a meaningless indorsement of Hardin's free-silver views. Senator Blackburn, a Democratic office holder for twenty-five years past, has openly and defiantly declared himself against the platform, and is making free-silver speeches almost every day. Blackburn is a candidate for re-election to the United States Senate, to succeed himself, before the Legislature to be elected in November. Up to the present time, about fifty out of the hundred Democratic candidates for the Legislature have been nominated, and it is nip and tuck between Blackburn and the Senatorial field, consisting of of Gen. Simon Bolivar Buckner, Congressman James B. McCreary, and Gov. John Young Brown. McCreary is vacillating, having made two different announcements of his position on the financial issue. Buckner is for a gold standard, without equivocation. This Senatorial battle, by the way, has overshadowed all else, even the Gubernatorial struggle, up to the present time. In many districts, sound-money Democrats are pledged to Blackburn on personal grounds, while in other districts free-silver men will vote for anybody to beat him, for the same reason. Blackburn himself is uneasy, and he looses his temper on slight provocation.

Mr. Hardin, the nominee for Governor, has kept quiet since the convention, but he promises to express himself on public affairs in a series of twelve joint debates with Col. W. O. Bradley, the Republican candidate, during the coming month. The first of these debates will be held in Louisville to-morrow evening. Mr. Hardin, good time for us Democrats to wake up. The situation is grave. But it is not yet too late to save the party from irretrievable ruin. Its rescue now will be as snatching a brand from the burning, but with good and strong hands that fear not the fire it can be done.

The three tickets in the field, with the financial planks of the platform on which they stand, are as follows:

Democratic—For Governor, P. Wat Hardin of Mercer County; Lieut. Governor, R. T. Tyler of Hickman County; Auditor, L. C. Norman of Boone County; Treasurer, R. C. Ford of Clay County; Register, G. B. Swango of Wolfe County; Attorney General, W. J. Hendrick of Fleming County; Secretary of State, Henry S. Hale of Graves County; Commissioner of Agriculture, Ion B. Nall of Jefferson County; Railroad Commissioners—First District, J. F. Dempsey of Hopkins County; Second District, George H. Alexander of Jefferson County; Third District, Green R. Keller of Nicholas County.

Financial Plank.—We reaffirm without qualification the principles and policies declared by the National Democratic platform of 1892, and declare that our present National Democratic Administration is entitled to the thanks of the party for its honest, courageous, and statesmanlike management of public affairs; and we express our undiminished confidence in the Democracy and patriotism of President Grover Cleveland and his distinguished co-adviser and Secretary, John G. Carlisle of Kentucky.

Republican Ticket.—For Governor—W. O. Bradley of Garrard County; Lieutenant Governor—W. J. Worthington of Greenup County; Auditor—Sam H. Stone of Madison County; Secretary of State—Charles Finley of Whitley County; Treasurer—George W. Long of Grayson County; Attorney General—W. S. Taylor of Butler County; Superintendent of Public Instruction—W. J. Davidson of Pulaski County; Register of Land Office—C. O. Reynolds of Fayette County; Commissioner of Agriculture—Lucas Moore of Marion County.

Financial Plank of Platform—We are opposed to the free and unlimited coinage of silver, believing that it would involve the country in financial ruin. We believe in a sound currency, and in the use of both gold and silver for coinage, provided, always, that a dollar in one is made precisely as valuable as a dollar in the other.

Populist Ticket.—For Governor—Thomas S. Pettit of Daviess County; Lieutenant Governor—John G. Blair of Nicholas County; Treasurer—M. R. Gardner of Hardin County; Auditor—C. H. Dean of Woodford County; Register of the Land Office—E. Quicksall of Wolfe County; Attorney General—Silas M. Peyton of Hart County; Secretary of State—Dr. Don Singletary of Hickman County; Superintendent of Public Instruction—H. H. Farmer of Henderson County; Commissioner of Agriculture—W. L. Scott of Shelby County; United States Senator—Clarence S. Bate of Jefferson County.

Financial Plank of Platform—In order to secure and maintain a safe, sound, and flexible currency, we demand that the National banking system and all banks of issue be abolished, and in addition to the free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1, that the National Government proceed to issue National Treasury Notes, all of which shall be a full legal tender for all debts, both public and private, and in quantity sufficient to restore the general range of prices and prosperity that existed before the demonetization of silver in 1873, and to increase in quantity year after year with the increase in population and business so as to maintain equity between debtor and creditor to facilitate the development of our great National resources and contribute to the general prosperity of our people. We demand the free and unlimited coinage of silver on equal terms with gold at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1, without asking the permission of Great Britain or any other foreign nations."

Figures of recent elections in Kentucky are as follows:

Gubernational Race, 1887.—Democratic vote, 144,619; Republican vote, 127,604; Populist vote, 4,487.

Gubernational Race, 1891.—Democratic vote, 144,168; Republican vote, 23,631; Populist vote, 8,998.

Presidential Race, 1892.—Democratic vote, 175,461; Republican vote, 135,441; Populist vote, 23,500; Prohibition vote, 6,442.

The joint debates between Hardin (Dem.) and Bradley (Rep.) candidates for Governor, will begin to-morrow at Louisville.

TAX RATE FOR THIS YEAR, $1.92

Board of Aldermen's Finance Committee Agrees On the Figures Which Are to be Passed Upon One Week Hence.

The tax rate for this year will be $1.92. This was agreed to yesterday by the Finance Committee of the Board of Aldermen, and a report will be made to the Board of Aldermen at its meeting to-day.

Under the rules this report will lay over for a week and the tax rate will be officially fixed at the meeting of the board to be held one week from to-day. The rate on corporations that pay State taxes separately will be 1.74384 or thereabouts. The general tax rate for 1894 was 1.79, the lowest point reached in many years. The corporation tax rate for last year was 1.585. The tax rate proper goes up 13 points from 1.79 to 1.92.

The Finance Committee acts perfunctorily in making the tax rate. It is figured out by the President of the Board of Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments and by the Controller. The Finance Committee did not fully complete its report yesterday, but adjourned until this forenoon to receive additional reports on the amount necessary to be added by the Board of Aldermen for the deficiency account.

The board can add 3 per cent. of the budget for deficiencies as a maximum, and nearly the whole of the 3 per cent will be added this year, the amount to be added being approximately $990,000. This must be added to the budget, which is $37,476,900, to secure the total amount to be raised by taxation this year. The deficiency addition will include the $100,000 appropriated for the Commissioners of Accounts, $200,000 due to the exemption by the Court of Appeals of corporations, $425,000 to make up for non-collectable personal taxes, and a large amount for rebates on taxes, paid during October.

The deficiency does not include any provision for the $600,000 deficiency for the Street Cleaning Department, or for the judgment for $300,000 on the Hackley Street cleaning contract. These matters will go into the budget for next year.

AN INJURED HUSBAND'S REVENGE

Farafino Anfiero Dies of the Wound Inflicted by Degerlietino.

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 19.—Farafino Anfiero, who was shot by Andrew Degerlietino, on May 19 during a quarrel on Rock Street, Orange, died in the Orange Hospital early this morning from his wound.

Some months before the shooting Anfiero eloped with Degerlietino's wife, taking the latter's child and $100 in money belonging to him. The wife returned a few weeks later, and threw the blame of her going away upon Anfiero. The husband took her back, and swore vengeance upon his rival. On May 19 Degerlietino went on a drunk, and in his cups began looking for Anfiero. When the former went home he was astonished to find Anfiero at his house, again courting his wife. The two men went out into the street, and the injured husband drew a revolver from his pocket and fired at Anfiero. The wounded man was taken to the hospital, where he died this morning.

Degerlietino made his escape, and up to to-day has not been captured. It is said he went to Italy.

Fish Commission at Ottawa.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Aug. 19.—Senator Harvey J. Donaldson, Chairman of the Senate Committee of the State of New-York on Fish and Game; J. S. Vancleef, counsel for the committee; E. Thompson, Ford Trotten, and H. H. Vancleef, clerk of the committee, arrived in this city this afternoon, and had a conference with the head officers of the Marine Department in regard to obtaining equal fishing privileges with Canadians in the Thousand Island group between Kingston and Prescott. The question of converting a number of these islands into a park was also discussed. The delegation was entertained to-night by William Smith, Deputy Minister of Marine.

Connecticut Tobacco Growers Prosper.

HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 19.—All down through this section of the tobacco-growing district, tobacco cutting is being rushed, and nearly all the available help is being employed to harvest the crop. The tobacco is of fine growth, the weather having been particularly good for the crop, with the exception of the local hail and wind storms. Several farmers have sold their crops at prices varying from 22 to 25 cents per pound in the bundle without sorting. The price is far in advance of that paid for last year's crop, which realized from 12 to 15 cents per pound.

Pennsylvania Post Office Robbed.

CANNONSBURG, Penn., Aug. 19.—Burglars forced an entrance to the Hustinville Post Office and secured $500 from the safe, which Postmaster Miller had neglected to lock up before leaving the office. A quantity of postage stamps were also taken, the value of which has not yet been ascertained. The money belonged to a business man of Cannonsburg, who had given it to the Postmaster for safe keeping.

EX-JUSTICE STRONG DEAD

Never Rallied from a Stroke of Paralysis Sunday.

FORCED HIS WAY THROUGH LIFE

Early Attracted the Attention of Yale's Faculty and Leaders of the Pennsylvania Bar—A Member of the Electoral Commission.

LAKE MINNEWASKA, N. Y., Aug. 19.—William Strong, ex-Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court, died at 2:15 o'clock this afternoon. He yesterday suffered a stroke of paralysis which affected the left side of his body, and he also had a relapse of catarrhal fever. He had been ill for several weeks, and for the twenty-four hours preceding his death he was unconscious.

The body will leave New-Paltz on a special car at 11 o'clock to-morrow morning, arriving at Reading, Penn., at 7:30 o'clock in the evening. The funeral services will be held at Reading at 5 o'clock Wednesday afternoon.

William Strong was born in Somers, Tolland County, Conn., May 6, 1808. He was the son of the Rev. William L. Strong, a Congregational clergyman noted for his

Judge William Strong.

piety, learning, and sound qualities as a theologian, and was the eldest of eleven children.

When a boy Justice Strong was sent to a school in Monson, Mass., where he remained two years. He then went to an academy in Plainfield, where he staid six months. He entered the freshman class of Yale College in 1824.

Here for the next two years his progress was rapid. Long before that term had elapsed he had acquired a reputation for earnestness and fondness for his work. He was deeply interested in various literary societies, and it was with this form of mental recreation that he occupied his lighter hours.

His father's family had become so large that Mr. Strong reluctantly concluded to remove his son from Yale. The Faculty saw how unfortunate this would be for a young man who had the disposition and ability to take advantage of the best educational opportunities, so they arranged for a loan of $500 to young Strong. With this sum he resumed his studies. He was graduated in 1828.

Soon after graduation he took up school teaching. In a short time he was also studying law. He had, one after another, schools in several small Connecticut towns, and, while in these, after the regular duties of the day were finished, he devoted eight hours to his law books.

From his native State he went to Burlington, N. J., where he was placed in charge of the mathematical and classical departments of an academy. While he was there, for a year and a half, he became a student in the law office of Garrett D. Wall.

During his stay in New-Jersey he saved money enough to pay off his college debts, and besides acquired something toward finishing his legal studies. He went to New-Haven, and, after six months' hard study in the law school of Judges Daggett and Hitchcock, he was admitted to the bar of his own State.

Hard work had told severely on his health, and for a time his condition was at least alarming; but regular habits and an originally strong constitution were in his favor. When he recovered he went to Philadelphia. In that city Judge Strong gained the good will and friendship of such men as Charles Chauncy, Horace Binney, and John Sargent. At first, by their advice, he went to Bucks County, but the opening for a young lawyer in that section of Pennsylvania did not seem flattering, so he moved to Reading, where he arrived in November, 1832, with $10 in his pocket, a debt of $400 hanging over him, a limited knowledge of the State courts, and an absolute ignorance of the German tongue, which was spoken by all about him.

Despite all these disadvantages, in less than a year Judge Strong had acquired a complete familiarity with German, and had established a living, if not a lucrative practice.

At this period he began to take an active interest in politics, though he had long before allied himself in a quiet way with the Democratic Party. Although he was frequently solicited to become a candidate for office, he steadily declined to do so until 1847, when he was elected to Congress, and ran some 800 votes ahead of his ticket. He served two terms in the House of Representatives, and then, in 1850, returned to Reading and resumed his legal practice.

He was chosen Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania in 1857. Finding the salary of this position by no means equal to what he could gain in his practice, he resigned in 1868. He went to Philadelphia, where his reputation had preceded him, and where his income soon ran up to $30,000 a year.

By no effort himself to secure the office, Mr. Strong was appointed by President Grant in 1870 an Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court. He served until 1880, when he resigned. He was a member of the Electoral Commission to decide the Hayes-Tilden contest.

Chief Justice Waite, in speaking of Justice Strong, said:

"The loss to the Supreme Court Bench by the retirement of Judge Strong could not be overestimated, and in forming men nature made no better man than he."

From his earliest years, Justice Strong had been a professing Christian. Wherever he lived he took a deep interest in the affairs of the Congregational denomination, as well as many allied religious institutions and movements. He was for many years President of the American Tract Society, and was one of the incorporators of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.

Effort to Remove Marshal Healey.

Dulon & Roe, as counsel for Hulda Manasse, yesterday applied to Judge Giegerich, in the Court of Common Pleas, for an order removing Edward J. Healey as City Marshal of the First District Court.

It was alleged by the plaintiff that on Aug. 7, 1895, an execution in favor of Samuel Kulla against Hulda Manasse was placed in the hands of the Marshal, and that he seized the property of the defendant at 6 First Avenue. Subsequently the defendant offered to give a bond, but Marshal Healey declined to redeliver the goods until his fees of $30 were paid.

Counsel for the defendant had Justice Lynn approve the bond, but still Marshal Healey declined to surrender the goods, asserting that under the rules of the Sheriff's office, as followed by all City Marshals, he had a right to hold the goods until his fees were paid.

Judge Giegerich reserved decision.

Charges Against Contractor Hess.

Supervising Special Treasury Agent Cross was at the Appraiser's stores in this city yesterday investigating formal charges that Carting Contractor Simon Hess is not performing his duty properly.

COL. WARING IS SUSTAINED

Legal Authority for the Appointment of a Private Secretary While Mme. Carre Does the Work.

The statement made by Col. George E. Waring, Jr., Commissioner of Street Cleaning, in a letter published in The New-York Times yesterday, to the effect that he had acted in accordance with a legal opinion received from the office of the Corporation Counsel in the matter of the pay of his private secretary, was confirmed by an official of the Law Department yesterday.

Corporation Counsel Francis M. Scott, who is taking his vacation, called at his office late in the afternoon. He said to a reporter for The New-York Times:

"I cannot, of course, say what my own opinion in this matter is, as I may be called upon to give my decision officially. I understand, however, that Col. Waring saw Mr. Dean, the First Assistant Corporation Counsel, and was informed by him that he could carry out legally the plan he had in mind. I also remember having a brief conversation with Col. Waring that was entirely unofficial on the same subject. I will not make my opinion public until called on to do so officially."

Mr. Dean is now in Europe.

Theodore E. Tomlinson, Law Clerk of the Department of Street Cleaning, said that Col. Waring had been informed by him that the action was legal.

"I told Commissioner Waring," he said, "that I believed he could legally appoint a private secretary who should perform the work of the office through a deputy.

"Mme. Carre, as secretary, cannot draw pay from the city, because she is not an American citizen. Col. Waring, therefore, acting in accordance with opinions received from the Corporation Counsel's office, and my own opinion as well, appointed another person as secretary, who was legally entitled to act as such.

"Now it is Col. Waring's business to say whether that person has properly performed the duties of the office. It is not necessary that he should state how these duties are performed.

"The law does not provide that fixed salaries should be paid to subordinates in the Street Cleaning Commissioner's clerical force, nor does it fix the various offices as it does in some of the city departments. The entire matter is left much to the discretion of the Commissioner, who has only to be careful to keep within the appropriation. It is my opinion that Col. Waring will be supported in the method he has taken to secure to the person who fills the office of private secretary the pay she earns.

"It is my impression that Col. Waring, before mentioning this question to me, visited the office of the Corporation Counsel and received a favorable opinion on the legality of his action."

Deputy Controller Storrs said: "The entire controversy hinges on a legal question that must be decided, as to whether a person who holds an office only nominally in a city department can collect money for work performed by a deputy. As for Col. Waring's letter, I have nothing whatever to say. I do not think a question like this has ever come up before in New-York."

The name of Mrs. Christiana Roome of 114 West Eighty-sixth Street appears on the payroll as Col. Waring's private secretary. Mrs. Roome is the wife of William P. Roome, a tea merchant of 90 Front Street. Mr. Roome said yesterday that he and his wife were Col. Waring's friends, and that Mrs. Roome had permitted her name to be used on the payroll as a favor to Col. Waring and to Mme. Carre, who was also hightly esteemed by them.

The opinion handed down by Judge Truman C. White, at Buffalo, from the General Term of the Superior Court to which Col. Waring referred in his letter condemns the chapter of the Laws of 1894 that makes it illegal for a contractor with a municipal corporation for the construction of public works to employ an alien laborer upon such work.

DEATH OF THEIR FIFTH CHILD

The Fatal Malady Which Is Destroying the Family of Eugene Wilson in Elizabeth, N. J.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Aug. 19.—The strange and fatal malady that has created such havoc among the family of Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Wilson of 216 Catherine Street, this city, has added another victim to its list to-day, the latest one being Eddie, a boy five years and nine months old. This makes the fifth child to succumb to the disease since July 30. Only two more children remain, and they are both ill with the same complaint. One, a girl, is badly emaciated and very weak, and it is doubtful if she will rally. The other child was slightly improved to-day and able to sit up.

The dire bereavement that has fallen upon the Wilson family has aroused the sympathy of the entire community. Health Inspector Putnam to-day made an appeal to the public for financial aid to relieve the pressing wants of the family, who have been brought almost to the verge of starvation by the big expense incurred by the several deaths. Wilson is employed at small wages in the Singer Works. He and his wife are nearly crazed by their sad affliction.

COL. WILSON TO REMAIN IN WASHINGTON

Will Superintend the Engineering Department from the Capital.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—Col. John M. Wilson, the engineer officer who was for a time Superintendent of the Military Academy, will not take Gen. Abbott's place in New-York City as has been reported. When Gen. Abbott retired his duties as Engineer of the Northeast Division of River and Harbor Work fell to Col. Wilson, who also gained a promotion.

Col. Wilson will remain in Washington, where he has charge of public buildings and grounds, and where he is the manager of the White House functions. There has been no more assiduous, painstaking, and economical Superintendent of Public Buildings and Grounds than Col. Wilson, and no more courteous and considerate social factotum than he. His position in Washington is a coveted one among engineer officers, not only on account of the importance of the duty, but owing to the personal relationship with the President into which it brings the incumbent. The officer who is detailed as Superintendent of Public Buildings and Grounds, therefore, must have the confidence of the President.

Col. Wilson will perform the duties as Engineer of the Northeast Division from Washington, making occasional trips to New-York as the work requires his personal attendance.

WHISKY TRUST REORGANIZERS WIN

Justice O'Brien Refuses to Enjoin Them from Using Funds on Deposit.

Another order against the people who are seeking to delay the proceedings of the Reorganization Committee of the Whisky Trust was handed down yesterday by Justice O'Brien in the Supreme Court.

In this order the Justice denies the application for the injunction to restrain the committee from using the funds which had been on deposit with the Mercantile Trust Company for the purchase of the property of the Whisky Trust under the reorganization scheme.

This order is based upon the decision rendered last week, in which he held that, while any attempt to rehabilitate the trust would be illegal, yet the powers of the Reorganization Committee are very broad, and it should be assumed that it will act for the best interests of the stockholders.

Justice O'Brien, however, gives the complainants leave to renew their application before any other Judge sitting in Chambers, and it is understood that they will take advantage of this privilege.

Importers Stark and Nisson Sustained.

Col. Wilkinson of the United States Appraiser's office rendered a decision yesterday in the matter of reappraisement of the Stark & Nisson importation of hosiery. He practically sustained the importers, overruling the allegation of the local Appraiser that the importation had been undervalued to the extent of from 15 to 55 per cent. Col. Wilkinson ascertained that of the forty lines of goods embraced in Stark & Nisson's importation the entry was correct in twenty-five lines, there was a slight advance on the entered values in twelve lines, and advances had been made in three cases rising above the penalty limit of 10 per cent.

OVER $1,400,000 NEEDED

Peculiar Financing of Kings County's Late Treasurer.

AN OVERDRAFT OF $198,884 SHOWN

$700,000 Diverted from Its Proper Use, Mr. Taylor Says—No Money Now Available for County Purposes.

County Treasurer Hubert G. Taylor of Kings County yesterday presented a communication to the Board of Supervisors regarding the financial condition of the county, and it is not a pleasing showing for the taxpayers.

The statement was read, and the matter was referred to the Committee on County Treasurer's Accounts without comment.

In his communication, County Treasurer Taylor says:

The several special funds, raised by the selling of bonds and by acts of the Legislature, amount in the aggregate to $407,154.58.

These moneys, as I understand the law, cannot be diverted to or used for any purpose than that for which they were originally intended, and are in the nature of a special trust fund to be applied to that end and paid only upon the voucher calling for that expenditure and chargeable to it.

There are outstanding certificates of indebtedness amounting to $700,000, issued in anticipation of the taxes for the years 1893 and 1894, which should have been liquidated by the money raised in the tax levies for that purpose. This money has been diverted to other channels of expenditure, thus creating a debt that has no existing provision for its payment, other than the cash received from the late County Treasurer.

This would make the total sum not applicable for general purposes, and in the nature of special funds, $1,107,882.56.

I have received from Mr. Henry H. Adams, the late Treasurer, sums aggregating $908,797.94, thus showing very plainly that these funds have been encroached upon and used for other purposes to the extent of $198,884.62. The debit balances for expenditures for general purposes sum up $351,061.19,

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Railway Issues Strong, Notwithstanding Weakness in Industrials.

TOBACCO DROPS OVER TWELVE POINTS

Heavy Liquidation by Insiders in Anticipation of New Competition —Sugar Also Weak—Chicago Gas—Gold Shipments.

MONDAY—P. M.

Speculation to-day was confined largely to the industrials, with Tobacco the centre of interest. There was a rush to sell the stock at the opening, and the first sales on the tapis were reported at 102¾@101. The stock showed no rallying power, and within a very few minutes broke pa.. Before noon it was down to 95, from which point it recovered to 97, only to break sharply again. There was renewed pressure in the final fifteen minutes, and the stock closed at 92, its lowest price of the day, and a net loss of 12⅛ points, compared with Saturday's close. The sales were 131,200 half shares, or nearly 45 per cent. of the whole day's business.

There was no news concerning the property further than that published in The New-York Times yesterday and to-day. Continued liquidation by insiders induced traders to sell short, and even the covering of short contracts failed to check the decline. There is no longer doubt that the liquidation is due to the threatening outlook before the company. The proposed competition, if it materializes, will come from the makers of over 90,000,000 pounds of plug toabcco annually, and this fact is a sufficient guarantee that the fight for the control of the trade will be very aggressive.

On any other day the dealings in Sugar and Chicago Gas would have attracted attention. In the first named over 40,000 shares was done, and in the latter nearly 22,000 shares. Sugar was heavy and scored a net loss of 1¾ points. On the other hand, Chicago Gas was strong, although at one time it declined in sympathy with the weakness in Tobacco and Sugar. The buying, however, was good, and it closed ⅝ higher than on Saturday. Distillers' was moderately active and firm. The formal order denying the application of the Greenhut faction for an injunction against the Reorganization Committee was signed today by Judge O'Brien. The bears attempted to attach importance to the permission granted the complainants to renew their application, but the privilege is one given to all litigants under the State Code of Civil Procedure.

The railway list was remarkably strong in view of the shake-up in the industrials. Rock Island and Burlington closed higher than on Saturday, while St. Paul was unchanged, and Northwestern was down ⅛. Manhattan recovered 2 points of its recent decline. Reading closed at 19, a gain of ½, and the other coalers were also strong. Kansas and Texas preferred, Missouri Pacific, Southern, and other low-priced specialties were all firm. Only $160,000 gold was taken for export, but intimations that a considerable amount will be taken later in the week were made. The general market closed strong.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was quiet. Call loans were made at 1@1½ per cent. The last loan was made at 1 per cent.

Time money was in fair demand, but the supply was liberal. Rates were 1½ per cent. for 30 days, 2 per cent for 60 days, 2¼ per cent. for 90 days to four months, and 2¾@3 per cent. for five to seven months.

Commercial paper was quiet. Rates were 3¼@3½ per cent. for sixty and ninety days' indorsements, 3¾@4¼ per cent. for four months' commission house acceptances, 4@4½ per cent. for choice four months' single names, 4¼@4¾ per cent. for choice five to six months' single names, and 5 per cent. and upward for names less known.

The Clearing House exchanges were $96,488,519, and the balances were $5,249,989. The Sub-Treasury debit balance was $656,794.

Money in London, ½ per cent.; short and three months' bills, ¾ per cent.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 67@67½. There were no sales.

The commercial price of bar silver was 68¾c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 53½c.

In London bar silver sold at 30 7-16d per ounce.

The following is a comparative statement of the gold movement since 1892:

Exports from Jan. 1, 1895, to date.$42,463,134
Imports for the same period..... 21,760,135

Net exports.....	$20,702,999
Net exports to date, 1894.....	71,381,303
Net exports to date, 1893.....	32,371,014
Net exports to date, 1892.....	47,364,559

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market was quiet and barely steady. Nominal rates were $4.90 for 60 days and $4.91 for demand. Actual sales were at $4.89@$4.89¼ for 60-day bills, $4.90¼@$4.90½ for demand, $4.90¾ for cable transfers, and $4.88¼@$4.88½ for commercial.

In Continental, francs were quoted at 5.16¼ for long and 5.15 for short, reichsmarks at 40⅜ and 40½.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—60 discount. Boston—8@12½ discount. San Francisco—Sight, par; telegraphic, 5c per $100 premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. New-Orleans—Commercial, 50c discount; bank, $1.50 premium. Savannah—Buying, par; selling, ⅛ per cent. premium up to $5,000; 1-10 per cent. premium for $5,000 and over.

CHANGES IN STOCKS.

ADVANCED.

Delaware, Lack. & Western	1⅝
Manhattan	2
United States Cordage gtd	1

DECLINED.

American Cotton Oil pf	1¾
American Sugar Ref	1¾
American Tobacco	12⅝
American Tobacco pf	4
Chicago & Northwestern pf	1
Col. Fuel & Iron	¾
Erie Tel. & Tel	1
Long Island Traction 1st in. pd	¾
Minn. & St. Louis pf	⅞
Oregon Improvement	2

RAILROAD AND OTHER BONDS.

Railway bonds were quiet and firm. The principal changes were:

ADVANCED.

Col. & 9th Avenue 1st	1
Mobile & Ohio 6s, new	1
Oregon S. L. & U. Nor. con	3¼
Oregon, S. L. & U. Nor. con., t. r	1¾

DECLINED.

Northern Pacific con 5s, t. r	1

Government bonds were steady. There was a sale of $5,000 5s, registered, at 115¼. The following were the closing quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1891	96½	..
4s, r., 1907	112	112½
4s, c., 1907	112¼	112¾
4s, r., 1925	121	121½
4s, c., 1925	121	121½
5s, r., 1904	115	115½
5s, c., 1904	115¾	116¼
Currency 6s, 1895	100	..
Currency 6s, 1896	101	..
Currency 6s, 1897	103	..
Currency 6s, 1898	106	..
Currency 6s, 1899	109	..
Cherokee 4s, 1896	100¾	..
Cherokee 4s, 1897	100¾	..
Cherokee 4s, 1898	100¾	..
Cherokee 4s, 1899	100¾	..

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	203
American Exchange	159
Corn Exchange	280
Ninth National	118
Seaboard National	166
Seventh National	115
Southern National	140
Third National	105
Tradesmen's	91

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing—Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
American Cotton Oil pf	74	74	73½	73½	74	75	361
American Express	113⅜	113⅜	113⅜	113⅜	113	115	12
*American Sugar Refining	114⅛	114⅝	111⅜	112¾	112⅜	112½	40,919
*American Sugar Refining pf	103⅜	103⅜	103¼	103¼	103	103½	283
American Tobacco	102¾	102¾	92	92	92	92½	131,501
American Tobacco pf	106	106	106	106	104	108	246
Atch., Top. & S. F., 2d in. pd.	15½	15½	15½	15½	..	..	900
Atch., Top. & S. F., 3d in. pd.	17½	17¾	17⅛	17⅛	17¾	17½	2,015
*Bay State Gas	20	20	20	20	19½	21	800
Canada Southern	56¼	56¼	55⅝	56	55⅝	56¼	725
Chesapeake & Ohio	21¼	21¼	21¼	21¼	21	21½	100
Chicago Gas	62¾	63⅜	61⅜	63	63	63¼	21,015
Chicago & Northwestern	102⅛	102⅛	101⅜	101⅜	101¼	101⅝	1,530
Chicago & Northwestern pf	145¼	145¼	145¼	145¼	145½	147	260
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy	90¾	91¼	90⅝	90⅞	90⅝	90¾	7,200
C., C., C. & St. Louis	49	49	49	49	48¾	49¼	150
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul	71⅜	71⅞	71¼	71⅜	71⅜	71½	10,500
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul pf	128	128	128	128	128	129	10
Chicago, R. I. & Pacific	79⅝	80¼	79⅜	79⅝	79⅝	80	11,233
Colorado Fuel & Iron	36¼	36¼	36⅜	36¼	36¼	37	3,550
Columbus & Hocking Coal	4	4	4	4	3¾	5	200
Delaware & Hudson	130⅝	130⅝	130⅞	130⅝	130⅜	131	110
Delaware, Lack. & Western	163¾	163¾	163¼	163¾	163⅝	163¾	550
Dist. & Cattle F., all in. pd	20¾	20⅞	20¼	20⅝	20½	20⅝	10,800
Edison Electric Ill. of N. Y	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾	97½	90½	50
Erie Telegraph & Telephone	57	57	56¼	56¼	56¼	56	300
General Electric	36¾	37½	36⅝	36¾	36¾	37	3,550
Illinois Central	100	100	100	100	99½	100½	150
Iowa Central	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	10⅝	11	180
Laclede Gas	25	25½	25	25½	..	..	400
Lake Erie & Western	24½	24⅝	23	23½	23½	24¾	4,630
Lake Erie & Western pf	77½	77⅞	76½	77⅜	77¼	78	555
*L. I. Traction, 1st in. pd	15¼	15¼	15	15	14½	15	512
Louisville & Nashville	61¼	61¼	60⅞	60⅞	60¾	60⅞	600
Manhattan Consolidated	113¼	115¾	113	114⅞	114¾	115	2,960
*Metropolitan Traction	102	102	102	102	..	..	100
Michigan Central	101½	100½	100½	102	..	..	10
Minn. & St. Louis	23½	23½	23¼	23⅝	23	23½	500
Minn. & St. Louis 1st pf	84½	84½	84½	84½	84½	85½	125
Minn. & St. Louis 2d pf	53	53¾	53	53¾	53½	53¾	380
Missouri Pacific	38¾	38¾	37⅞	38¼	38	38¼	1,200
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	17⅜	17⅝	17⅜	17⅝	17⅜	17⅝	100
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf	37¼	37⅝	37¼	37⅜	37	37⅝	613
*National Lead Company	35¾	35¾	35¼	35⅝	35⅜	35⅞	1,215
National Linseed Oil	30	30½	30	30¼	30⅜	30⅝	878
New-Jersey Central	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	105	100
New-York Central	101⅜	102⅛	101⅜	101⅝	101⅞	102	120
New-York & N. E., all in. pd	62½	62½	62½	62½	58	62	20
New-York & New-Haven	199	199	199	199	199	199¾	100
New-York, L. E. & Western	8½	8½	8½	8½	8¼	8⅝	215
New-York, Sus. & Western	12½	12½	12½	12½	12¾	12⅞	300
New-York, Sus. & West. pf	30½	30¾	30½	30½	30⅜	30½	200
Norfolk Southern	70	70	70	70	65	..	7
Norfolk & Western pf	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¾	200
Ontario & Western	17¼	17⅜	17¼	17¼	17¼	17½	310
Oregon Improvement	9	9	9	9	9	11	125
Oregon Short Line & U. N	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10½	11	430
Pacific Mail	28⅜	28⅜	28⅜	28⅜	28¼	28¾	225
Philadelphia & Reading	18⅝	18⅞	18½	19	18⅝	19	8,710
Pitts., C., C. & St. Louis	19¼	19¼	19¼	19¼	19	19⅜	200
St. Paul & Omaha pf	120	120	120	120	118	120	25
St. Paul, Minn. & Manitoba	116	116	116	116	115½	117½	150
Southern Pacific	25½	25¾	25½	25⅝	25¼	26	400
Southern Railway	13⅜	13⅝	13½	13⅝	13⅜	13¾	510
Southern Railway pf	41¼	41¼	40⅝	41⅜	41	41⅞	2,170
Tennessee Coal & Iron	35¼	35¼	34⅜	34⅝	34¾	34⅞	2,825
Texas Pacific	12⅜	12⅜	12⅛	12⅛	12	12¼	300
Union Pacific	13⅜	13⅝	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13½	100
Union Pacific, Denver & Gulf	6½	6¾	6½	6½	6½	6⅝	1,000
United States Cordage	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	..	500
United States Cordage pf	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾	3	3½	50
United States Cordage gtd	7	7	7	7	6	..	257
United States Rubber	40	40	39½	39⅝	39½	40¼	1,370
United States Rubber pf	94½	94½	94¼	94½	94	94½	205
*United States Leather	16¾	16⅞	16¾	16¾	16⅝	17	970
*United States Leather pf	86	86	85	85	85⅜	85⅝	1,350
Wabash	9½	9½	9⅛	9⅛	9	9¼	120
Wabash pf	21½	21½	21¼	21¼	21¼	21½	400
Western Union Telegraph	93½	94⅝	93⅜	93⅝	93¾	94	6,998
Wheeling & Lake Erie	16½	16⅞	16¼	16⅝	16⅜	16½	3,918
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf	51⅜	51⅜	51⅜	51⅜	51½	53	25
Total sales							296,376

*Unlisted.

Bonds.

Am Cotton Oil Co 8s	$1,000	113¾
	9,000	114
Atch, J Co & W'n 1st	5,000	42
	1,000	42½
Atch, Top. & S Fe Gen 4s, When Issued	6,000	94
	7,000	113½
Denv & Rio G'de 4s	1,000	88¼
Dul & Iron R'ge 1st	10,000	100¼
	10,000	100¾
	5,000	101
Edison Elec Ill Co of Brooklyn 1st	5,000	111¾
Flint & Pere Marq	1,000	92
Fort Wayne & D C 1st	2,000	71
Gal, Harr & San An Mex & Pac 1st 5s	10,000	92¾
	4,000	93
H & Tex Cen G M 4s	15,000	72
Kanawha & Mich 4s	5,000	81
	10,000	80¾
Kansas Pacific 6s Denver D vision Assented	6,000	109¼
Kan Pac 1st Cons Trust Co Certfs	12,000	73½
	8,000	74
Laclede Gaslight Co of St L 1st 5s	1,000	97
Lake E & W'n 1st 5s	6,000	116½
Lex Av & Pav F 1st	10,000	111¾
	10,000	112
	7,000	112¼
	3,000	112½
	10,000	112¼
	5,000	112¾
Little Rock & M 1st Trust Co Certfs	5,000	36
Lo & Nashville Cons	1,000	103⅜
Lo, N A & Chic Cons	4,000	100¼
	3,000	100⅞
Mil & St Paul 1st Mineral Point Div	3,000	107⅜
South'n Minn Div	3,000	115¾
Southwest Div	2,000	116⅜
Minn & St L 1st	1,000	106¾
	2,000	142½
Mo, K & Tex 1st 4s	5,000	89⅜
	5,000	89¼
Mo Kans & Tex 2d	20,000	64½
	15,000	64¾
	5,000	64⅞
	40,000	64¾
	1,000	64½
Mo, K & Tex Ext 5s	5,000	92⅜
Mo, K & T of Tex 5s	6,000	88
Mobile & Ohio, New	1,500	120
	5,000	120⅜
	5,000	121
Mob & Ohio G M 4s	12,000	68
N Y, Lake Erie & W'n New 2d Consol D M & Co Certfs Stamped	4,000	69
N Y, Ontario & W'n Refund.ng 4s	3,000	95
North Pac Cons 5s	20,000	40
	1,000	40½
	40,000	40
	5,000	40¼
	6,000	40
	9,000	39¾
Nor Pac Trust Co Certfs	1,000	40⅛
Nor Pac Terml 1st	3,000	105
Nor'n Ry of Cal 5s	10,000	94¼
Ohio Southern G M 4s	5,000	33
Oregon Impvmt 1st	1,000	97½
	1,000	97
Oregon R & Nav 5s Trust Receipts	20,000	55
Collat Trust 5s	5,000	100
Trust Co Receipts	5,000	100
Oregon R & Nav	1,000	70
Oreg Short Line 6s Trust Co Certfs	20,000	102½
Oreg S L & U N Con	10,000	55
Trust Co Certfs	10,000	55¼
	16,000	56
	5,000	56¾
	16,000	56¼
Peo, Dec & Ev 2d	3,000	33¼
People's G & C Chic 1st Cons 6s	10,000	101¾
Philа & Reading 1st Pref Inc	10,000	33⅜
	5,000	33⅞
	15,000	34
2d Pref Inc	14,000	20¼
	4,000	20¾
	10,000	21
3d Pref Inc	15,000	15½
	5,000	15¾
Phila & Rdg Gen 4s	5 000	20f 81
	5,000	81½
	10,000	81⅝
Phila & Rdg Gen 4s Trust Co Certfs	10,000	73¼
	80,000	73⅜
Rio Grande W'n 1st	1,000	76⅝
St L Southw 2d Inc	1,000	38
St Paul, M & M 1st Con 6s Reg	4,000	120
Montana Ext 4s Registered	1,000	89
Southern Ry 1st 5s	5,000	96½
	13,000	96
	5,000	96
Tenn Coal, I & R 6s Tenn Div 6s	2,000	91½
Tex & N O Cons 5s	7,000	95¼
Tex & Pac 2d Inc	2,000	28¾
Union Pac 1st, 1899	5,000	108
Un Pac Col Tr 4½s Trust Co Certfs	10,000	43¼
U P Denv & Gulf 1st	2,000	39½
Wabash R R 1st	34,000	107⅞
Det & Chic Ext	3,000	98¼
Wabash R R 2d	9,000	77¾
West Shore Gtd 4s	2,000	107
Registered	500	107¾
W'n N Y & Penn Gen	36,000	47¾
W'n N Y & Penn Inc	6,000	18¾
Wiscon Cent Co 1st Trust Co Certfs	3,000	56¾
Total sales		$1,143,600

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions were:

	Bid.	Asked.
Adams Ex	147	150
Alb. & Sus	170	..
Alton & Terre Haute	62	65
American Coal	53	..
American Cotton Oil	25¾	26½
American District Telegraph	30	40
American T. & C	95¼	..
*A., T. & S. F. pf., when iss	31½	32½
Atlantic & Pacific	1¼	1½
Baltimore & Ohio	64	65
B. & N. S. W. pf., new	8	10
B. & So. Ill. pf	132½	..
Boston A. L. pf	104½	3
Brunswick Co	2	..
Buff., R. & P	..	22
Buff., R. & P. pf	50	60
Bur., C. R. & N	50	..
Canadian Pacific	53	54
Cedar F. & M	10	..
Central Pacific	18	18¾
Chicago & Alton	160	170
Chicago & Alton pf	170	180
Chicago & Eastern Illinois	52	55
Chicago & Eastern Illinois pf	103	104
C., C., C. & St. L. pf	94	95
Cleveland & Pittsburg	162	..
Colorado Coal & Iron, Dev	6½	8
Col., H. V. & T	24¾	25
C., H. V. & T. pf	62	66
Commercial Cable	150	..
Consolidated Coal	32	..
Consolidated Gas Co	141	142½
Denver & Rio Grande	14½	15⅛
Denver & Rio Grande pf	47½	48¾
Des Moines & Fort Dodge	10	11
Des Moines & Fort Dodge pf	50	60
*D., S. S. & A	6	7
*D., S. S. & A. pf	11	..
Evansville & Terre Haute	..	41¾
Evansville & Terre Haute pf	55	..
Flint & P. M	14½	15¼
Flint & P. M. pf	40	46
Great Northern pf	126	130
G. B. & W., t. r	½	1½
G. B. & W. pf., t. r	2½	3½
Homestake	26	..
Illinois Steel Co	71	75
Ind., B. & Iowa	18¾	18
Iowa Central pf	36	37½
Kanawha & Michigan	8	9
Keokuk & D. M	4½	5
Keokuk & D. M. pf	16½	..
Lake Shore	150	151¾
Long Island	85	87½
L., St. L. & T	1	4
Mahoning Coal R	106	..
Manhattan Beach	5	7
Maryland Coal pf	50	70
*Unlisted.		

Mexican Central	11½	13
Mexican National ctfs	1¾	2½
Minn. Iron	64	65
Mobile & Ohio	24¾	25½
N. Y., C. & St. L	70	90
*National Lead pf	93	94
National Starch	6	8
National Starch 1st pf	48	..
National Starch 2d pf	26	34
New Cent. Coal	7	9
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf	70¾	73½
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf	30	34
N. Y., L. E. & W. pf	20½	22
Nor. & West	3½	3⅞
North American	5⅞	6⅜
Northern Pacific	4½	4⅞
Northern Pacific pf	17¾	18¼
Northwestern Tel	106	..
Ontario Mining	8¾	..
Oregon R. & N	24	28
Pennsylvania Coal	320	..
Peo. & Eastern	7	9
Peoria, Decatur & Evansville	6⅜	6½
Pitts., Youngs. & Ash	47¾	..
Pittsburg & Western pf	31	32
P., C., C. & St. L. pf	54½	56
P., F. W. & C	162	..
P., F. W. & C. sp	150	..
Pullman Palace Car Co	172	174
Quicksilver	3	3⅞
Quicksilver pf	..	19
Rensselaer & Saratoga	180	185
Rio Grande W	17½	18½
Rio Grande W. pf	40	43
Rome, W. & O	115	116½
St. Louis Southwestern	7⅞	8
St. Louis Southwestern pf	16¾	17
St. J. & G. I	1	3
St. Paul & Duluth	28	31
St. Paul & Duluth pf	88	90
St. Paul & Omaha	41	41½
Silver bullion certificates	67	67½
Southern Cotton Oil	..	45
Twin City Rt	29	..
Twin City Rt. pf	100	..
T. P. Land Tr	9	11
Toledo & O. C	..	48
Toledo & O. C. pf	78	81
Toledo, A. A. & N. M	1¼	2
*Toledo, St. L. & K. C	6½	8
U. S. Express	42	44
*U. S. Cordage, 2d in. pd	4	4¼
*U. S. Cordage pf., 2d in. pd	8	8½
*U. S. Cordage gtd., 2d in. pd	16½	17
Utica & B. River	150	..
Wells-Fargo Express	108	113
*Western Union Beef	9½	10
Wisconsin Central	5½	6

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. Sug. Ref.	114¼	114¼	111⅝	112⅜	17,530
Am. Tobacco	101	101¼	92⅝	92⅝	12,840
A., T. & S. F. 3d pd	17½	17⅝	17⅜	17⅝	880
Chicago Gas	62¾	63⅝	61⅜	63¼	5,380
C., C., C. & St. L	49	49	49	49	10
C., R. I. & P.	80	80¼	79⅞	79⅞	1,830
C., B. & Q.	90⅞	91¼	90⅝	90⅞	2,410
C., M. & St. P.	71⅞	72	71⅜	71⅝	6,580
C. & N. W.	102	102	102	102	10
Total sales					52,070

Bonds.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
A., T. & S. F. 2d	33¼	33¼	33¼	33¼	$15,000
C. & St. P. 5s	48½	48½	48½	48½	3,000
L., N. A. & C. con	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞	2,000
M. & O. gen	58⅜	58⅜	55⅜	58⅜	7,000
P. & R. gen	81¼	81¼	81¼	81¼	10,000
Total sales					$74,000

Mining Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
La Crosse	.16	.20	.16	.20	2,700

Wheat.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
September option	66⅝	66⅝	65	65½	626,000

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

(Reported by Messrs. Tobey & Kirk, 8 Broad Street.)

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit	92	97
American Bank Note	43½	46
American Exchange Nat. Bank	159½	162½
American Grocery 1st pf	45	..
American Typefounders	3	4½
American Typefounders' pf	29	31
Atlantic Mut. Ins. scrip of 1895	106	107
†Atlantic Trust (new)	183	189
Bank of America	208	..
Barney & Smith Car	24½	27
Barney & Smith pf. stock	81½	85
†Barney & Smith Car 6s	99	102
Beckton Construction pf	69	..
Baker St & F. Ferry R.R. stock	29½	31½
Bond & Mortgage Guarantee	125	..
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	195	201
†Broadway & Seventh Av. 1st	106	..
†Broadway & Seventh Av. 2d	108	..
†Broadway Surface 1st 5s	110	..
†Broadway Surface 2d	104½	..
Brooklyn Elevated	20½	23½
Brooklyn City Railroad	179	180
Brooklyn Traction	16	17½
Brooklyn Traction pf	64	66
Boston & N. Y. Air Line pf	105	106
‡Buffalo Street Railway 1st	107¼	108½
Buffalo Street Railway stock	89	90
Celluloid Company stock	69½	71
†Central & South American Tel	121	123½
Central Cross-Town	185	200
Central National Bank	118	122
Cent. Park, North & East River	164	167
Central Railroad of Ga. deb	22½	25½
Cent. R. R. of Ga. tripartite 7s	125	..
Central Trust Company	1020	1030
Cin., Jack. & Mack. R. R. stock	1	2
Cin., Jack & Mack. R. R. bonds	49	52
Chi. & Nor Pac. R. R. stock	1¼	2½
Cleve. & Canton equip. bonds	101	..
‡Columbus (Ohio) Gas 5s	90¾	92¾
Commercial Cable Co. stock	151	..
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bds.	100¼	104
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stk.	90	94
Continental Trust	165	170
Cramp Shipyard stock	81½	86½
Detroit Gas stock	25	30
Detroit, Hillside & S. W. R.	99¼	..
Dry Dock, E. B'way & B. R. R.	169	172
Edison Elec. Ill. of Brooklyn	105¾	..
Ensley Land Company	1	1¾
Eppens, Smith & Wiemans Co	80	85
Equitable Gas Co. of New-York	194½	196
Eighth Avenue	325	335
Farmers' Loan & Trust Co	760	..
Fidelity & Casualty Co	300	..
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 1st	115	..
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 2d	54	58
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av.	54	59
Fort Wayne Gas 1st 6s	85¾	87¾
*Fort Wayne Gas stock	72	74
Garfield National Bank	450	..
Gold Stock Telegraph	108	..
Grand Rapids Gas stock	55¾	57
Grand Rapids Gas bonds	89¾	90¾
Grand River Valley R. R. stock	110	113
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf	80	82½
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Mill. bonds	102	104
Henderson Bridge 6s	112½	..
Herring-Hall-Marvin	2	4½
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf	20	31
Hock. V. Car Trust 6s, Series A	95½	..
Holland Trust stock	80	..
Hudson River Telephone	38½	42
Indianapolis Gas bonds	105¾	107
Indianapolis Gas stock	150	155
Ind. Nat. & Ill. Gas Co. stock	86¼	68¼
Ind. Nat. & Ill. Gas Co. 1st 6s	77	79
International Ocean Telegraph	105¾	..
Iron Steamboat	8	10
Iron Steamboat bonds	58	62
Journeay & Burnham	45	..
Journeay & Burnham pf	98½	..
Keithsburg Bridge 6 p. c. bonds	90	95
Kings County Elevated	5½	8½
Knickerbocker Trust Company	179	..
Lafayette Gas Co. stock	84	86
Lafayette Gas Co. 1st 6s	88¼	90¼
L. I. Traction, 1st in. pd	14¼	15
Lorillard Company pf	117	119
Little Rock & Memphis R. R. 5s	34	38½
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas 6s	78½	79¾
Mutual Gas. Co. of New-York	170	173
Manhattan Trust Co	128	138
†Madison Square Garden stock	..	19
Madison Square Garden 2d	75	85
Mahoning Coal Road pf	110	..
†Metropolitan Ferry 5s	106½	..
Metropolitan Trust Company	295	310
Mechanics' National Bank stock	185	190
Mercantile Trust Company	340	355
Michigan-Peninsular Car Co	85	..
Michigan-Peninsular Car Co. pf	58	62
Mich.-Pen. Car 5 p. c. bonds	90	93
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. stock	30	31½
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. pf	54	56
N. Y. & E. R. Gas

FINANCIAL—CONTINUED.

Financial Directory.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK, N. B. A.
CAPITAL, $2,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
48 WALL STREET.

Merchants' National Bank
42 Wall Street.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 29 Nassau St.

Mercantile National Bank
Cap. and Surplus, $1,900,000. 191 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,900,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Fourth National
16 Nassau Street.

Central National
322 Broadway.

Chase National Bank
15 Nassau Street.

Fifth Avenue Bank
Fifth Avenue, corner 44th Street.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,112,500.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
18 Wall Street.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J.S. SUYDAM, Sec'y.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO.
234 Fifth Av. 66 Broadway.

Manhattan Trust Co.,
Corner Wall and Nassau Streets.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.
49 and 40 Wall St.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,000,000.

The State Trust Co.
36 Wall Street.

United States Mortgage & Trust Co.
CAPITAL $2,000,000. SURPLUS $000,000.
MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING, 59 CEDAR ST.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Bankers' Cards.

State, City & County Bonds
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
Municipal Securities our specialty. Bond letter and Descriptive Circular furnished upon application. Correspondence and personal interviews invited.

N. W. HARRIS & CO.,
15 WALL ST., N. Y. 70 STATE ST., BOSTON.

Financial.

Savannah & Western R. R. Co.
FIRST CONSOLIDATED MTGE. BONDS.

Holders of the Certificates of the Central Trust Company of New-York and Martin's Bank, London, England, issued upon deposit of Savannah and Western First Consolidated Mortgage Bonds are hereby notified that the Committee has entered into an agreement of participation in a plan of purchase of the properties of the Central Railroad and Banking Company of Georgia, subject to the approval of the Certificate Holders, as provided in the Bondholders' Protective Agreement, and recommends its acceptance by all certificate holders. Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the provisions of the Bondholders' Protective Agreement, that a meeting of the certificate holders will be held at the office of Messrs. Simon Borg & Co., 20 Nassau Street, New-York City, on Monday, Aug. 26th, 1895, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of ratifying the action of the Committee in accepting participation in said plan. A circular has been prepared giving full details of the plan, which can be procured from the Chairman of the Committee.

In order to render said plan effectual, the consent of the holders of 60 per cent. of said Certificates is essential. Certificate holders unable to attend such meeting should execute the blank proxies, (which will be furnished on application,) and forward the same, duly executed, to the Chairman.

The time for depositing without penalty having expired, bonds can be deposited with the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY of New-York on payment of $25 per bond.

For further information apply to either of the undersigned.

Dated July 25, 1895.

SIMON BORG, Chairman;
R. C. MARTIN, EMANUEL LEHMAN,
H. E. GARTH, F. M. COLSTON,
SIDNEY F. TYLER, EDWIN S. HOOLEY,
SIGMUND NEUSTADT,
Committee.

UNITED STATES CORDAGE COMPANY
BONDHOLDERS'
Reorganization Committee.

The time for the deposit of **bonds** has been **extended until further notice.**

Deposits may be made with the **Farmers' Loan & Trust Company, New-York,** or with the **Boston Safe Deposit & Trust Company, Boston.**

STUYVESANT FISH,
GEORGE MOSLE,
CHARLES A. PEABODY, JR.,
Bondholders' Reorganization Committee.
BURRILL, ZABRISKIE & BURRILL, Counsel.
JOHN H. RATHBONE, Secretary.

SPECIAL NOTICE
TO HOLDERS OF
Allegheny Valley Railroad Co.
7 3-10% Coupon Bonds,
LOAN $4,000,000.
MATURING MARCH 1ST, 1896.

Until September 1, 1895, these bonds will
BE REDEEMED AT $1,025 EACH,
with unmatured coupons of January 1 and March 1, 1896, attached, at this office or at the Treasurer's office of the Pennsylvania Railroad Co., Philadelphia.

THOS. R. ROBINSON, Treasurer,
Allegheny Valley Railway Co.
Pittsburg, August 1st, 1895.

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT COMPANY OF MINNESOTA.

Notice is hereby given to the holders of the undernoted Five Thousand Six Per Cent. Bonds of this Company, dated June 1, 1891, that under the provisions of the Deed of Trust the said Bonds have been drawn by lot in the presence of the Trustee for redemption and payment on the first day of December, 1895, at the offices of MAITLAND, PHELPS & CO., in the City of New-York, at par and accrued interest to the said date, when interest thereon will cease:

Bonds Nos. 2, 30, 42, 97, 106, 133, 143, 166, 209, 219, 230, 255, 258, 259, 274, 309, 824, 341, 377, 432, 435, 455, 489, 502, 516, 519, 551, 580, 582, 590, 593, 611, 616, 651, 765, 769, 785, 800, 801, 808, 812, 843, 850, 902, 905, 910, 981, 995—a total of 48 Bonds, of $1,000 each.

GEORGE COPPELL, President.
New-York, July 17, 1895.

Knickerbocker Ice Co.
STOCK
FOR SALE AT 70—IN LOTS TO SUIT.
KITCHEN & CO.,
26 BROAD STREET.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO SOUTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that Bond No. 9,305 of the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern Railway Company's 4½ per cent. first consolidated mortgage, with all coupons thereto attached, has been lost or destroyed. All persons are hereby cautioned against negotiating the same, as a duplicate thereof has been issued.

EDWARD BRUCE, Secretary.

Financial.

New York Guaranty & Indemnity Co.,
65 CEDAR STREET, N. Y.,
Mutual Life Building.
CAPITAL, - - $2,000,000
SURPLUS, - - $1,500,000

IS A TRUST COMPANY UNDER THE BANKING ACT AND TRANSACTS ALL TRUST COMPANY BUSINESS.

Is a legal depository of trust funds.
Acts as Trustee, Transfer Agent, or Registrar for Corporations.
Acts as Executor, Administrator, Guardian, or Trustee of Estates.
ALLOWS INTEREST ON DEPOSITS subject to check.

WALTER G. OAKMAN, President.
ADRIAN ISELIN, JR., Vice-President.
GEORGE R. TURNBULL, 2d Vice-President.
HENRY A. MURRAY, Treas. and Sec.
J. NELSON BORLAND, Assts. Treas. and Sec.

DIRECTORS

Samuel D. Babcock,	Adrian Iselin, Jr.,
George F. Baker,	Augustus D. Juilliard,
George S. Bowdoin,	James N. Jarvie,
Frederic Cromwell,	Richard A. McCurdy,
Wm. Fellowes Gilcrette,	Walter G. Oakman,
Robert Goelet,	Alexander E. Orr,
G. G. Haven,	Henry H. Rogers,
Oliver Harriman,	Henry W. Smith,
R. Somers Hayes,	H. McK. Twombly,
Charles R. Henderson,	Frederick W. Vanderbilt,
	William C. Whitney.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Auction Sales of Stocks and Bonds.

RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO.
HENRY W. DONALD, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE
STOCKS AND BONDS,
TUESDAY, Aug. 20, at 12:30 P. M.,
at the Real Estate Exchange & Auction Room, 59 to 65 Liberty St.

(By order of H. W. Bartol, Ellis D. Williams, and The Land Title and Trust Company of Philadelphia, trustees under the will of B. H. Bartol, deceased.)

525 shares Washington and Georgetown R. R. Co. of Washington, D. C., $50 each.
$183,500 Washington and Georgetown R. R. Co. 1st Mortgage 6 per cent. Convertible Bonds, due 1895-1920.
$250 Second Mortgage Scrip Washington and Georgetown R. R. Co.
Privilege to subscribe to allotment of $26,250 of a proposed new issue of $500,000 Mortgage Bonds, Washington and Georgetown R. R. Co. (By order of Gilbert T. Woglom, trustee of the estate of Rebecca Woglom.)
$2,000 J. B. Watkins Land Mortgage Co. 1st mortgage 6 per cent. Debenture Bond, due on or before April, 1902.

(For account of whom it may concern.)
508 shares Long Island Traction Co., $100 each.
29 shares United States Rubber Co., $100 each.
25 shares Fourth National Bank, $100 each.
10 shares Fulton Municipal Gas Co., $100 each.
$5,000 J. B. Watkins Land Mortgage Co. 1st mortgage 6 per cent. Debenture Coupon Bonds, due on or before July, 1899.
All the right, title, and interest of William E. Wilson in and to the residuary estate of the late Georgiana J. Trim, deceased, which he had on the 5th day of February, 1895.
Lists at Auctioneers', 71 and 73 Liberty St.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE
OF
STOCKS AND BONDS,
BY ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, AUG. 21,
at 12:30 o'clock, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
(By order of Receiver.)

25 shs. National Bank of Commerce.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
$15,000 South Carolina Ry. Purchase Money Income Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1931.
50 shs. American Nat. Bank, Omaha, Neb.
5 shs. Consolidated Brake Shoe Co.
8 shs. Trow Dir. Print. & Bookbinding Co. pf.
9 shs. Long Island Safe Dep. Co.
$7,000 N. Y. Chic. & St. Louis R. R. 1st Mtge. 4 p. c. Gold Bds., 1937, Reg.
$5,000 Mil., Lake Shore & Western R. R. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Gold Bds., 1921, Reg.
$5,000 Long Island R. R. 1st cons. Mtge. 5 p. c. Gold Bds., 1931, Reg.
$5,000 Chic., St. Louis & New-Orleans R. R. 5 p. c. Gold Mtge. Reg. Bds., 1951.
$4,000 St. Louis & San Francisco R. R. 2d Mtge. 6 p. c. Gold Bds., 1906, Reg.
$6,000 Metropolitan Gaslight Co., N. Y., 6 p. c. Bds., 1901, Reg.
50 shs. Wagner Palace Car Co.
100 shs. Wagner Palace Car Co.
17 shs. Home Insurance Co.

Meetings and Elections.

TO WABASH RAILROAD COMPANY STOCKHOLDERS AND DEBENTURE AND MORTGAGE BONDHOLDERS.

NOTICE—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders and Debenture Mortgage Bondholders of the Wabash Railroad Company will be held at the general office of the company, in the City of St. Louis, Mo., on Tuesday, Sept. 10, 1895, commencing at 9 o'clock A. M., for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may legally come before said meeting.

The transfer books will be closed Saturday, Aug. 10, 1895, at 12 o'clock noon, and will be reopened Wednesday, Sept. 11, 1895, at 10 o'clock A. M. O. D. ASHLEY, President.
J. C. OTTESON, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE ANnual meeting of the shareholders of the National Rice Milling Company will be held at the office of the company, No. 737 Prudential Building, Newark, N. J., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 4, 1895, at 12 O'CLOCK NOON, for the election of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

The books for the transfer of stock will be closed from 3 P. M., Aug. 14, until 10 A. M., Sept. 5, 1895. P. P. LYNCH, Secretary.
Dated at Newark, N. J., Aug. 13, 1895.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY COMPANY.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company for the election of Directors, and for transaction of any other business of the company, will be held at the office of the company, in the City of Milwaukee, at 12 o'clock noon, of SATURDAY, Sept. 21, 1895.

The transfer books will be closed on Monday the 26th of August, 1895, and reopened on the 23d of September next. JAMES M. McKINLAY, Assistant Secretary.

Dividends.

NATIONAL LEAD COMPANY.

1 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 15, 1895.

The fifteenth quarterly dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of National Lead Co. will be paid Sept. 16, 1895, to stockholders of record Aug. 23, 1895. Transfer books for Preferred Stock will close Aug. 23, 1895, and remain closed until Sept. 17, 1895. By order of Board of Directors.

JOS. L. McBIRNEY, Treasurer.

RICHMOND, Va., Aug. 17, 1895.

The transfer books of the General Mortgage 4½ Per Cent. registered bonds of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway Company will close at the office of the Central Trust Company, New-York, Tuesday, Aug. 27, 1895, at 3 P. M., preparatory to the payment of the semi-annual interest thereon, due Sept. 1, 1895, and will open Sept. 2, 1895, at 10 A. M. T. O. BARBOUR, Treasurer.

MANY MEN ARRESTED FOR THEFT

"Jeff" Martin Accused of Robbing C. O. Bowers—Carleton Cruger of Cincinnati Confesses to Forgery.

Acting Captain O'Brien of the Detective Bureau has under arrest at Police Headquarters "Jeff" Martin, alias the "Doctor," who is said to be well known as a sneak thief and blackmailer.

Martin was arrested on a charge of administering "knock-out" drops to C. O. Bowers of 49 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn, and robbing him. Bowers, who is said to have been drinking, fell in with Martin in Madison Square on July 15. Martin took him to a hotel at Fourth Avenue and Twenty-first Street, where they had some drinks. Martin put some "knock-out" drops into a glass of whisky, which Bowers drank, and then robbed him of a gold watch and chain, diamond collar button, a pair of diamond cuff buttons, and some money. Martin was arrested near Madison Square Sunday night. He was remanded in the Tombs Police Court yesterday until today. His picture is 2,333 in the Rogues' Gallery.

James Curran, fifty-four years old, and William Clark, forty-eight years old, were arrested at South Ferry Sunday night while attempting to pick the pocket of Mrs. Fisher, who lives in East Fourth Street. They were held in $1,000 bail each in the Tombs Police Court yesterday.

Charles Smith, nineteen years old, whose picture is 2,550 in the Rogues' Gallery, and Joseph Harris, twenty years old, were arrested Saturday evening on the Albany boat City of New-York on suspicion of having stolen the pocketbook of Mrs. Parker Burzee of the Hotel Metropole, who was a passenger on the boat. Mrs. Burzee discovered her loss just before the boat reached the Twenty-second Street landing. Headquarters detectives arrested Smith and Harris, whom they recognized as professional pickpockets. Mrs. Burzee's pocketbook was found on the deck of the boat. She identified Harris. She said he stood close to her while the boat was landing. He was held in $500 bail in the Tombs Police Court. Smith was discharged.

Mrs. E. B. Vandeater of 354 West Twenty-third Street reported at Headquarters a few days ago that Charles Smithfield, a salesman, alias George Bechtal, whom she had befriended, had robbed her of a diamond ring, diamond breastpin, and earrings valued at $175. Headquarters detectives arrested Smithfield yesterday. He is twenty-five years old, and says he resides at 363 West Thirty-second Street.

Carleton Cruger, a young printer, gave himself up at Police Headquarters on Saturday night. He said that he committed a check forgery at Cincinnati. He was locked up, and the Chief of Police of Cincinnati was telegraphed about. Word was received here yesterday that Cruger had forged the name of S. M. Wentworth to a check of $5,800 on the Second National Bank of Cincinnati. A warrant for his arrest, signed by Police Judge H. K. Hyatt, was also received here. Cruger, who is nineteen years old, was committed to await requisition papers.

ONLY AN EX-CONVICT, HE SAID

Recorder Would Not Receive His Plea of Guilty, and Geoghegan Will Now Be Defended by a Lawyer.

Patrick Geoghegan, ex-convict, preached a homely sermon yesterday in Recorder Goff's court that should stir up philanthropists and social reformers.

Geoghegan is thirty years old, and lives, when he is out of prison, at 418 East Eighteenth Street. He was arraigned before the Recorder in General Sessions on the charge of having snatched a silver watch and chain from George Braun of 530 East Eleventh Street on July 30 last.

"Are you guilty or not guilty?" asked the Clerk, and thus came the sermon, which was not meant to be a sermon at all, and which created excitement and a few moist eyes in a place where excitement and moist eyes are by no means common.

"I'm an ex-convict, Recorder," said Geoghegan, brusquely, and with no particular show of feeling in the matter. "I'm an ex-convict, your Honor, and I want to plead guilty, so that you can be as merciful as possible to me. I am innocent of this charge, but what can I do? The police are against me and I am only a jailbird. My word does not go anywhere, for you would not believe an ex-convict against the police.

"Officer Robinson of the Eighteenth Precinct has been hounding me since I came from prison. He pointed me out to Policeman Hugh Quinn of the same station and told him to watch me. One night the police shot me and clubbed my brother. I was sent to the hospital. When Mr. Borden's butler, Harris, was murdered, they arrested me for the murder and then found out I was in the hospital at the time. They have arrested me several times since.

"I could prove by three contractors for whom I worked that I was out near the place where this watch was stolen, but what's the use? I am only an ex-convict, and they would not cross the gutter for me. I am ready to take a sentence, your Honor."

"If you were an ex-convict a thousand times," exclaimed the astonished Recorder, "you shall have justice in this court. I will not accept your plea of guilty."

The Recorder assigned E. J. Kennedy to defend Geoghegan and instructed him to submit the names of witnesses for Geoghegan to the District Attorney, who would have them subpoenaed.

PROMISING FRUIT AND GRAPE OUTLOOK

Ulster County Fruit May Be Sold as the California Product.

KINGSTON, N. Y., Aug. 19.—The first shipment of the earliest variety of grapes has been made from the Southern Ulster fruit district. The price has been, in the main, satisfactory. The variety thus far shipped is known as the Champion, which, for quality, is not such as one delights to find in the old and reliable Concord. The buyer soon discovers the difference, and bids for his supply accordingly.

Pears have advanced. The crop has been abundant, and the fruit now maturing is of an excellent quality. That the market should be weak and feverish is not misunderstood by the producer, as this is one of the adverse elements in fruit culture. When there is a fair and abundant crop of any particular variety, the market is certain to slump, so that the producer is not the gainer, even if his vines and trees do their full share in building up the supply. It has been carefully estimated that about 50 per cent. of the early pear crop of Ulster County has not been gathered from the trees.

The latter will return a better price, as the outlook is encouraging for a more prosperous close of the season. The bulk of the late supply will go to the cold storage warehouses, which are situated at all shipping points. The fruit is stored in these buildings until the Christmas holidays, at which time it is assorted and packed in baskets.

A considerable portion of this stock will, no doubt, be sold in the market for California fruit, as the size of the Ulster County production is similar to the California variety, and, while the flavor is very much better than that found in the California fruit, the buyer gives the credit to the latter grower, and, as a matter of fact, a higher price is obtained.

The market at the cold storage warehouses for pears, delivered in special storage packages, averages about 75 cents per bushel. As the yield is remarkably heavy, beyond even the big pear yield of 1880, the returns may be enough to equal the result obtained last year. The early peach will not be large, owing to the dry weather. The recent rainstorms will do much to give size and flavor to the fruit, a development that it was feared would not be obtained. The acreage is increased throughout the district more than 25 per cent., so that the output will have an average of a full crop.

The fruit growers in Southern Ulster are organizing into a society to be known as the Ulster County League of Fruit Growers. Their main object will be to improve the method of marketing fruit.

Forest Fire Unchecked.

EGG HARBOR CITY, N. J., Aug. 19.—The forest fires in this vicinity will cause the loss of thousands of dollars' worth of lumber. It has been burning eight days now. The flames at night can be seen for many miles. One building near Doughty has been burned and much live stock is missing. A number of farm buildings are in danger. Farmers and their families have been fighting the flames, but to little effect. This is the greatest fire ever known in the South Jersey woods. The total loss cannot be estimated at present.

YOUTH AND AGE AS PICKPOCKETS

Mary Fitzgerald, 85, and Sarah Russell, 11, Before Recorder Goff.

Two persons, representing the extremes of youth and age, were arraigned before Recorder Goff yesterday, in the Court of General Sessions, on the charge of picking pockets.

One was Sarah Russell, eleven years old, of 3 Ludlow Street, and the other was Mary Fitzgerald, eighty-five years old, of 36 New Chambers Street. The girl was arraigned first, and the woman, whose face was wrinkled by age, had a hearing next.

The girl was arrested Aug. 11 for picking pockets in Central Park. She stole a pocketbook containing 32 cents from Miss Anita Lange of 121 West One Hundred and Sixth Street. The old woman was accused of picking a pocket of 30 cents. She pleaded not guilty.

The Recorder said he thought the little girl was not properly cared for at her home and ought to be placed where she could receive proper training. He sent her to the Hebrew Juvenile Asylum.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending Aug. 24 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

TUESDAY.—At 3 AM for Europe, per steamship Spree, via Southampton and Bremen, (letters for Ireland must be directed "per Spree";) at 11 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Werkendam, via Amsterdam, (letters must be directed "per Werkendam.")

WEDNESDAY.—At 3 AM for Ireland, per steamship Majestic, via Queenstown, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per Majestic";) at 8 AM (supplementary 10 AM) for Europe, per steamship New-York, via Southampton; at 10 AM for Belgium direct, per steamship Westernland, via Antwerp, (letters must be directed "per Westernland.")

THURSDAY.—At 8 AM (supplementary 9:30 AM) for Europe, per steamship F. Bismarck, via Cherbourg, Southampton, and Hamburg.

SATURDAY.—At 8 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India, per steamship La Gascogne, via Havre; at 4:30 AM for Europe, per steamship Etruria, via Queenstown, (letters for Germany must be directed "per Etruria";) at 5:30 AM for Germany, per steamship Ems, via Bremen, (letters for other parts of Europe via Southampton and Bremen must be directed "per Ems";) at 6 AM for Scotland direct, per steamship Circassia, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per Circassia,";) at 7 AM for Genoa, per steamship Kaiser Wilhelm II., (letters must be directed "per Kaiser Wilhelm II.";) at 11 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Obdam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Obdam.")

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, &c.

TUESDAY.—At 5:30 AM for La Plata Countries direct, per steamship J. W. Taylor; at 10 AM (supplementary 11 AM) for Colon and Panama, per steamship Allianca, (letters must be directed "per Allianca,";) at 10 AM (supplementary 11 AM) for Central America (except Costa Rica) and South Pacific ports, per steamship Newport, via Colon, (letters for Guatemala must be directed "per Newport";) at 1 PM for Progreso, per steamship C. Condal, (letters for other parts of Mexico must be directed "per C. Condal";) at 1 PM for Inagua, Cape Haiti, Port de Paix, Gonaives, and St. Marc, per steamship Delaware; at 2 PM for Costa Rica, via Limon, per steamer from New-Orleans.

WEDNESDAY.—At 8:30 AM for Costa Rica, per steamship City of Kingston, via Limon; at 1 PM for Cuba, per steamship City of Washington, via Havana; at 9 PM for Port Antonio, per steamer from Boston.

THURSDAY.—At 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island and Haiti, per steamship Andes; at 1 PM for Bermuda, per steamship Muriel; at *3 PM for Bluefields, per steamer from New-Orleans.

FRIDAY.—At 12:30 PM (supplementary 1 PM) for Leeward and Windward Islands, Barbados, and Martinique, per steamship Fontabelle, (letters for Grenada, Trinidad, and Tobago must be directed "per Fontabelle";) at 1 PM for Barbados and North Brazil, per steamship Hubert, (letters for other parts of Brazil must be directed "per Hubert.")

SATURDAY.—At 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island, Jamaica, Savanilla, and Carthagena, per steamship Alene, (letters for other parts of Colombia must be directed "per Alene";) at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, Progreso, and Yucatan, per steamship Yucatan, (letters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per Yucatan";) at 10:30 AM for Haiti, Cumana, and Carupano, per steamship Prins Willem III., (letters for other parts of Venezuela and Curacao, Trinidad, British and Dutch Guiana must be directed "per Prins Willem III.";) at 11 AM (supplementary 11:30) for Venezuela and Curacao, also Savanilla, via Curacao, per steamship Philadelphia, (letters for other parts of Colombia must be directed "per Philadelphia";) at 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for San Domingo and Turk's Island, per steamship Saginaw; at *3 PM for Bluefields, per steamer from New-Orleans.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by steamer to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 7 AM. Mails for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays and Thursdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 7 AM.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Aug. 21 at 6:30 PM. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Galilee, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Aug. 25 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Peru, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Aug. 28 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Tacoma, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to Sept. *8 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii and Fiji Islands, per steamship Miowera, (from Vancouver,) close here on the 4th after Aug. 17 and up to Sept. *9 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji and Samoan Islands, per steamship Monowai, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Sept. *14 at 6:30 PM, (or on arrival at New-York of steamship Etruria with British mails for Australia.)

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

*Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.
CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.
Post Office, New-York, N. Y., Aug. 16, 1895.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

CUNARD LINE.
TO LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.

Etruria,	Aug. 24, 8 A.M.	Lucania,	Sept. 14, M.
Campania,	Aug. 31, 1 P.M.	Etruria,	Sept. 21, 8 A.M.
Umbria,	Sept. 7, 8 A. M.	Campania,	Sept. 28, noon

EXTRA SAILING.
AURANIA.....Tuesday, Sept. 10, 10 A. M.
SERVIA.....Tuesday, Sept. 24, 10 A. M.
From Pier 40 North River, foot of Clarkson St.
Cabin passage, $60 and upward; second cabin, $35, $40, $45, according to steamer and accommodations. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. For freight and passage apply at company's offices, 4 Bowling Green.
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., General Agents.

WHITE STAR LINE.

Majestic,	Aug. 21, 6 A M	Majestic,	Sept. 18 4 PM
Germanic,	Aug. 28, noon	Germanic,	Sept. 25, 11:30AM
Teutonic,	Sept. 4, 6 A M	Teutonic,	Oct. 2, 4 P.M.
Britannic	Sept. 11, 10AM	Britannic,	Oct. 9, 9 A M

No Cotton Carried by Passenger Steamers.
Pier 45 North River. Office, 29 Broadway, N. Y.
H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

JAPAN-CHINA.
PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
Steamers leave San Francisco:

BELGIC	Aug. 24, 3 P. M.
PERU	Sept. 3, 3 P. M.
COPTIC, via Honolulu	Sept. 12, 3 P. M.
CITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO	Sept. 21, 7 P. M.
GAELIC	Oct. 3, 3 P. M.

For freight, passage, and general information apply to 348 Broadway or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.
Intended steamships sailing from Vancouver
TO JAPAN AND CHINA.
EMPRESS OF JAPAN, Aug. 26; Nov. 11; Feb. 3.
EMPRESS OF CHINA, Sept. 16; Dec. 9; Mch. 2.
EMPRESS OF INDIA, Oct. 14; Jan. 6; March 30.
TO HONOLULU, FIJI, AND AUSTRALIA.
MIOWERA, Sept. 16. WARRIMOO, Oct. 16.
Second Cabin accommodations very low rates.
For tickets and freight rates apply 353 Broadway.

CLYDE LINE.
CHARLESTON, S. C., the South and Southwest.
JACKSONVILLE and all Florida points.
From Pier 29 E. R. (foot of Roosevelt St.) P. M.
ALGONQUIN, Jacksonville direct.Tues., Aug. 20
YEMASSEE, Charleston only..Tuesday, Aug. 20
SEMINOLE, Charleston & Jacksonville..Fri., Aug. 23
Steamers have first-class passenger accommodations. WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents, 5 Bowling Green, New-York.
Fla. Cen. & Pen. Fast F. & P. Line via Jacksonville. Great So. Freight & Passenger Line via Charleston.
T. G. Eger, General Agent, 391 Broadway, N. Y.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
Steamers for NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, OLD POINT COMFORT, and NEWPORT NEWS, connecting for VIRGINIA BEACH, PETERSBURG, and RICHMOND, Va., and WASHINGTON, D. C., Mon., Tues., Wed., Thurs., and Sat. For RICHMOND, (via JAMES RIVER,) Mon., Wed., and Sat. For WEST POINT, Va., Tues., Thurs., and Sat. From Pier 26 N. R., foot Beach St., 3 P. M. Hasbrouck, E. A. W. Rhett, Gen. Agt. S.F. & W.Ry, 261 B'way. Cent. R.R., 317 B'way.
R. L. Walker, Agt. J. L. Adams, G. E. A.
O. S.S.Co., N.Pier 35N.R. F.C.&P.R.R., 353 B'way.
G. M. Sorrel, Mgr. J. P. Brokwith, G. F. & P. A.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, BREMEN.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.
I. cabin, $60 and upward, according to location. II. cabin, $45 and $50; round trip, $85 and $100.

Spree, Tu., Aug. 20, 6 AM		Aller, Tu., Sept. 3, 9 AM	
Ems, Sat., Aug. 24, 9 AM		Trave, Sat. Sept. 7, 9 AM	
Havel, Tu., Aug. 27, 9 AM		Lahn, Tu., Sept. 10, 8 AM	
Saale, Sat., Aug. 31, 8 AM		Fulda, Sat., Sept. 14, 9 AM	

Passengers booked through to all important points of GERMANY and AUSTRIA.

MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
TO GIBRALTAR, GENOA, NAPLES.

KaiserW.II., Aug. 24, 9 AM		Saale, Sat., Sept. 28, M	
*Werra, Sat., Sep. 7, 10 AM		Werra, Sat., Oct. 12, 10 AM	

*These steamers touch at NAPLES.
Return tickets available from Mediterranean or from Bremen, London, or Havre.
OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green.
LOUIS H. MEYER, 45 S. 3d St., Phila., Penn.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
Twin-screw Express Line from New-York to Cherbourg, (Paris,) Southampton, (London,) & Hamburg.
Holding the record for fastest time on this route.

F.B'marck, Au. 22, 11 AM		F.B'marck, Sep. 19, 11AM	
Columbia, Aug. 29, 11 AM		Columbia, Sept. 26, 11 AM	
A. Victoria, Sep. 5, 9 AM		A. Victoria, Oct. 3, 9 AM	
Norm'nia, Sept. 12, 11 AM		Norm'nia, Oct. 10, 11 AM	

I. Cabin, $60 and upward; II. Cabin, $45 & $50.
Direct ROUTE TO Paris. WITHOUT CHANNEL CROSSING
Passengers conveyed from Cherbourg to Paris by special train (64 francs). FREE OF CHARGE.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE,
37 Broadway, New-York.

GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.

*HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.	†NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO.
Express Steamers from New-York to Gibraltar, Algiers, Naples, and Genoa.	
*F. Bismarck...Oct. 16.	†Fulda.....Nov. 16
†Kaiser W. II..Nov. 2.	*Columbia....Nov. 23.
*A. Victoria.....Nov. 6.	†Ems.....Nov. 30.

All steamers sail at 11 A. M.
Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, London, and Southampton.

Hamburg-American Line,	N. German Lloyd S.S.Co.
37 Broadway, N. Y.	Oelrichs & Co., Gen. Agts. 2 Bowling Green, N. Y.

AMERICAN LINE.
NEW-YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London—Paris.)
TWIN-SCREW U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
Sailing every Wednesday at 11 A. M.

NEW-YORK	Aug. 21	ST. LOUIS	Sept. 25
PARIS	Aug. 28	NEW-YORK	Oct. 2
ST. LOUIS	Sept. 4	PARIS	Oct. 9
NEW-YORK	Sept. 11	ST. LOUIS	Oct. 16
PARIS	Sept. 18	NEW-YORK	Oct. 23

RED STAR LINE.
NEW-YORK TO ANTWERP.
Sailing every Wednesday at noon.

WESTERNL'D.	Aug. 21	SOUTHWARK	Sept. 18
NOORDLAND	Aug. 28	WESTERNL'D.	Sept. 25
KENSINGTON	Sept. 4	NOORDLAND	Oct. 2
FRIESLAND	Sept. 11	KENSINGTON	Oct. 9

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY,
Pier 14 North River. Office, 6 Bowling Green, N.Y.

ANCHOR LINE.
United States Mail Steamships for
GLASGOW via LONDONDERRY
From Pier 54 N. R., foot W. 24th St.

Circassia,	Aug. 24, 8 AM	Ethiopia,	Sept. 14, 1 PM
Anchoria,	Aug. 31, 2 PM	Furnessia,	Sept. 21, 1 PM

Cabin, $45; second cabin, $25. Steerage, $15.
S. S. City of Rome, Sat., Sept. 7, 1 P. M.
Saloon, $50 and upward. Second cabin, $30. Steerage, $17.
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NETHERLANDS LINE,
For Rotterdam and Amsterdam,
via Boulogne-sur-Mer.
SS. WERKENDAM.....Tuesday, Aug. 20
SS. OBDAM.....Saturday, Aug. 24
First cabin, $45, $55; second cabin, $30; steerage at very low rates. Apply for Tourist Guide and terms to Gen. Pass. Agent, 39 Broadway, N. Y.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE OF TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS.
NEW

ABLE TO GOVERN HERSELF

Cuba's Civilization Has Reached a High Mark.

SHE HAS SCHOLARS IN MANY FIELDS

Her Revolution a Revolt of the People—The Achievements of Her Sons in Science and Literature.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

Allow me to add a few words, by way of supplement, to the very important statements about Cuban matters made by a New-York merchant in an interview with one of your reporters, published in The New-York Times of Aug. 15.

The gentleman with whom the interview was had is, without question, very well informed with regard to Cuban affairs. I am myself somewhat familiar with them, and I fully agree with him in all he says. The present war is not a war of races, nor a war by a few malcontents, nor by foreign adventurers, nor by bandits, as the Spanish officials and the Spanish press vainly attempt to show. No, far from it. It is a war waged by the Cuban people, by the whole Cuban people, against Spain. It is really and truly a popular upheaval provoked by the grievous and insufferable Spanish misrule. In those provinces where it has been possible to begin active operations, and they comprise more than one-half the area of the country, the negro and the mulatto and the white, the old and the young, all have joined the Cuban ranks. No one capable of bearing arms has remained at home. Planters, merchants, lawyers, physicians, journalists, the professional and the private citizen, those in the highest and those in the lowest ranks of society, have gone to the front. Some cities, as Santiago, Manzanillo, Bayamo, Baracoa, Holguin, and Las Tunas, have actually been left almost without a Cuban male inhabitant.

The Cuban army now numbers over 30,000 men. True, only about one-half of them are provided with rifles, and a very scant supply of ammunition, but all have at least a "machete," (cutlass,) a formidable weapon in their hands, and feared by the Spanish troops more than a rifle. Every Cuban who has joined the rebellion has done so fully conscious of what he was doing, perfectly aware of the great disadvantages under which he would have to fight, owing to the present lack of supplies, and prepared for the worst. Only their actual annihilation will put an end to the war, and Spain has neither men nor money enough to accomplish this. Sooner or later she will be compelled to withdraw from the island. The "machete" drove her away from San Domingo, and if the Cubans can get no better arms, the "machete" will drive her away from Cuba. In this latter case, however, the war will be more protracted.

The gentleman quoted in The Times remarks that it has been asked, especially in this country, whether the Cuban people are sufficiently civilized to be able to govern themselves properly after obtaining their independence, and he states that such a question is asked simply because our people are unacquainted with the true condition of the Cuban people. He is right. In point of general civilization, the Cuban people are ahead of those of the Iberian Peninsula. The proportion of illiterate persons is greater in Spain than in Cuba, while the proportion of distinguished men is greatest in Cuba. Compared with that of the Spanish-American republics, Cuban civilization ranks at least as high as that of Chile or the Argentine Republic, and much higher than that of many other countries.

"The strides made by the Cubans in their progress during the last seventy years, and under endless disadvantages, are certainly remarkable. Up to the half of the first quarter of this century the intellectual history of Cuba was almost a blank. It is unnecessary to state the cause, but it is a fact. By the end of that period intellectual activity began to manifest itself, and proceeded in a rapidly increasing ratio, while during the last thirty years it has been most extraordinary. The most eminent Spanish critic, Menendez Pelayo, one who is a Spaniard to the very marrow of his bones, an ultra-conservative in politics, a blind and devout believer in religion, and one who looks upon the Cubans merely as the property of Spain, in his work, lately published, "Antology of Spanish-American Poets," has been compelled to acknowledge that "in less than eighty years Cuba has produced a literature at least equal in extent and quality to that of any of the most important Spanish-American republics and a philosophic and scientific culture such as has not yet appeared in many of them."

Ready adaptability to new and more favorable media and great capacity for rapid and solid improvement and advancement are qualities which must be recognized in the Cubans. These they have fully proved during the last quarter of a century, when many of them, unable to live in Cuba, have sought a home in foreign lands. In proof of this assertion, let me give a few facts.

Severino Heredia, a native of Matanzas, was a short time ago Mayor of the City of Paris, while his cousin, José M. y Heredia, has been lately elected to a seat in the French Academy. Suñer, one of the most distinguished dramatists of Italy, is also a Cuban. The physicians Albarrán, Landeta, Albertini, Santos Fernandez, Desvernine, graduates of the University of Paris, where they were awarded the highest honors, stood in the front rank of their profession in the great capital of the civilized world, while Casanova, a graduate of two German universities and an eminent chemist, was induced to open his laboratory in Berlin, where he died when only twenty-eight years old. White, a native of Matanzas, the celebrated violinist, has more than once acted as the Director of the Conservatory of Music in Paris.

In this country Pedro J. Guiteras is not unknown as a historian and general writer; nor are Luis Felipe Mantilla as professor of literature and author of various textbooks widely used in Spanish America; Daniel Guiteras, Professor of the University of Pennsylvania and at the same time United States Medical Inspector and an eminent specialist in yellow fever; Aniceto Menocal of the Corps of Civil Engineers of the United States and Engineer in Chief of the Nicaragua Canal Company. When the Geographical Congress was held in Paris to discuss the practicability of the Panama Canal, Menocal opposed the project as impracticable, and predicted to de Lesseps and his party exactly what experience afterward made very clear. Ignacio Maria Varona, civil engineer in charge of the Brooklyn water works; Dr. Luis A. Baralt, professor of various branches in the College of the City of New-York; N. Ponce de Leon, a member of our Geographical Society, lawyer, general writer, and an authority in matters relating to the early history of America; Guillermo Collazo, who resided for some time in New-York, so excellent a crayonist that his portraits obtained the highest prices ever paid for that class of work; Emilio Agramonte, a well-known professor of music of New-York; Rafael Navarro, a musician, composer, and conductor, whose baton Thomas's Orchestra has played more than once; Antonio Sellén, a linguist, poet, and writer, who resides in New-York, and whose works have been very favorably received by German and French critics; José Marti, who was lately killed in Cuba, and who was the leader abroad of the present revolutionary movement, and Fidel G. Pierra, a merchant and scholar of incisive pen and manifold attainments, who was unanimously elected Secretary of the Pan-American Conference at Washington, and whose name is well known in Spanish America and in this country.

I shall say nothing of the Cubans holding high positions in our large banking and commercial firms and other institutions.

In Colombia you will find Rafael Pombo in the front rank as a general writer, and especially as a critic, in which capacity, perhaps, he has no equal there. Also Francisco Javier Cisneros, a distinguished civil engineer, well known all through Spanish America and not unknown in this country and in Europe.

Passing to Peru, you will find that the former Vice President of the Banco del Callao was a Cuban, José Maria Mendoza; that the manager of the same bank is a Cuban, José Payán; and the managers of all the branches of the bank, with the exception of one, are Cubans. The President of the Banco de Lima is a Cuban, whose name I cannot recall at this moment.

In Chile a Cuban civil engineer, Nicolás Tanco, is in charge of the Chilean railroads.

Another Cuban, civil engineer, Mr. Golcuria, was well known in the Argentine Republic. He constructed the first tramway in the City of Buenos Ayres, while Dr. Reyes, also a Cuban, is the Professor of Chemistry in the Institute of Buenos Ayres, and at the same time the Chemist of the national navy.

The list given of Cubans holding prominent places in other countries is very incomplete, as I have only mentioned those whose names have come to my recollection as I write. Of course, scores of them have been omitted; but enough have been mentioned to show that the Cubans are well represented everywhere, and that they can and do push themselves to the first rank in all the professions in a proportion as large as that of any other people. In the struggle for existence, certainly, they make a very good show.

What is their record in their own country, where they have to contend against all the obstacles thrown in their way by the suspicion and ill will of the Spanish Government? Let me give a few facts:

In natural history their Don Felipe Poey is known to all scientific men. His name is found in all the textboooks, whether German, French, or English; while their Rafael Cowley and their Gomez Maza in botany, and their Carlos de la Torre in natural history in general, are not unknown. In all works relating to the island the name of their geographer, Esteban Pichardo, appears for his valuable contributions to the general geography of the country. Antonio Caro, as chemist, is not unknown, and Francisco Alvear and Emilio J. de la Cuesta (this last an eminent methematician,) both distinguished civil engineers, have forever linked their names with some of the most important works of improvement made in the country.

As an educator, José de la Luz y Caballero will, no doubt, be assigned a rank as high as the highest held by any educator in America. It is only now that his real worth begins to be appreciated. All the eminent men of the generation preceding the one now coming to the front were formed under his tuition. A great linguist, a man of vast learning, and a profound thinker, he had the rare faculty of opening, stimulating, and developing the mind of his scholars in a wonderful manner. He was the Cuban Socrates. Indeed, this worthy son of poor down-trodden Cuba has more than one point of contact with that master mind of ancient Greece.

José Antonio Saco occupies a very distinguished place in the general history of literature. He is the author of a "General History of Slavery," perhaps the most comprehensive work on the subject, and one which was received in an exceedingly favorable manner both by critics in Europe and in this country. Saco was a man of very wide learning, and a master of style. During the prime of his life no writer of Spain was his equal in this respect, nor in the extent and depth of learning. His numerous works bear unquestionable testimony to his merit as a copious, elegant, and deep writer. Antonio Bachiller y Morales, one of the principal apostles of education in Cuba, and a man of great learning and a very prolific writer, was the author of a very good treatise on "Natural Law," and of a "History of Cuban Literature," as well as of scores of monographs, some of which are on American antiquities. He held a high rank as an Americanist, and was an honorary member of many scientific and literary societies both in this country and Europe.

The names of José M. Morilla, J. M. Cespedes, and Antonio Govin occur to me now: the first as author of works on administrative law, the second on commercial law, and the third on constitutional and commercial law. All three are very estimable writers. Calixto Bernal also stood high as a writer on political science and constitutional law.

In sociology the Cubans have a man, Enrique José Varona, who has no equal in Spain. He ranks very high besides as a writer in philosophy. His "Treatise on Logic" has been very much praised in France, and some of the critics there have even recommended it as a text book for their colleges. Manuel Sanguily is a learned and brilliant literary critic, whose name is familiar in all Spanish-speaking countries, and Emilio Bobadilla, a young man now residing in Madrid, has so far not found his superior nor even his equal among the wielders of the pen there.

Among the Cuban orators who have made their mark in the Parliament of Spain you will find Rafael Montoro, José M. Labra, Rafael Fernandez de Castro, José Antonio Cueto, Eliseo Giberga, Miguel Figueroa, José Ramon Betancourt, and Antonio Zambrana. This last only spoke once. His election was declared void by the chicanery of the Spanish Government. His speech in defense of his right to be there created a sensation, and Castelar was the first to recognize the great abilities of Zambrana as an orator.

I shall say nothing in regard to the Cuban poets. One of them, José Maria Heredia, stands without question, and is so acknowledged by the most eminent critics, both national and foreign, at least as an equal to the best poet born on this continent. Three or four others are entitled to the highest rank among American poets, while Gertrudis Gomez de Avellaneda, the great Cuban poetess, is declared by all critics to have perhaps no equal in modern times.

Of distinguished journalists it would be easy to present a score of names, but this letter is already too long, and I wish to say a few words about newspapers and other publications. There are in Cuba about half a score of large dailies edited by journalists who can hold their ground anywhere, besides other dailies of less importance. The Revista Cubana, a monthly review, edited by the eminent sociologist, Enrique José Varona, is entitled to rank with any of our best reviews or those of England. Moreover, there are published at Havana, by Cubans, The Annals of Medical, Physical, and Natural Sciences, a monthly; The Annals of the Ontological Society, a monthly; The Bulletin of the Anthropological Society, The General Law Review, The Memoirs of the Sociedad Economica, (a most important publication;) The Medico-Surgical Chronicle, The Encyclopedia of Medicine, Pharmacy, and Agriculture, (excellent;) The Medical Progress, (very good;) The Scalpel, The Weekly Juridical Bulletin, The Voz del Magisterio, (general education;) The Education Review, The Professorship in Cuba, The School, the Artistic World, (devoted to art in general, and especially to music;) several illustrated weeklies, such as La Habana Elegante, La Ilustracion Nacional, Cuba Ilustrada, and various others.

I have translated into English the Spanish names of several of those publications, so as to convey an idea of their nature without further explanation, and to show that they are the organs of various scientific, literary, and artistic societies. The list is incomplete; indeed, very incomplete. Writing from memory, many, no doubt, have been omitted, especially those of a technical character not within the lines of those subjects to which I generally devote my attention.

But enough facts, I believe, have been presented to indicate in a very general way how far the Cubans have traveled on the road of civilization, and what capabilities they possess to govern themselves after having thrown off the yoke of Spain.

ANOTHER MERCHANT.

New-York, Aug. 17, 1895.

CUBA'S MAHOGANY AND CEDAR

Exports Impossible Now and Made Improbable for a Long Time.

Mr. E. E. Dreyfous, who arrived by the steamship Yucatan from Cuba yesterday morning, said to a reporter for The New-York Times that he had been on the south coast of Cuba at Santiago and other points, and found business much disorganized in consequence of the revolution. The Department of Santiago, with the exception of the seaports, was virtually in the hands of the revolutionists, and at the seaports articles of food for man and beast are exceedingly scarce, as nothing comes in from the country except small lots that can be carried on horseback.

Mr. Dreyfous had no opinion to express as to the political outlook, as his trip was entirely a commercial one, mostly to investigate the conditions of the mahogany and cedar industry. He said that mahogany and cedar were exported from the ports of Santiago, Manzanillo, Santa Cruz, Zaza, and Guantanamo, on the south coast of Cuba, which points were in the district controlled to-day by the revolutionists, so that the shipment of these hardwoods can be said to have come to an absolute stop. A few cargoes have recently been dispatched of wood which was lying in the rivers, and which was ready for shipment, but nothing has come down from the interior for months.

It is impossible to say when further wood will come down. The great bulk of mahogany and cedar is generally floated down the rivers in March and April, and in November and December, when the freshets occur. Owing to the revolution, hardly any wood came with the Spring freshet, and there is no probability whatever of the Fall freshet bringing down any, as the Cubans cannot be crushed out of existence by that time, and they prohibit the handling of wood.

Even though the revolution were suppressed next Winter, say in February, it would be too late for wood to be floated down with the March and April freshet, as the teams required to move them toward the rivers have been all scattered or destroyed, and it would take several months to re-establish the necessary facilities and apparatus to bring the wood to the water edge.

Mr. Dreyfous is therefore of the opinion that no mahogany or cedar in any quantity can be looked for from Cuba at best until the beginning of 1897. Cedar and mahogany are also shipped from the north coast from the ports of Nuevitas and Gibara, but the country back of these two ports is likewise in a chaotic condition, and all logging operations have ceased. A great number of the revolutionists are former wood cutters and teamsters.

The importation of Cuban cedar into the United States was last year over 6,000,000 feet, and in previous years has amounted to over 10,000,000 feet per annum. Mahogany from Cuba has been imported into this country to the extent of from 4,000,000 to 6,000,000 feet per annum. This is quite a large proportion of the entire importations of mahogany and cedar into this country, and it can thus be seen that the Cuban revolution directly affects a most important line of trade.

At Santa Cruz, which is the largest shipping port for cedar and mahogany, the rebels are so near to the town that nobody dare to venture into the country, and the wood industry is absolutely at an end, two of the largest houses engaged in it having suspended operations after a number of their rafts had been burned by the revolutionists.

POLICE BOARD OPENS BIDS

Only Two Offers for Furnishing Election Stationery and Printing—Appointments to the Force.

The Police Commissioners yesterday opened bids for supplying the department with stationery and printing for the elections. There were only two bidders.

Martin B. Brown bid $5,989 and the Jordan Stationery Company $6,200.

The Chief Clerk was directed to report whether the bids were in conformity with the specifications. The contract will probably be awarded to Martin B. Brown.

Patrolman F. McConnell of the Mercer Street Station was fined twenty days' pay for being absent from post.

Patrolmen Thomas Herbert, Henry Brockerhoff, and Christopher Farrell were fined ten days' pay each for being off post. Doorman Peter Eichele of Union Market was fined ten days' pay for permitting a prisoner to sit in the prison corridor instead of in a cell.

Patrolman Patrick Walton of the City Hall Squad, who has been twenty-five years on the force, was retired on a pension of $700 a year. The Board of Surgeons reported that Patrolman William Cummings of Macdougal Street is permanently disabled, by reason of obesity. He weighs 290 pounds. He has been on the force since 1887, and the board retired him on a pension of $350 a year.

Capt. Ryan of the King's Bridge Police Station reported that former Detective Sergeant Jacob was absent five days without leave. Jacob sent in his resignation a week ago, since which time he has been absent. There are charges pending against him. On motion of Commissioner Parker his case was laid over for the present.

The application for retirement of former Roundsman John A. Wood, who was reduced recently by Mr. Roosevelt, was denied. Wood has only been twenty years on the force, and his retirement is not compulsory. He is now doing duty in the Twenty-fourth Precinct.

After the regular meeting of the board the Commissioners went into executive session, and appointed fifteen policemen. They also reappointed three ex-policemen. The latter are William H. Granger of 2,292 Second Avenue, John F. Kelly of 443 West Fifty-first Street, and James Reilly of 179 Avenue D. Kelly was formerly a Roundsman. He resigned Jan. 7, 1892, and has since been employed in the Street-Cleaning Department. Reilly was detailed in the Detective Bureau, as were the following, as detective officers: Bernard F. Birmingham of the Delancey Street Station, Charles A. Flay of Oak Street, Joseph Mannion of Madison Street, Owen O'Neill of Morrisania, and John F. Tinker of East One Hundred and Fourth Street.

The new men appointed are Thomas Hynes of 343 East Eighty-first Street, Patrick Kenny of 302 West One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, Charles E. Northrup of 51 Woodward Avenue, Yonkers; William E. Cashman of 18 Hubert Street, William J. Selp of 626 East Sixth Street, David J. Sheehan of 106 Charles Street, Henry W. Lehmkuhl of 10 Morton Street, Herman B. Gerow of 358 West Fifty-second Street, Jacob Hack of One Hundred and Seventieth Street and St. Ann's Avenue, James Murphy of 573 Broome Street, George B. Carton of Bellevue Hospital, John P. Foley of 27 Jones Street, Alonzo C. Hubbard of 337 West One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, Thaddeus J. Murphy of 96 Madison Street, and John J. Hughes of 327 West Twenty-sixth Street.

The new men will be on probation for thirty days, during which time they will attend the school of instruction at Police Headquarters. The former policemen will be assigned to duty at once.

The name of James J. O'Rourke of 42 Beach Street whose percentage was 86.90, was stricken from the eligible list. He was accused of "cribbing" at the recent mental examination. Others will be thrown off the list.

The Commissioners ordered the transfer of Sergt. William Cruise from the tenement house squad of the Health Department to the Central Office. Patrolman Francis B. Fabri of the tenement house squad was made Acting Roundsman and left in charge of the squad. The changes were made for the benefit of the service.

Fell Overboard and Was Drowned.

Frederick W. Kuhlman of New-York, a pantryman serving on board the Ward Line steamship Yucatan, fell overboard from that vessel Aug. 9, while the ship was at anchor off Tampico, and was drowned before assistance could reach him. The case was reported yesterday when the Yucatan arrived at Quarantine. W. J. Crittenden, Vice Consul at Tampico, and James Edwards, Vice Consul at Havana, were passengers by the vessel.

Croton Water Not Unhealthful.

Secretary Clark of the Board of Health, when asked yesterday about the dirty condition of the Croton water, said:

"It looks dirty and the analysis shows it to have considerable vegetable matter in it, but it is not unhealthful. It is in no worse condition than is usual at this time of the year."

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

—William H. Crane's Opening.—William H. Crane will not open the new Montauk Theatre, in Brooklyn, after all. The date for the beginning of his season was fixed for Sept. 2, and it was supposed that the new theatre that the Montauk would be ready for opening on that date. Delays have been encountered in the work of construction, however, and it cannot be opened before Sept. 16. When Manager Joseph Brooks learned of this he decided at once that Mr. Crane could not open the house, as he was holding time elsewhere for the week of Sept. 16. He notified Col. Sinn of this fact, and arranged with A. M. Palmer to open the Park Theatre, in Brooklyn, on Sept. 2. Col. Sinn was not well pleased with Mr. Brooks's action, but, of course, he had nothing to do but to acquiesce. Mr. Crane will present "His Wife's Father" at the Park and will use this successful play on his tour until he comes to this city, when he will open his season with a new production. He has had a good, long rest, cruising in his yacht, and is said to be in excellent health.

—"The Queen's Necklace."—The company engaged to support Mrs. Potter and Mr. Bellew in "The Queen's Necklace" assembled on the stage at Daly's Theatre yesterday morning and had its first rehearsal of the play. Mrs. Potter and Mr. Bellew were both present, and gave "points" to their supporters. Rehearsals will be held daily now, until the grand production of the play, Tuesday evening, Sept. 3. The scenery has been all prepared, and Conductor Harry Widmer has the music in hand. Manager Daly intends making a magnificent production of the play, although he will not reach this country himself until a week after its presentation. Many orders for seats have already been received by Business Manager Richard Durney, and the first night of "The Queen's Necklace" will be a notable one in the history of New-York's theatrical season.

—May Irwin's Starring Tour.—May Irwin and her company will open their season in "The Widow Jones" at the Providence (R. I.) Opera House next Monday night, remaining there for one week. Then they will go to the Boston Museum, opening there on Sept. 9, for two weeks, and coming from there to the Bijou Theatre in this city, opening under the management of Rudolph Aronson on Sept. 16, for an indefinite run. Among the leading artists in support of Miss Irwin are Jaques Kruger and Ada Lewis, the original "tough girl" of Harrigan's.

—John Hare's Company.—John Hare has always been noted in London for the excellence of his supporting company, and for his American tour he has secured important additions in the persons of Julia Neilson, an actress of great talent, who is said to be one of the most beautiful women on the English stage, and Fred Terry, a younger brother of Ellen Terry. Charles Groves, who has long been associated with Mr. Hare and the Garrick Theatre company, has been re-engaged and will appear in some of his most popular roles while in this country.

—Mr. Hoyt's New Play.—Charles H. Hoyt's new play, "A Contented Woman," deals in a farcical spirit with the question of woman suffrage. The scene is laid in Denver, where the heroine is dragged into politics against her will, runs for Mayor in opposition to her husband, is elected, and finally comes to the conclusion that politics may be good enough for men, but a woman finds more content in the domestic field.

—Rehearsing "The Chieftain."—Francis Wilson and his company have been rehearsing "The Chieftain," which he is to present at Abbey's Theatre on Sept. 9, for the last two weeks, and have three weeks more for the work of preparation. Mr. Wilson and his manager, Al Canby, think they have the best comic opera they have ever presented, and both are looking forward to a remarkably prosperous season.

—Mabel Cannot Appear.—Mayor Strong yesterday afternoon refused to issue a license permitting Mabel Taliaferro, a ten-year-old girl of 401 Sixth Avenue, to appear in "A Ride for Life," which is to be presented here next week. The Gerry society reported against issuing the permit, and the Mayor acted in accordance with its report on the subject.

BAD RACING AT AQUEDUCT

Horton's Poor Riding in the Opening Races at the New Track

PREVENTED FAVORITES FROM WINNING

Aurelian Wins a Race After a Spirited Finish with Kinglet and Sun Up — Emotional Wins Again.

That a jockey can be held responsible for a poor day's racing was fully demonstrated at Aqueduct yesterday. Had J. Horton, who is said to be a green boy, not been engaged to ride in the first events, the sport would have been enjoyable and the favorites would have carried off the honors.

Horton was alone responsible for two first choices being successful. Many attributed his poor riding to incompetency, but considering his good riding on Friday on Sir Dixon, Jr., when he beat out both Overton and Wynn, it is a question whether he is not competent. The Stewards made an investigation among the speculators, and though they found nothing wrong, it was shown that McCafferty had backed his entry; they suspended Horton and referred the case to The Jockey Club.

Horton's first display of poor riding was in the opening event, he having the mount on McCafferty's gelding Unity, who was a slight favorite over Larissa. Unity was well placed at the start, but before they had gone an eighth of a mile he was a bad last. Horton did not appear to make any effort with his mount until the last quarter —there he made a slight effort, but the race was then virtually over. Santuzza and Larissa had a commanding lead, Larissa winning in a hard drive by a neck. Unity succeeded in beating Millie L. out for last place.

Horton's riding on Roundelay, the favorite in the following event, was the worst that could be imagined. Had he been the least help to his mount there was not a possible chance for him to lose. Roundelay was many pounds the best horse in the race, and notwithstanding Horton's bad riding, he was beaten but a neck by Souvenir. Charley Oxx, the owner of Roundelay, was advised by the Stewards to secure another jockey before the race, but he decided to take the risk. It proved a costly one, he having a big commission down on his filly.

Aurelian, Sun Up, and Kinglet were each heavily supported to win the third event. Annie Bishop, one of the outsiders, was headed by Kinglet, set a clipping pace for a half mile, where the field, with the exception of Florinda, began to close. When well straightened out in the stretch, Kinglet, Sun Up, and Aurelian were lapped. It seemed to be any one's race, Aurelian, in the final furlong, drew clear and won cleverly by a half length. Kinglet and Sun Up made a desperate fight for the place, the former getting the verdict by a neck.

Emotional, at odds on, made all the running and won the fourth event from Crimea easily by a half length. Mirage and Sir Dixon, Jr., brought about a stirring contest in the fifth event. Sir Dixon, Jr., and Queen Bess made the running to the stretch. The latter then retired and Mirage began to close on Sir Dixon, Jr. Sims, though riding anything but a brilliant race, managed to get Mirage up, and won by a short head. P. Nagle bid the winner up to $1,205, an advance of $705 over her entered price.

J. Delong had a "good thing" in Eagle Bird in the closing event, for which Roller was an even-money favorite. Chiswick and Panway were the pacemakers to the stretch. Eagle Bird then began to close, and when they were straightened out he overhauled his field and won easily by a couple of lengths.

Details of the racing, with the order in which the horses finished and the betting against each of the starters, are given herewith:

FIRST RACE.—Purse $300, of which $50 to second and $25 to third; for two-year-olds; selling allowances. Five-eighths of a mile. Time—1:03¾. No bid for the winner.

1—Lorissa, W. H. Du Bois's ch. f., by Linden-Lizette, 94 pounds, $300.....(Keefe)
2—Santuzza, Adele Stable's blk. f., 100, $500..
.....(Sheedy)
3—Mary Nance, R. Bradley's b. f., 94, $300..
.....(Powers)
4—Miss Lynch, 94.
5—Millie L., 100.
6—Unity, 97.

Betting.

To Win.	Place.	To Win.	Place.
5—5..Larissa	1—2	3—1..Miss Lynch	1—1
8—5..Santuzza	2—5	15—1..Millie L.	1—2
12—1..Mary Nance	4—1	8—5..Unity	1—2

Won by a neck; a length between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—Purse $300, of which $50 to second and $25 to third; for three-year-olds; selling allowances. Six and a half furlongs. Time—1:28. No bid for the winner.

1—Souvenir, Dwyer Bros.'s ch. g., by Lelaps-Belle of Mount Zoah, 103 pounds, $200....(Wynn)
2—Roundelay, C. Oxx's ch. f., 101, $200..
.....(J. Horton)
3—Bowling Green, E. Steed's b. c., 106, $200..
.....(O'Leary)
4—St. Vincent, 106.
5—Humming Bird, 103.
6—Vent, 107.
7—Ruby, 101.

Betting.

To Win.	Place.	To Win.	Place.
8—1..Souvenir	5—2	5—1..Hum'g Bird	8—5
8—5..Roundelay	3—5	2—1..Vent	4—5
9—2..B'w'g Green	7—5	20—1..Ruby	8—1
15—1..St. Vincent	6—1		

Won by a neck; a length and a half between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—Purse $400, of which $50 to second and $25 to third. One mile. Time—1:43.

1—Aurelian, Adele Stable's b. c., 4 years, by Sir Modred-Aurelia, 115 pounds.....(Sims)
2—Kinglet, R. Le Clair's b. h., 5, 117....(Sheedy)
3—Sun Up, J. J. McCafferty's ch. c., 3, 104..
.....(O'Leary)
4—Annie Bishop, 5, 104.
5—Florinda, 5, 100¾.

Betting.

To Win.	Place.	To Win.	Place.
7—5..Aurelian	1—2	15—1..Annie Bishop	3—1
3—1..Kinglet	1—5	50—1..Florinda	10—1
9—5..Sun Up	1—2		

Won by a half length; a neck between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—Purse $400, of which $50 to second and $25 to third; for two-year-olds. Five and a half furlongs. Time—1:09¾.

1—Emotional, W. C. Daly's ch. f., by Sensation-Kittie Koerber, 95 pounds.....(Keefe)
2—Crimea, D. Higgins's ch. f., 95.....(O'Leary)
3—Fred Train, F. Hadlich's b. c., 98..(Finnegan)
4—Gaffney, 99½.

Betting.

To Win.	Place.	To Win.	Place.
7—10..Emotional	Out	25—1..Fred Train	4—1
7—5..Crimea	Out	12—1..Gaffney	2—1

Won by half a length; five lengths between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—Purse $300, of which $50 to second and $25 to third; selling allowances. One mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:50¼. Winner bought in for $1,250.

1—Mirage, G. Anderson's b. c., 3 years, by Cyclops-All Hope, 106 pounds, $500.....(Sims)
2—Sir Dixon, Jr., F. Berlew's gr. c., 3, 106, $500.....(O'Leary)
3—Queen Bess, J. Delong's b. f., 4, 102, $300..
.....(Wynn)
4—King Paul, 4, 107.

Betting.

To Win.	Place.	To Win.	Place.
6—5..Mirage	2—5	5—1..Queen Bess	3—5
1—1..Sir Dixon, Jr.	1—5	60—1..King Paul	10—1

Won by a head; fifteen lengths between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—Purse $400, of which $50 to second and $25 to third; selling allowances. One mile. Time—1:44. No bid for the winner.

1—Eagle Bird, J. Delong's b. h., 5 years, by Chance-Locust Bloom, 109 pounds, $500..
.....(Wynn)
2—Chiswick, J. B. White's b. h., 105, $300..
.....(Sheedy)
3—Panway, R. Bradley's ch. m., 6, 100, $300..
.....(Keefe)
4—Roller, 6, 107.
5—Rose Howard, 6, 100.

Betting.

To Win.	Place.	To Win.	Place.
5—2..Eagle Bird	3—5	1—8..Roller	1—8
5—1..Chiswick	1—1	40—1..Rose Howard	10—1
7—1..Panway	2—1		

Won by two lengths; five lengths between second and third.

The Card for To-day.

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds. Five-eighths of a mile.

	Pounds.		Pounds.
Balmaghie	110	King Hero	110
Buccaneer	110	Connemaugh	107
Yoeman	110	Venetia II.	107

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds. Three-quarters of a mile.

Cherrystone	110	Golden Gate	108
Austin	108	Mangrove	107
Foundling	108	Jake Shipsey	103
Inquirendo	108	Juanita	103

THIRD RACE.—Handicap. One mile and a quarter.

Loga	120	Mirage	105
Charade	118	Baroness	105
Marshall	115	Tom Moore	95
Eagle Bird	108	Clarus	90

FOURTH RACE.—For two-year-olds. Three-quarters of a mile.

Yankee Doodle	110	Heretic	105
Helen H. II.	107	Wellman	98
Imperial	106	Volley	95
King T.	106		

FIFTH RACE.—One mile.

W. B.	112	Buckeye	93
Speculation	106	Captain Jack	93
King Gold	105	Claurece	88
Lulu T.	103	Curious	88
Abingdon	98		

SIXTH RACE.—One mile and a half.

Harry Alonzo	124	Sprite	119
Daly	119	Baroness	117
Rose Howard	119	Tom Moore	109
Warlike	119		

FAIR CARD, BUT SMALL ATTENDANCE.

The Hurricane Stakes the Only Feature at Saratoga Races.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 19.—The attendance at the race track here to-day was very small, notwithstanding the fact that a fair card was offered. The weather was perfect for racing, and the track dry and fast. The feature of the day's sport was the race for the Hurricane Stud Selling Stakes. The event was robbed of all interest owing to the liberal use of the blue pencil. Only three candidates faced the starter. Arapahoe went to the front inside the first furlong and was never headed, winning easily by a length from Dolabra, who finished a length in front of Caesarian.

Summaries:

FIRST RACE.—For maiden three-year-olds and upward. Five furlongs. Preston, 107 pounds, (Martin,) 8 to 5, won; Hidalgo, 110, (Perkins,) 7 to 2, second; Kandor, 110, (Slack,) 20 to 1, third. Engineers, Dr Morrico, Sunlock, and King Michael also ran. Time—1:03½.

SECOND RACE.—For maiden two-year-olds. Four and one-half furlongs. Florence Colville, 95 pounds, (McClain,) 1 to 2, won; Mildred D., 96, (E. Cochran,) 10 to 1, second; Miss Hannah, 95, (Gardner,) 6 to 1, third. Taffeta also ran. Time—0:57½.

THIRD RACE.—The Hurricane Stud Selling Stakes; for all ages; purse, $1,500; one mile. Arapahoe, 93 pounds, (McClain,) 2 to 1, won; Dolabra, 103, (Griffin,) 8 to 5, second; Caesarian, 100, (Perkins,) 7 to 5, third. Time—1:42.

FOURTH RACE.—For colts and geldings, two years old. Five furlongs. Kamsin, 109 pounds, (E. Cochran,) 7 to 10, won; Sky Blue, 105, (Griffin,) 5 to 1, second; Falling Water, 105, (McClain,) 4 to 1, third. Cotton King, Peconic, and Fifield also ran. Time—1:03¼.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. One mile and a quarter. Candelabra, 104 pounds, (Griffin,) 4 to 5, won; Caraccas, 99, (McClain,) 1 to 2, second; Cass, 102, (Scott,) 6 to 1, third. Enthusiast and Dungarven also ran. Time—2:11.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. One mile and a quarter. Candelabra, 104 pounds, (Griffin,) 4 to 5, won; Caraccas, 99, (McClain,) 1 to 2, second; Cass, 102, (Scott,) 6 to 1, third. Enthusiast and Dungarven also ran. Time—2:11.

Following are the entries for the races here to-morrow:

FIRST RACE.—Four and a half furlongs; selling. Peconic and Argentina, 103 pounds each; Rhododendron, 102; Kilrona and Chugnut, 101 each; Sky Blue, Sherrick, Tanis, and Rosalind, 111 each; Ellsmere, 99.

SECOND RACE.—One mile and an eighth; selling. Semper Lex and Tom Skidmore, 105 pounds each; Navahoe and Lookout, 102 each.

THIRD RACE.—Three-mile handicap. Sir Excess, 115 pounds; Wernberg, 112; Ed Kearney, 109; Lake Shore, 104; The Pepper, 95.

FOURTH RACE.—Five furlongs; selling. Prig, Runaway, Stonemason, Merry Monarch, and Karanga colt, 112 pounds each; Ingomar, 109; Manchester, 105; Babe Murphy, 100.

FIFTH RACE.—Okolona Hurdle Stakes. Two miles, over eight hurdles. Woodford, 144 pounds; Kilkenny, 143; Marcus, Southerner, St. Luke, and Chevy Chase, 140 each.

Harry Reed Arrives Safely.

Harry Reed, Michael Dwyer's three-year-old that won races in England, and was the only winner for the American turfman that was saved from the British selling races, arrived yesterday on the steamer Nomadic from Liverpool. The horse is in excellent condition and apparently did not suffer from the ocean voyage.

Mr. Croker Rents an Establishment.

LONDON, Aug. 19.—A rumor published here that Mr. Richard Croker had bought F. Lynham's training establishment, Letcombe Regis, proves incorrect. "Charlie" Mills, a professional backer, has bought the place, but lets it to Mr. Croker.

AN ATHLETIC CARNIVAL.

Best Athletes in the World to Compete in This City Next Month.

September will be a specially lively month for athletic contests in this city. Not in years have such important meetings been scheduled. The pick of athletes in this country and Great Britain are to meet, and it will be a surprise if records are not broken. The principal meetings will be held on these dates:

Sept. 2, Labor Day—Special races of the New-Jersey Athletic Club, at Bayonne City, N. J.

Sept. 14—Annual championship track and field games of the Amateur Athletic Union, Manhattan Field.

Sept. 21—International track and field games, London Athletic Club *vs.* New-York Athletic Club, Manhattan Field.

Sept. 28—Semi-annual open games of the New-York Athletic Club, Travers Island.

Oct. 5—International 'Varsity track and field games, Cambridge vs. Yale, at Manhattan Field.

Practically the opening gun of the athletic carnival will be the games of the New-Jersey Athletic Club, that are to take place Labor Day at the club's handsome grounds in Bayonne City, N. J. It is in the metropolitan district, within twenty minutes of New-York City, and many consider the grounds and track the best in this section of the country. The principal feature of the Labor Day carnival of sport will be the one-and-a-half-mile scratch race between Champion Orton and Tommy Conneff. These two have met several times this season, and the honors are about even up. Both boys are running very fast

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IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Auction Sales to be Held at No. 111 Broadway To-day.

There was no business transacted at the auction rooms yesterday, and a few only of the usual exchange and auction-room attendants were in evidence. For to-day there are nine sales scheduled, all of them in legal proceedings, and all to be held at 111 Broadway. They include the following:

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Charles N. Morgan, referee, 103 East Eighty-eighth Street, north side, 82.2 2-3 feet east of Park Avenue, 25.8 by 100.8½, five story brick flat. Due on judgment, $2,205.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, E. D. O'Brien, referee, 150 East Ninety-eighth Street, south side, 200 feet west of Third Avenue, 25 by 100.11, four-story and basement brownstone dwelling. Due on judgment, $11,821.

By John N. Golding, foreclosure sale, Edward Terrill, referee, northeast corner of Avenue C and Seventh Street, 35.3 by 48.9, four-story iron-front bank building. Due on judgment, $26,875.

By James Bleecker & Son, foreclosure sale, Philip L. Wilson, referee, 120 West Fiftieth Street, south side, 250 feet west of Sixth Avenue, 25 by 100.5, three-story brick stable. Due on judgment, $20,120.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, John H. Judge, referee, 57 West Sixty-eighth Street, north side, 437 feet west of Central Park West, 18 by 100.5, four-story brownstone dwelling. Due on judgment, $24,150.

By William Kennelly, auction sale, Astor leasehold of 50 Avenue A, east side, 96.2 feet north of East Third Street, 24.0½ by 100, four-story and basement brick tenement, with stores.

By Strong & Ireland, foreclosure sale, Thomas B. Odell, referee, Brook Avenue, west side, 540.51 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, 150 by 99 by 150 on branch railroad by 98.37, with frame stables. Due on judgment, $5,900.

By Strong & Ireland, foreclosure sale, Edward L. Patterson, referee, 184 and 186 Division Street, west side, 22.9 feet north of Norfolk Street, 44.7½ by 78 by irregular, and right to alley to Norfolk Street, two six-story brick buildings. Due on judgment, $37,185.

By A. H. Muller & Son, foreclosure sale, Frank D. Pavey, referee, lot on south side of Cuthbert Avenue, Riverdale, 25.74 feet west of Odell Street, 25.61 by 104.95 by 25 by 99.39. Due on judgment, $4115.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Character of the plans Filed and Alterations to be Made.

The following plans of new buildings and alterations were filed with the Building Department during the forty-eight hours ending noon to-day, (Monday:)

NEW BUILDINGS.

No. 38-44 Laight Street, by William H. Russell of 32 Nassau Street, four-story brick warehouse; cost, $40,000.

No. 518 West One Hundred and Eighty-fifth Street, by John P. Wies of 332 East Eighty-fourth Street, two-story brick dwelling; cost, $3,000.

Fulton Street, 150 feet north of Elizabeth Street, by Lawson and Fulton Street, Wakefield, Annexed District, wood dwelling; cost, $2,500.

ALTERATIONS.

No. 225 Madison Avenue, by Melissa Dodge, four-story brick chimney; cost, $460.

No. 36 West Thirty-seventh Street, by Emily A. Scott, four-story brick dwelling; cost, $5,000.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Monday, Aug. 19.

PEARL ST, 273; Louise Pickhardt Hays and Mary H. Hays to John Pettit..... $1
SAME PROPERTY; Matilda Hays, executrix of John P. Hays, to same..... 24,250
36TH ST, n s, 150 ft e of 11th Av, 50x98.9; Rose A. O'Reilly, Mamie E., and Alice J. Donnelly to Ellen Donnelly..... 1
37TH ST, s s, 200 ft e of 11th Av, 25x98.9; same to same..... 1
5TH AV, 89; Richard Collins and Minturn P. Collins to Helen A. Bissell, exchange of property, &c..... 10
87TH ST, 157 West; Elizabeth Erskine to William Moller..... 18,685
72D ST, s s, 375 ft e of West End Av, 25x102.2; Eliza M. Dorsett to Mary L. Hasbrouck..... 1
78TH ST, 314 West; Robert Wallace and wife to Harriet H. Holder..... 26,000
PARK AV, n w corner of 65th St, 100.5x100, ½ interest; Lewis Z. Bach to Edwin Walsh and another..... 1
MADISON AV, 1,775 and 1,777; Tillie E. Smith to William W. Taylor..... 1
143D ST, s s, 306.6 ft e of Alexander Av, 25x100; Mary Lyon to Edward Lyon..... 1
THIRTY-FIRST AV, w s, 100 ft s of 163d St, 50x125; August Sendelbeck to George Roese and wife..... 5,900
WASHINGTON AV, e s, 278.6 ft n of 163d St, 25x100; Jeremiah A. Bassford, trustee, to Carrie Zimmerman..... 1,800
175TH ST, n s, 31.1 ft e of Webster Av, 25x99.6x38x99.3; Lawrence Godkin, referee, to William Ruland..... 3,000
JEFFERSON ST, s s, 415 ft e of Morrisania, 23d Ward; Franklin G. Palmer and wife to John F. Meyer..... 15,750
AVENUE B, e s, 33 ft n of 10th St, 25x100.5; Frank Cass and wife to Frederick Eggert..... 1
LOTS 29, 30, 37, 38 and 39, map of Arden property, Eastchester and West Chester; Matilda Finger to Marcus Mayer..... 5,000
2D ST, s s, 123.6 ft e of Second Lane, 25x100; Jefferson M. Levy and L. Napoleon Levy and wife to John and Kate Hanley..... 400
HAMILTON PLACE and 142D ST, n w corner, 100.11x99.11 to 140.5 to 140.8x189.11x99.10 to 142d St x104; Pelham St. George Bissell and wife to Richard Collins and another, ex property..... 10
MARCHER AV, n e s, Lot 99, map of Claremont, Westchester; Walter C. Smith and wife to Adalyn M. Smith..... 4,000

Recorded Leases.

NIPHIUS, John and Margaret, to Adam Nymphius; s s of 149th St, 45 ft w of 3d Av, 65x100.6x irregular, 21 years..... $120
WILLIAMS, Mary E., to Margaret Rochel; 241 East 19th St, 3 years..... 1,100

Recorded Mortgages.

BOHNET, Michael and wife, to Rachel A. Elting, e s of Robbins Av, 83.4 ft north of Pontiac St, 2 years..... $250
BENEDICT, Charles J., and wife, to The Equitable Life Insurance Society of United States; 239 East 56th St, 2 years..... 9,000
CONKLIN, William T., and wife, to Charles Griffin and others, trustees; n s of 35th St, 208.4 ft east of 7th Av, 5 years..... 100,000
FISK, Mary L., P. H. Keech, executor; s s of 72d St, 375 ft east of West End Avenue, 3 years..... 50,000
SAME, to E. M. Dorsett; s s of 72d St, 375 ft east of West End Av, 1 year..... 12,550
GIBSON, Delia, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 1,018 East 138th St, 3 years..... 2,000
GARNER, William F., and wife, to Henry C. Bates; w s of Balcom Av, 75 ft s of Vreeland Av, demand..... 227
HALPERIN, Rachel, to Charles Halpern, n w s of 1st Av, between 21st and 22d St, 1 year..... 4,000
LENNON, Anna J., and another, to Julia Muenleider; e s of Allen St, 128 ft n of Rivington St, demand..... 2,500
LYONS, Mathias J., and wife, to Edmund Hendricks, n s of 24th St, 600 ft w of 9th Av, 1 year..... 7,000
LEE, Mary J., to C. F. Moadinger, e s of 8d Av, 100 ft w of Wasumington Av, 3 years..... 1,000
MCKINLEY, Elizabeth, to G. L. Lawrence; n a 106th St, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 1 year..... 22,000
SAME to Citizens' Savings Bank, City of New-York; n s of 106th St, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 1 year..... 75,000
MCLOUGHLIN, Patrick J., and wife to Lamont McLoughlin; n s of 78th St, 100 ft w of Avenue A, 4 years..... 1,875
O'CONNELL, Dennis, and wife to Louisa Widder; s e corner of Prospect Av and Spring St, 3 years..... 500
PETTIT, John, and wife to Henry Wilson and another, trustees; n w s of Pearl St, 2/3, 3 years..... 27,000
PRENDERGAST, Patrick, and wife to H. W. James; n s of 84th St, 225 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 1 year..... 20,000
SAME to John A. Steward and others, trustees; n s of 84th St, 225 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 3 years..... 45,000
ROESE, George, and wife to August Sendelbeck; w s of Trinity Av, 100 ft s of 163d St, 3 years..... 2,400
ROSENDORF, Johanna, to William Rosendorf and another; n s of 27th St, 150 ft w of 2d Av, 2 years..... 11,000
ROSENDORF, William, and others to Samuel M. Rosendorf, s s of 128th St, 200 ft e of Lenox Av, 2 years..... 1,000
RULAND, William, to Elizabeth Burt; n s of 175th St, 31.1 ft e of Webster Av, 3 years..... 4,000
SAME to Mary Comas; n s of 175th St, 31.1 ft e of Webster Av, demand..... 700
STIEFEL, Matthew, and wife to Susan O. Hoffman; n e corner of Crotona Park North and Broad Street, 5 years..... 5,500
SMITH, Adalyn M., to John D. Heins; n s of Orchard St, Lot 99, map of Claremont, 3 years..... 2,000
VAN ZAUN, Susannah, and another to John A. Tower, trustee; s s of 137th St, 101.6 ft e of Lenox Av, 3 years..... 12,000
ZIMMERMAN, Carrie, to Henry A. Bassford, trustee; e s of Washington Av, 278.6 ft n of 163d St, 2 years..... 1,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

BEARNS, Joseph H., trustee, to Henry Bischoff, Jr.; .....
BURR, Melancthon, Jr., to Frances Brush. $5,000
BLEECKER, Emma S., executrix, to Catherine A. Bleecker..... 500
CHARLTON, Clara, to Frank Raymond..... 2,000
KOCH, Frank, and another to Solomon Moses..... 5,000
MAYER, Fredericke, to Isaac Danenberg.. 7,750

Lis Pendens.

51ST ST, 426 to 430 East; Eleanor C. Meyer against Mamie C. Kelly and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)
PARK AV and 41st St, n w corner, 92.9x80; Josephine B. Meeks against George Crawford and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)
2D AV, 145; Ignaz Goldstein against Simon E. Bernheimer and others, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien.)
58TH ST, 348 East; Max Kobre against Minnie Glotzer and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)
48TH ST, n s, 206 ft e of 7th Av, 20 ft front; William McMahon against Janet Morgan and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)
63D ST and 1st Av, s e corner, 25.5x81.5; the Bridgeport Steamboat Company against Annie Heusner and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)
HOFFMAN ST, s e s, 308 ft n e of road leading to West Farms, 90x124; Jacob Siegel against Mary Kennedy and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)
AVENUE C, 127 to 131; 8th St, 343 East; Avenue B, 247 to 251; Mary J. Dodin against Alexander Dodin and others, (dower.)

Mechanics' Liens.

Filed yesterday in the County Clerk's office:
70TH ST, 412 to 416 East; Bernard Lonndon against Michael English, owner; T. J. McLaughlin and L. Z. Bach, contractors..... $33
PARK AV and Olin St, n w corner; F. Pittardi against E. J. Leroig, owner and contractor..... 15
80TH ST, 226 East; George J. Schnatz and others against Ellen Egan, owner; Jacob Ried, Philip Jaeger, Francis Eckenroth, and Henry G. Eckenroth, contractors..... 550
28TH ST, 333 West; William Wright's Sons, against Mary L. Goodman, owner and contractor..... 326

STATE COURTS.

NEW-YORK CALENDAR—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—General Term.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Chambers—Beekman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar called at 11 A. M.

Class II.—1—New-York Guarantee and Indemnity Company vs. Trotter.

Class IV.—2—O'Neill vs. O'Neill.

Class VII.—3—Sisco vs. Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association.

Class VIII.—4—Matter of One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street. 5—Carter vs. Vix. 6—Walsh vs. Lowe. 7—Deitch vs. Manhattan Life Insurance Company. 8—People, &c., vs. Shapiro. 9—Graham vs. Graham. 10—Evarts vs. Casey. 11—Matter of Berri Pharmacy. 12—Williams vs. Lindblom. 13—Matter of Crittenton. 14—Sumner vs. Just. 15—Orr vs. Currie. 16—Carr vs. Carr. 17—Barnes vs. Meahan. 18—Lowy vs. Levy. 19—Riverside Bank vs Valentine. 20—Fourth Presbyterian Church vs. Steiner. 21—Meade vs. City of Brooklyn. 22—M. Jacoby, &c., vs. Payson. 23—People, &c., vs. Elder. 24—Wehner vs. Alabor. 25—Matter of Powers. 26—Trowbridge vs. Clark. 27—Matter of Gulliver. 28—Matter of Beckwith. 29—Mitchell vs. Piqua Club Association.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts I., II., and III.—Adjourned for the term.

CIRCUIT COURT—Parts I., II., III., and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—(Additional)—General Term.—Adjourned until Aug. 22.

COMMON PLEAS—Equity Term.—Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—Special Term—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 11 A. M. Motions.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Parts I., II., and III.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

SUPERIOR COURT—Equity Term.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—Special Term—Freedman, J.—Opens at 12 M. Motions.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., and III.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.

Wills for Probate.—At 10:30 A. M.: Henry F. Fischer, Mary E. Hurley, Leon Charles Bavoillof, Clara Nickolson, Annie A. Sauxay, Thomas J. Morse, Ed Oney. At 2 P. M.: Barbara Mayforth.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term.—Adjourned for the term.

CITY COURT—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—McCarthy, J.—Held in Room 11 City Hall. Motions must be made returnable at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.—Adjourned to Sept. 24.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Goff, R.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney O'Hare for the People.

1—Joseph Webber. 2—James Fitzgerald, James Mulcahey, and John Dyer. 3—Joseph Gordon and Richard Long. 4—Henry Schiedel, William H. Swarton, and George W. Schiebel. 5—Soulxio Scerbo. 6—Thomas Clair. 7—Frederick Mannweiler. 8—James Clark. 9—Harry Camp. 10—Antonio S. Freeland. 11—Frederick Santa. 12—Donato Alnano. 13—Michael Breen. 14—Kate Morrissinia. 15—Antonio Mannando. 16—William Jackson. 17—Bartholomew McDonough. 18—Michael F. Brann.

Pleadings.—1—Laurence J. Walsh. 2—John Shorter. 3—John Shorter, (two cases.) 4—Anton Sykow. 5—Patrick Reilly. 6—Frank McCarthy. 7—Frank McCarthy, (two cases.) 8—Charles A. McGuley. 9—Andrew Langan. 10—Richard Helbig. 11—Francis J. Grindy. 12—Charles Giegrich. 13—John Fogarty. 14—Edward Flynn. 15—Samuel Erdenrich. 16—Michael Dugan. 17—Peter Caffrey. 18—Patrick Cummings. 19—Edward Corbin. 20—Henry Cassidy. 21—August Rosenplauter. 22—James Hill. 23—Herman Sulzer. 24—Thomas Moore. 25—John Schneider. 26—Joseph Hirsch. 27—John H. Hall and William McCoy. 28—Thomas Williams. 29—James Smith. 30—John Martin, Charles McManus, and Egbert Northup. 31—John Grant. 32—James Callahan, alias Williams. 33—George Nelson. 34—Morris Butler. 35—John Moran. 36—James Mahoney. 37—Frank E. Waldron. 38—John J. Shea. 39—George Stone. 40—Jane Doe.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.—Part II.—Allison, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Townsend for the People.

1—Ellen Baker. 2—John C. Enright, (2.) 3—Harry Leonard and William Clark, (2.) 4—Patrick Kearney. 5—John Callahan. 6—Alfonso J. Steers. 7—George W. Appo. 8—Andrew Schneider. 9—Charles H. Boyd, Frederick Lewis, Mary Costello, and Katie Lee. 10—Henry Taubenschmidt. 11—Marion Weston. 12—Alfred Kasanousky. 13—Gaeteno Buchi, (2.) 14—Patrick Barron. 15—William Buerg. 16—John F. Murphy.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Adjourned for the term.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

Speculation Very Moderate and Lower Prices.

FREE REALIZING AND LOWER WEST

Wheat at the Close Was Weak—Corn Was Lower—Provisions Easy—Cotton Steady—Coffee Lower.

Grain was generally lower and offered freely, but without special demand, while the West was weak and foreign news discouraging. The bulk of the trading was in a scalping way, and wheat was also influenced by the break in corn. Provisions advanced early, but closed lower, with a light demand. Cotton was quiet and about steady. Coffee declined with Europe, with trading dull.

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red, in elevator..... 69¾@ --
Oats, No. 2 mixed, in elevator..... 28½@ --
Corn, No. 2 mixed..... 40⅝@ --
Flour, straights, spring.....$3.25 @$3.50
Flour, straights, Winter..... 3.50 @ 3.60
Cotton, middling uplands..... 7 9-16@ --
Wool, Ohio and Pennsylvania X.. 17 @ 20
Pork, mess..... 11.25 @11.75
Lard, Western steam..... @ 6.50
Beef, family ..... 11.00 @12.50
Butter, creamery, fancy..... 19½@ 20
Sugar, granulated ..... 4 3-16@ 4½
Coffee, Rio, No. 7..... 16¾@ --
Cheese, State, full cream, new..... 7⅝@ 8¼
Iron, No. 1 foundry..... 12.00 @12.75
Iron, Scotch, Coltness..... 20.00 @ --
Copper, lake..... 12.25 @ --
Lead ..... 3.50 @ 3.52½

WHEAT—Contracts opened weak and declined ½@⅝c on foreign selling and weaker West; rallied ½@⅝c on the decrease of 1,920,000 bushels in the amount on passage, declined ⅞@1¼c with the late weakness at the West, and closed weak, at ⅝@¾c loss, with only a moderate local trade....Spot was 1c lower, with options, and very dull; sales, 24,000 bushels No. 1 hard, Duluth, for export, on private terms....Quotations at the close: No. 2, free on board, 1⅜c over September, afloat, for new; No. 1 Northern, 4c over September, free on board, afloat; No. 2 red, afloat, 71⅝c; No. 1 hard, afloat, 73⅜c; No. 1 Manitoba, 73½c....Clearances hence, 104,352 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 243,876 bushels; receipts, 18,475 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 90,480 bushels; in the interior, 523,743 bushels....Stock of wheat in warehouse decreased for the week 48,192 bushels, or to 3,470,121 bushels, (1,036,895 bushels contract red and no No. 1 Northern Spring,) and 16,300 bushels afloat....The visible supply shows a decrease of 947,000 bushels, or to 36,893,000 bushels, against 63,901,000 bushels same time last year.

CORN—Contracts were moderately active and irregular, closing weak at ⅝@1c decline, following the West, with local longs realizing, and an increase of 160,000 bushels on passage....Spot was scarce and firm, with a fair demand; sales, 157,000 bushels, including, to shippers, 24,000 bushels No. 2 white at 2½c over September, free on board, afloat; 16,000 bushels No. 2 mixed at 3¼c over September, free on board, afloat, and 104,000 bushels do, on private terms and 2¾c over September; the trade bought 1,000 bushels yellow at 49c, elevator, and 12,000 bushels No. 2 white at 47c, delivered....Receipts, 293,476 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 352,951 bushels; in the interior, 421,966 bushels....Clearances hence, 179,536 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 191,131 bushels....Stock of corn in warehouses decreased for the week, 186,065 bushels, or to 6,737 bushels, (9,212 bushels No. 2 corn and no steamer mixed.)....The visible supply shows a decrease of 320,000 bushels, or to 4,293,000 bushels, against 3,038,000 bushels same time last year.

OPTION SALES.

WHEAT.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
August	10,000	69⅝@70½	69⅞
September	1,020,000	70 @71⅛	70
October	.....	@	70¼
December	920,000	71⅝@72¾	72¾
May	130,000	75¼@76⅛	75½
Total	2,080,000		

CORN.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
September	325,000	44¼@45⅛	44¼
October	40,000	43⅜@43⅞	43⅜
May	155,000	38⅛@38⅞	38⅛
Total	520,000		

OATS.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
August	.....	@	25¼
September	10,000	24¾@24⅞	24¾
October	5,000	24½@	24½
May	.....	.... @	27¾
No. 2 White—			
October	.....	.... @	26½
Total	15,000		

FLOUR—Buyers had the advantage as regarded prices, but there was a fair average local trade needs, and a very light trade resulted....Sales, 17,000 bbls, mostly of City Mills, including 8,000 bbls patents, 3,550 bbls clear, 1,000 bbls extra, and 1,000 bbls fine, at quotations; 2,700 bbls Spring patents at $3.65@$3.80; 300 bbls No. 2 Winter at $2.80; 150 bbls bakers' extra, at $3.25, and 300 bbls Southern straights, at $3.40@$3.50....Arrivals, 14,747 bbls and 8,114 sacks; exports, 1,358 bbls and 3,305 sacks; from Atlantic ports, 30,515 bbls and sacks.

OATS—Contracts were dull and steady at ⅜@⅝c decline, following corn and the West. Spot were firm and fairly active....Sales, 41,000 bushels, including No. 2 white, elevator, at 29½@3⅛c; No. 3 white at 27¾c for 10,000 bushels, new; No. 2 white, clipped, 31c; No. 3, 30c; No. 2 mixed, 29½c for new, and 31,000 bushels; No. 3, 25c; rejected white, 26c; No. 2 mixed, 27¾c; track mixed, 27@28c for 5,000 bushels; track white, 27@35c for 23,000 bushels....Receipts, 48,000 bushels; exports, none....Stock of oats in warehouses decreased 129,877 bushels, or to 1,066,034 bushels, (81,109 bushels No. 2 white and 310,535 bushels No. 2)....The visible supply shows a decrease of 294,000 bushels, or to 3,631,000 bushels, against 4,043,000 bushels same time last year.

WINTER.

	Barrels.
Fine	Nominal.
Supers	Nominal.
No. 2	$3.00@$3.10
No. 3	3.00@ 3.20
Clears	3.25@ 3.50
Straights	3.50@ 3.60
White wheat straights	3.75@ ....
Patents	3.60@ 3.80
Special brands	3.90@ 4.00
City patents	4.40@ 4.65
City clears	4.00@ 4.20
City extras	....@ 3.40
City supers	3.00@ 3.65
City fine	....@ 3.00

SPRING.

	Sacks.	Barrels.
Fine	$2.20@	.... @ ....
Supers	Nominal.	Nominal.
No. 2	Nominal.	$3.00@ ....
No. 1	2.60@$2.80	2.90@$3.00
Clears	2.65@ 2.90	2.90@ 3.25
Straights	3.15@ 3.40	3.25@ 3.50
Patents	3.60@ 3.65	3.65@ 3.90
Special brands	3.80@ 3.90	4.05@ 4.30

RYE FLOUR—Neglected and weak; sales, 200 bbls. We quote: Western and State, superfine, $2.75@$3; fancy, $3.25.

CORN PRODUCTS—Quiet and easy. We quote: Brandywine, $2.80; Sagamore, $2.80; Esmeralda, $2.70; granulated yellow meal, $2.80@$3; white do, $3.10@$3.20; brewers' meal, $1.25@$1.35; grits, $1.25; chops, 80c; coarse meal, 95c; fine do, $1.00@$1.10.

OATMEAL—Quiet and easy. Quoted: Rolled oats, $3.35@$3.70; cut, $3.75@$4.10; ground, $3.30@$3.50, including wholesale and jobbing prices for fresh goods; No. 3 pearled barley, $2.25.

RYE—Entirely nominal; no boatloads here; State and Jersey quoted at about 56c.

BARLEY—Nominal at 65@70c for No. 2 Western, to arrive; No. 2 Milwaukee at 62c.

MALT—Dull and nominal. We quote: Western at 65@70c; two-rowed State at 70c; six-rowed at 75@80c.

FEED—Fair demand and steady. Quoted: 40, 60, and 80 lb, 77½@90c; middlings, 90@95c; sharps, $1@$1.05; rye feed, 82½@85c; oil meal, $22.50@$23 per ton, in sacks, spot or to arrive; cottonseed meal, $19@$20, spot or to arrive; job lots, $1 extra; screenings, 50@60c for No. 2 seed, and 75c for No. 1.

SEEDS—The trading was limited to small lots. In job lots prices were from $9 to $9.50, and high grades at $9.75@$10.25 per 100 lb; timothy at from $6 to $6.70 per 100 lb.

OILS.

COTTONSEED—The market was slow and without new features. Whatever the expectations of an increasing consumption of the oil by the soap trade, on account of the advance in tallow, it was certain that the latter was the way for the day was not material. There were sellers of good off yellow at 26¾c, while 26½c was bid, and prime yellow was not salable above the rate of the undergrade, although 27c was asked. There was absence of demand from export sources, and very slow distributions. A lot of 100 bbls strictly prime yellow was sold at 28c. COCOANUT OIL was quiet; Cochin quoted at 5¾@5½c, and Ceylon at 4⅛@5c. NEATSFOOT OIL had a moderate demand, with pure unracked yellow at 36c, and racked yellow up to water white at 37@38c; No. 1 at 32c, No. 2 at 48c, common at 45c. LARD OIL was in light demand, with 40@51c quoted for city. LINSEED OIL was about steady; quoted at 50c, nominal, for American, 55c for Calcutta, and 58c for boiled.

Petroleum.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 19.—Oil opened and highest, 129; lowest and closed, 125.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—The tone was even stronger at the West, and at one time of the day prices of pork were up 25@27c on September and October and 12c on June, but at the close there was a reaction of 15@17c on the early months, and 12½@15c on June. For lard there was an advance of 5@7½c, and a reaction of 2½ to 5 points, and for bacon 18 to 23 points rise on September and October, and a reaction of 5 points. The early upward movement was by reason of small receipts of hogs and more of a demand for cash lard and ribs from exporters, especially spot stuff, and some call for January. Exports from the Atlantic ports last week were 4,188 bbls pork, 7,568,074 lb lard, and 11,065,455 lb meats; same time last year, 4,612 bbls pork, 8,054,902 lb lard, and 11,009,525 lb meats. Chicago shipments last week were 6,457 bbls pork, 8,020,887 lb lard, and 12,357,173 lb meats; same time last year, 4,990 bbls pork, 8,396,750 lb lard, and 12,591,078 lb meats.

LARD—At the West opened firm and sold up 7½ points on September, 5 points on October, and 2 points on January, but reacted with grain and sold down 5 points on September, 2½ to 5 points on October, and 5 points on January, with August closing at 6.17c nominal, while September was at 6.15@6.22½c, closing at 6.17c asked; October at 6.22½@6.27½c, closing at 6.25c asked; January at 6.15@6.22c asked, closing at 6.17c asked. Here there was little done, with the close easy and 6.50c quoted for cash. Sales of 150 tcs at 6.50c and 250 tcs, iron-bound packages, at 6.52½c. City steam was held at 6.25c, at which 50 tcs were sold. Some bids were not better than 6.12½c. Options—September closed at 6.22c nominal. Refined was slow; Continent was quoted at 7c for Continent and 7.25c for South America. Compound lard continued dull, and 4¾@5c quoted, as to quality.

PORK—There was a little demand to cover contracts, and some inquiry from packers, but not material outside interest for investment. With the small receipts of hogs, prices were put up 25@27c on September and October and 12c on January. Toward the close there was a reaction, through the decline for grain, of 15@17c on September and October, and 15c on January. August closed at $10 nominal; September was at $9.90@$10.15, closing at $10 asked; October at $9.95@$10.17, closing at $10 asked, and January at $10.35@$10.50, closing at $10.35@$10.37. Here there was a quiet and steady market. Quotations were: For mess, $11.25@$11.75; family mess, $12 @$12.50; short clear, in lots, $12@$14.

BACON—A leading packer was buying ribs, but beyond this not much of an interest was manifested. Prices were 18@23 points up on September and October and 5 points on January, but reacted 5 points. August closed at the West at 6.05c nominal; September was at 5.90@6.10c, closing at 6.05; October at 5.97½@6.15c, closing at 6.10c; January at 5.32½@5.37c, closing at 5.32½@5.40c.

CUTMEATS—City meats had little attention, but they were held at a firm line of prices on the r cost, with hogs and moderate accumulations. Sales of 5,000 lb pickled bellies, 10 lb average, at 7½c; 500 pickled hams at 9¼c, and 10 bxs clear bellies at 6¾c; city pickled shoulders, 5½@5¾c; pickled bellies, 12-lb average, 7c; 10-lb average, 7¼@7½c; clear bellies, boxed, 6¾c for 14 to 16 lb average; pickled hams at 9@9½c. At Chicago: Fresh hams at 8¼c for 12-lb, and 8@8¼c for 14 to 16 lb; pickled hams at 8¾c for 16-lb; pickled shoulders, tiered, 5¾c.

BEEF—Was taken up slowly, while held at a steady line of prices. Quotations: Packet, $9@$10.50; family, $11@$12.50; extra mess, in barrels, $8; plate, $8.50; city extra India mess, in tierces, $16@$18 for best grades, and $14 for good second grades.

BEEF HAMS—Were slow and easy in price. Quoted at $15 at the West, and $16@$16.50 here.

HOGS—Were firm in price. Receipts at the West, 28,173 head; same time last year, 41,270 head. Chicago—Receipts, 21,000 head; strong to 5c higher; $4.15@$5. Cincinnati—Receipts, 1,676 head; slow; light shippers, 10@20c lower; others steady; $4@$4.50. St. Louis—Receipts, 1,962 head; steady; $4.10@$4.85. Omaha—Receipts, 400 head; steady; $4.40@$4.70. Pittsburg—Slow; $4.70@$5.10. Milwaukee—Receipts, 135 head; $4.15@$4.80. Kansas City—Receipts, 2,000 head; steady to strong; $4.40@$4.70. Cleveland—Light average and Yorkers, $4.85@$5.05. Indianapolis—Receipts, 1,000 head; steady; $4.50@$4.90. Quotations here were at 6¼c for heavy, 6¾c for 180 lb, 6¾c for 160 lb, 6¾c for 140 and 120 lb, 7¼@7½c for pigs.

TALLOW—The trade was hardly at work for the week, as awaiting freer offerings from melters' hands. Nothing had been sold over 4½c for city in hhds, while that price was further bid, while for city in tcs 4⅝c was quoted. The receipts of country continued small; there were 50,000 lbs in lots sold at 4½@4⅝c. For Australian 5c was the lowest price named by sellers.

STEARINE—The market for oleostearine was quite strong. There were 300,000 lbs city taken by the local lard refiners at 6¼c. That price was further bid. The demand was quickened more or less on the advance in tallow and expectations that the compound lard business will improve in September, and the desire to accumulate against it at the low prices. Even the largest consumers at the West have advanced their bids, although not to a basis to permit taking in of large lots. Chicago sold 300,000 lbs at the close of last week at 6¼c, but now wants 6⅝c. For lard stearine there was a slow and nominal market at 8¼c for Western. Oleo oil was sold at Rotterdam at 46 florins.

COFFEE.

Contracts were dull and closed at 5@30 points decline, following the cables and absence of speculation. Havre was irregular at ½@1f decline, and Hamburg dull at ⅛@¼ pfennig loss. Spot Rio was dull, but steady at 16¾c for No. 7 and 15@15½c for No. 8. Sales, 700 bags Maracaibo on private terms....Option Sales—Opening Call, 11 A. M.—No sales. Between Call and Close.—August, 250 bags at 15.25c; October, 1,500 bags at 15.35c; December, 1,750 bags at 10.00c; total, 3,500 bags. Exchange—20 points paid to exchange 1,500 bags December for September; September, 250 bags at 15.25c, and October, 250 bags at 15.25c, sold together; total for day, 7,000 bags.

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	To-Day.	Same Time Last Year.
January	14.90@15.00	12.30@12.05
February	14.85@14.95	12.25@12.35
March	14.75@14.85	12.25@12.30
April	14.70@14.80	12.20@12.25
May	14.65@14.75	11.95@12.00
August	15.25@15.35	14.75@14.85
September	15.20@15.30	14.05@14.10
October	15.20@15.30	13.30@13.40
November	15.10@15.20	12.85@12.75
December	15.05@15.10	12.50@12.60

BRAZIL COFFEE IN STOCK AND AFLOAT.

Total stock in New-York Saturday	235,240
Warehouse deliveries Saturday	6,803
Total stock in New-York to-day	228,347
Total stock in Baltimore	61,633
Arrivals	....
	61,633
Deliveries Saturday	624—61,009
Total stock in New-Orleans	31,967
Deliveries Saturday	3,485—28,482
	89,491
Total stock in United States	317,838
Afloat from Rio per steam to Aug. 17	79,000
Afloat from Rio per sail to Aug. 17	7,000
Afloat from Santos per steam and sail, Aug 17	131,000
Afloat from Victoria to July 31	7,000
	224,000
Total	541,838
Same time last year	411,743

BRAZIL COFFEE.

Invoice value of No. 7 flat bean..... 16¼@..

Differences between grades as fixed by Exchange coffee standards:

No. 1	2.95 above No. 7	No. 6	1.00 above No. 7
No. 2	2.60 above No. 7	No. 7	.... below No. 7
No. 3	2.20 above No. 7	No. 8	1.00 below No. 7
No. 4	1.80 above No. 7	No. 9	1.60 below No. 7
No. 5	1.35 above No. 7	No. 10	1.60 below No. 7

Differences actually existing on the current Street deals:

No. 1	Nom. above No. 7	No. 6	1.00 above No. 7
No. 2	Nom. above No. 7	No. 7	.... below No. 7
No. 3	2.75 above No. 7	No. 8	1.00 below No. 7
No. 4	2.25 above No. 7	No. 9	1.75 below No. 7
No. 5	1.50 above No. 7	No. 10	2.50 below No. 7

MILD COFFEE.

Invoice Rates.

Java, fancies	28 @31	Mocha	25½@26
Java, Mulang	21 @22	La Guayra—	
Padang, int'r	27½@27¾	Cora	16¼@17½
Macassar—		Caracas	17¾@18¼
Timor	23 @24	Do, washed	19 @21
Padjo	21½@22½	Porto Cabello	17 @18
Maracaibo—		Do, washed	19 @20½
Trujillo	17 @18	Ocana	18¾@19½
Bucora	17½@18	Bucara'ga	18¾@20½
Tovar	17¾@18	Do, washed	20 @21¼
Merida	18 @20	Bogota	20 @22
Cucuta, ord'y	18 @18¾	Mexican—	
Do, f'r to g'd	19 @19¼	Cordova, g'n	18 @18½
Do, p'r to c'e	19½@20	Do, white	18¾@19
Central American—		Oaxaca	19 @21
Cost

net and gross receipts, 127 bales, including 1 bale new crop; exports, coastwise, 100 bales; sales, none; stock, 4,378 bales.

GALVESTON, Aug. 19.—Cotton steady; middling, 7c; low middling, 6⅝c; good ordinary, 6¼c; net and gross receipts, 313 bales, including 302 bales new crop; sales, 53 bales; stock, 9,825 bales.

THE LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

WEEKLY RECEIPTS.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 19.	Beeves.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep.	Hogs.
Jersey City	2,404	...	1,112	33,575	9,316
Sixtieth Street	4,670	174	4,901	10,110	369
Fortieth Street	...	...	...	...	12,766
Hoboken	2,626	49	179	3,555	...
L. V. R. R.	1,114	...	...	...	2,249
Scattering	1,408	...	148	2,567	...
Total	12,222	233	6,340	49,731	24,700
Total for last week	11,065	181	7,630	52,350	24,058

QUOTATIONS FOR BEEVES.

Good to choice	$5.30@$5.60
Medium to fair	4.85@ 5.25
Common	3.75@ 4.80
Bulls and dry cows	1.20@ 3.20
Oxen and stags	1.75@ 4.50

Good to prime steers sold one year ago at $4.35@$4.80.

WEEKLY SHIPMENTS.

Shipper.	Steamer.	Qrs. Live. Cattle.	Qrs. of Beef.	Live Sheep.
Eastmans Co.	Lucania	1,900	...	...
D. H. Sherman	Greece	100	...	...
M. Goldsmith.	Cevic	375	...	928
M. Goldsmith.	Mohawk	100	...	...
M. Goldsmith.	Greece	314	...	...
M. Goldsmith.	Otranto	130	...	...
M. Goldsmith.	Francisco	120	...	781
J. Shamberg & Son	Cevic	325	...	547
J. Shamberg & Son	Mohawk	250	...	...
Schwarzschild & Sulzberger.	Mohawk	250	1,000	...
N. Morris.	Cevic	...	2,440	...
Total shipments		1,973	5,940	2,256
Total shipments last week		1,935	8,899	725
Boston shipments this week		1,818	6,019	3,037
Balti. shipments this week		500	1,510	1,874
Phila. shipments this week		...	752	...
Montreal shipments this week		2,668	...	5,975
To London		2,604	1,600	1,837
To Liverpool		3,746	12,621	9,008
To Glasgow		844	...	201
To Newcastle		480	...	433
To Hull		120	...	781
To Bristol		260	...	822
Total to all ports		7,954	14 221	13,142
Total to all ports last week		8,204	15,122	9,523

BEEVES—Receipts for two days, 210 cars, or 3,688 head; 162 cars for exporters and 48 for slaughterers, and 48 cars for the market. Trade opened slow, with a little firmer feeling for medium steers, and other grades steady; closed dull and weak, on Chicago advices, and, while the yards were cleared in Jersey City, some rough stuff remained unsold at the Sixtieth Street yards; grass bulls were lower; inferior to choice native steers sold at $4@$5.40; 100 lb; ranges at $4.40@5.25 for half-breeds at $3.75; oxen and stags at $1.75@$4.50; bulls at $1.70@$3; cows at $1.20@$3.20, and by the head at $7@$15 each. City-dressed native sides slow at 6@6½ lb; ranges at 6½@6¾c. London and Liverpool cables quote American steers lower at 10½@11¾c lb, estimated dressed weight, sinking the offal; American sheep ½c off at 9@11½c, dressed weight, and refrigerator beef lower at 8¼@9¼c. Shipments to-day, none; to-morrow, on the Tauric, 300 cattle, and 650 sheep for J. Shamberg & Son, and 2,160 quarters for N. Morris.—SALES—WOLF & DUNN, 75 mixed steers, 1,425 lb average, at $5.50 1000 lb; 17 do, 1,302 lb, at $5.30; 2 do, 1,440 lb, at $5; 17 Virginia do, 1,248 lb, at $4.90; 5 do, 1,116 lb, at $4.25; 11 do, 1,120 lb, at $4.85; 20 oxen and steers, 1,319 lb, at $4.60; 2 do, 1,006 lb, at $4.15; 2 State steers, 1,060 lb, at $4; 10 Kentucky oxen, 1,269 lb, at $4.50; 1 bull, 1,620 lb, at $3; 19 cows, 990 lb, at $2.85; 1 do, 680 lb, at $1.90; 4 do, 802 lb, at $1.25; 1 do, 1,090 lb, at $1.75; 1 do, 1,240 lb, at $1.70; D. McPHERSON & CO.—8 Indiana steers, 1,506 lb, at $5.60; 16 do, 1,358 lb, at $5.35; 6 do, 1,488 lb, at $5.20; 1 do, 1,812 lb, at $4.50; 18 Tennessee oxen, 1,068 lb, at $3.50; 2 State do, 1,330 lb, at $3.10; 2 bulls, 760 lb, at $2; 6 cows, 891 lb, at $3.20; 3 do, 867 lb, at $2.50; 7 do, 847 lb, at $1.60; 4 do, 787 lb, at $1.25. SHERMAN & CULVER—20 Indiana steers, 1,362 lb, at $5.52½; 20 do, 1,895 lb, at $5.45; 20 half-breeds, 1,118 lb, at $3.75; 20 rangers, 1,116 lb, at $4.65; 15 Illinois steers, 1,340 lb, at $5.55; 20 do, 1,288 lb, at $5.45; 20 do, 1,162 lb, at $5.05; 20 do, 1,164 lb, at $5.22 20 do, 1,255 lb, at $5.10; 20 do, 1,158 lb, at $4.65. M. COLLINS—25 cows and bulls, 704 lb, at $2.10. S. JUDD & CO.—2 oxen, 1,195 lb, at $1.95; 1 do, 1,260 lb, at $1.75; 14 bulls, 837 lb, at $2; 22 do, 880 lb, at $1.95; 6 cows, 843 lb, at $1.90; 7 do, 726 lb, at $1.75; 1 do, 1,234 lb, at $1.20. S. SANDERS—1 ox, 1,340 lb, at $2.25; 3 heifers, 576 lb, at $2.40; 6 bulls, 890 lb, at $2.10; 3 do, 1,120 lb, at $2.15; 3 do, 993 lb, at $1.75. M. W. SHERMAN—20 Illinois steers, 1,387 lb, at $5.60; 20 do, 1,185 lb, at $5.20; 19 do, 1,158 lb, at $5.20. J. SHAMBERG & SON—10 Chicago steers, 1,200 lb, at $4.70. HALLENBECK & HOLLIS—2 oxen, 2,225 lb, at $2; 2 do, 1,200 lb, at $1.75; 3 bulls, 753 lb, at $2.10; 15 do, 760 lb, at $1.90; 24 do, 793 lb, at $1.80; 56 do, 744 lb, at $1.75; 11 cows, at $8 head. G. DILLENBACK—5 bulls, 772 lb, at $1.95; 4 do, 754 lb, at $1.80; 4 cows, 1,000 lb, at $2.50; 4 do, 1,050 lb, at $2.40; 2 do, 1,200 lb, at $2.10. J. DUCEY—2 bulls, 1,000 lb, at $2.10; 5 do, 760 lb, at $1.90; 2 do, 700 lb, at $1.80; 27 cows, 888 lb, at $2; 3 do at $15 head. HUME & MULLEN—13 heifers, 817 lb, at $2.10; 1 bull, 1,000 lb, at $2.25; 9 do, 821 lb, at $1.90; 1 do, 673 lb, at $1.85; 1 do, 740 lb, at $1.75; 1 cow for $10; 24 do at $8 head; 39 do at $7.50; 2 do at $7. JELLIFFE, WRIGHT & CO.—1 bull, 670 lb, at $1.75; 1 do, 610 lb, at $1.70; 14 cows, at $8.50 head.

MILCH COWS—Receipts, 10 head. Feeling weak, and poor to good cows were quoted at $20@$40, calves included. Choice do would sell at $45@$48.

CALVES—Receipts, 2,231 head, all for the market. Veals in fair demand and steady; grassers and buttermilks showed a little more firmness early in the day, but the general market closed dull; the pens were cleared, however; very ordinary to choice veals sold at $5@$7.50 100 lb; culls at $4@$4.50; grassers and buttermilks at $2.50@$3; fed and mixed calves at $3.25@$4, and 3 cars of Western calves at $5@$5.25. Dressed calves quiet but steady at 7¼@11c for city-dressed veals, 6½@10¼c for country-dressed, 4@5c for dressed grassers, 5@6c for dressed buttermilks, and 6@8c for fat calves.—SALES—HALLENBECK & HOLLIS—48 veals, 142 lb average, at $7.25 100 lb; 87 do, 140 lb, at $7; 15 do, 134 lb, at $6.75; 11 do, 146 lb, at $6.50; 3 do, 147 lb, at $6; 2 do, 137 lb, at $5.25; 3 do, 143 lb, at $4.50; 10 do, 130 lb, at $4; 14 calves, 223 lb, at $8.25; 57 buttermilks, 198 lb, at $3; 10 grassers and buttermilks, 220 lb, at $2.90; 36 do, 176 lb, at $2.75; 114 do, 183 lb, at $2.70; 33 do, 147 lb, at $2.50. J. F. NOLAN—36 veals, 154 lb, at $7; 140 do, 148 lb, at $7.25; 16 do, 162 lb, at $7; 3 do, 170 lb, at $6; 3 do, 176 lb, at $6; 23 do, 165 lb, at $5; 32 grassers and buttermilks, 176 lb, at $3; 29 do, 187 lb, at $2.75; 10 do, 152 lb, at $2.50; 84 Western calves, 176 lb, at $5.25; 154 do, 222 lb, at $5. HUME & MULLEN—95 veals, 144 lb, at $7.50; 15 do, 138 lb, at $7.25; 10 do, 137 lb, at $7; 3 do, 123 lb, at $6.75; 1 do, 240 lb, at $5.50; 21 do, 152 lb, at $6.25; 7 do, 171 lb, at $5.20; 34 do, 171 lb, at $5; 5 do, 161 lb, at $4; 2 fed calves, 245 lb, at $3.25; 47 buttermilks, 165 lb, at $3; 48 grassers and buttermilks, 176 lb, at $2.75; 2 yearling calves, 340 lb, at $2. JUDD & CO.—1 veal, 160 lb, at $8; 11 do, 150 lb, at $7.50; 3 culls, 236 lb, at $4.50; 16 fed calves, 236 lb, at $4; 70 mixed do, 180 lb, at $3.50; 17 do, 174 lb, at $3.37½; 62 buttermilks and calves, 211 lb, at $3. SANDERS—41 veals, 154 lb, at $7.50; 30 do, 149 lb, at $7.25; 50 do, 146 lb, at $7; 1 do, 120 lb, at $7; 4 do, 175 lb, at $5; 7 do, 190 lb, at $4; 10 fed calves, 184 lb, at $3.25; 13 buttermilks, 201 lb, at $3; 60 grassers and buttermilks, 209 lb, at $2.65; 47 do, 187 lb, at $2.50; 20 grassers and fed calves, 221 lb, at $3; 22 do, 183 lb, at $3. NEWTON & CO.—5 veals, 134 lb, at $7; 4 do, 135 lb, at $7; 24 fed calves, 177 lb, at $4; 10 do, 174 lb, at $3.75; 7 buttermilks, 178 lb, at $3. WALLISH, KIRBY & CO.—7 veals, 140 lb, at $6.50; 5 do, 156 lb, at $6.50; 16 grassers, 230 lb, at $2.75. JELLIFFE, WRIGHT & CO.—10 veals, 143 lb, at $7.50; 25 do, 166 lb, at $7.25; 10 do, 162 lb, at $7; 10 do, 174 lb, at $4; 2 fed calves, 188 lb, at $3.50; 13 grassers and buttermilks, 238 lb, at $3; 20 do, 184 lb, at $2.75. G. DILLENBACK—4 veals, 147 lb, at $7.50; 16 do, 148 lb, at $7; 1 do, 134 lb, at $6.50; 3 do, 110 lb, at $4; 3 do, 210 lb, at $3.50; 4 do, 192 lb, at $3. EGE & OTIS—72 veals, 154 lb, at $7.50; 4 do, 154 lb, at $5.50; 3 do, 110 lb, at $4.50. J. DUCEY—27 veals, 131 lb, at $6.50; 21 fed calves, 182 lb, at $3. M. COLLINS—2 veals, 155 lb, at $6.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts for two days, 71 cars, or 16,362 head; 4 cars for city butchers, 4 cars for export alive, and 63 cars for the market, and, including 12 cars already in the week, there were 75 cars on sale; sheep were slow and unchanged in price, with possibly a little more inquiry for good stock; lambs were 15@25c higher, and the improvement manifested chiefly on top grades; about 15 cars, mainly sheep, were to sell at a late hour; inferior to prime sheep sold at $1.50@$3.37½ 100 lb; culls at $2.25@$3.40; second to prime lambs, at $5.75@$6.12½, including a car of Canadian that at $4.82½; culls at $3.15@$3.50; choice lambs would have sold at $5.25. Dressed mutton steady at 3½@6c; choice wethers selling at 6½@7c; dressed lambs a trifle firm at 7½@9c.—SALES—JELLIFFE, WRIGHT & CO.—23 State lambs, 73 lb average, at $5.12½ 100 lb; 59 do, 71 lb, at $5; 59 do, 63 lb, at $4.50; 40 do, 58 lb, at $4; 109 Pennsylvania do, 74 lb, at $5; 113 do, 68 lb, at $4.75; 86 do, 64 lb, at $4.62½; 86 do, 64 lb, at $4.62½; 230 Kentucky do, 64 lb, at $4.50; 254 do, 62 lb, at $4.50; 250 do, 63 lb, at $4.25; 104 do, 66 lb, at $4; 163 Ohio sheep, 80 lb, at $2.87½; 13 do, 115 lb, at $3; 6 Pennsylvania do, 80 lb, at $3; 120 do, 90 lb, at $2.90; 160 Kentucky do, 95 lb, at $2.12½; 17 do, 76 lb, at $2.50; 8 State do, 97 lb, at $3; 8 do, 127 lb, at $2. D. McPHERSON & CO.—92 Kentucky lambs, 65 lb, at $4.75; 252 do, culls, 55 lb, at $3.15; 90 Virginia do, 65 lb, at $4.50; 95 do, 62 lb, at $4.37½; 196 do, 59 lb, at $4.25; 113 Virginia sheep, 102 lb, at $3; 43 do, 86 lb, at $2.75; 21 do, 96 lb, at $2.50; 73 do, 93 lb, at $2.62½; 56 do, 84 lb, at $2.50; 31 Kentucky do, 83 lb, at $3.37½; 99 do, 107 lb, at $3.25; 18 do, 80 lb, at $1.75; 200 Buffalo do, 94 lb, at $2.50. J. H. WILKERSON—252 Kentucky lambs, 64 lb, at $5.12½; less 10@15c, 235 do, 64 lb, at $4.87½; 237 do, 65 lb, at $4.75; 188 do, 62 lb, at $4.75; 367 do, 61 lb, at $4.70; 198 do, 62 lb, at $4.62½; 239 do, 61 lb, at $4.50; 229 State do, 73 lb, at $5; 53 Kentucky culls, 59 lb, at $3.25; 91 Kentucky sheep, 110 lb, at $3; 76 do, 103 lb, at $2.80; 182 do, 106 lb, at $2.80; 70 do, 97 lb, at $2.75; 33 do, 101 lb, at $2.62½; 35 do, 111 lb, at $2.37½; 98 do, 104 lb, at $2.25; 194 do, 81 lb, at $1.50; 40 do, 78 lb, at $1.30. NEWTON & CO.—238 Canada lambs, 67 lb, at $4.82½; 224 Kentucky do, 69 lb, at $4.05; 263 Virginia do, 59 lb, at $4.20; 216 do, 63 lb, at $4.50; 42 State do, 67 lb, at $4.50; 115 do, 82 lb, at $4; 24 State sheep, 100 lb, at $2.25; 5 do, 98 lb, at $2.75; 35 culls, 47 lb, at $3.50. M. COLLINS—178 State lambs, 71 lb, at $5.12½; 45 do, 66 lb, at $4.50; 22 State sheep, 104 lb, at $2.50; 51 do, 87 lb, at $1.87½. S. SANDERS—88 State lambs, 65 lb, at $5; 93 do, 65 lb, at $4.75; 91 do, 57 lb, at $4.62½; 58 do, 63 lb, at $4.50; 148 do, 61 lb, at $4.50; 116 do, 60 lb, at $4; 72 Pennsylvania do, 92 lb, at $4.37½; 39 State sheep, 94 lb, at $2.62½; 8 do, 96 lb, at $2.50; 29 do, 98 lb, at $2.25; 53 do, 92 lb, at $2; 121 Ohio do, 88 lb, at $2.50; 33 Pennsylvania do, 84 lb, at $2.25. JELLIFFE, WRIGHT & CO.—129 State lambs, 66 lb, at $4.62½; 109 do, 62 lb, at $4.25; 38 do, 53 lb, at $4; 89 State sheep and lambs, 99 lb, at $2.50; 22 State sheep, 101 lb, at $2.75; 4 do, 78 lb, at $2.50; 89 do, 73 lb, at $2. D. HARRINGTON—255 Kentucky lambs, 61 lb, at $4.62½; 233 do, 63 lb, at $4.60; 254 do, 59 lb, at $4.50; 94 State do, 66 lb, at $5.12½; 123 do, 74 lb, at $5; 77 do, 58 lb, at $4.50; 69 do, 56 lb, at $3.75; 138 Pennsylvania do, 59 lb, at $4.50; 38 Pennsylvania sheep, 83 lb, at $2; 65 State do, 78 lb, at $2.25; 58 do, 88 lb, at $1.75. HALLENBECK & HOLLIS—107 Michigan lambs, 62 lb, at $3.87½; 187 State do, 64 lb, at $5; 40 do, 78 lb, at $4.75; 108 do, 59 lb, at $4.25; 57 State sheep, 101 lb, at $3; 49 do, 75 lb, at $2.50; 81 do, 80 lb, at $2.25. HUME & MULLEN—82 Michigan lambs, 62 lb, at $4.25; 67 do, 60 lb, at $4; 24 State do, 64 lb, at $4.75; 141 do, 65 lb, at $4.62½; 29 do, 54 lb, at $4.25; 14 State sheep, 98 lb, at $2.50; 16 do, 92 lb, at $2.25. WALSH, KIRBY & CO.—65 Pennsylvania lambs, 90 lb, at $4.37½; 92 do, 61 lb, at $4.25. G. DILLENBACK—19 State sheep, 82 lb, at $2.50.

HOGS—Receipts, 65 cars, or 9,772 head, of which 12 cars for sale. Market steady at $5@$5.30 100 lb. Country-dressed unchanged at 6½@6¾c lb for medium to light weights.—SALES.—NEWTON & CO.—83 State hogs, 159 lb average, at $5.25 100 lb; 5 do, 161 lb, at $5.25; 6 do, 217 lb, at $5; 3 rough do, 273 lb, at $4.25; 1 stag, 300 lb, at $3. M. COLLINS—20 State hogs, 162 lb, at $5.25; 20 do, 241 lb, at $5; 2 do, 265 lb, at $4; 1 stag, 230 lb, at $3. G. DILLENBACK—11 State hogs, 183 lb, at $5.25; 2 do, 255 lb, at $5.20.

BUFFALO, Aug. 19.—Cattle—Receipts last twenty-four hours, 3,982 head; total for week thus far, 6,094 head; for same time last week, 7,788 head; consigned through, 1,340 head; to New-York, 1,900 head; on sale, 4,200 head; the market early active and 10@15c higher for good to fat (1,100 lb and upward) steers, and steady for butchers' grades and light steers, but dull and lower for common cattle; market closed steady for good grades, but slow for common; about all sold; fresh cows and springers steady; prime heavy steers, $5.50@$5.75; good, (1,200 to 1,300 lb,) $4.75@$5.40; medium (1,100 to 1,200 lb) steers, $4.50@$4.75; light to medium, $3.65@$4.40; mixed butchers', $3.70@$4.10; fair to good fat heifers, $3.25@$4.35; common to choice fat cows, $1.90@$3.85; stockers, $2.40@$3; feeders, $3.25@$3.75; choice heavy bulls, $3@$3.25. Veals—Good to choice, $5.75@$7; extra, $7.25; grassers to fed calves, $1.75@$4. Hogs—Receipts last twenty-four hours, 9,280 head; total for week thus far, 12,960 head; for same time last week, 16,960 head; consigned through, 1,650 head; to New-York, 4,200 head; on sale, 10,500 head; market opened lower, closed firm to strong for good grades; about all sold; Yorkers, $5@$5.15; mixed packers, $5@$5.10; mediums, $4.95@$5; choice heavy, $4.80@$4.95; pigs, $4.50@$4.75; grassy to good Michigan Yorkers, $4.60@$5; roughs, $3.50@$4; stags, $3@$3.50. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts last twenty-four hours, 8,250 head; total for week thus far, 18,000 head; for same time last week, 24,000 head; consigned through, 800 head; to New-York, 4,000 head; on sale, 14,000 head; the market early was active and higher for good lambs and steady to firm for sheep; the market closed firm for lambs and steady for sheep, with about all sold; best handy lambs, $4.85@$5.15; good, $4.40@$4.75; light to fair, $3.75@$4.25; culls and common, $2.75@$3.50; mixed sheep, good to choice, $2.50@$3; fair to good, $2@$2.25; culls and common, $1@$1.75; export sheep, $3.25@$3.75.

EAST LIBERTY, Aug. 19.—Cattle—Receipts liberal; market weak; few cars on sale, mostly light and common grades; prices will be full quarter lower on light and common grades; prime, $5.10@5.30; good, $4.20@$4.55; good butchers', $4@$4.20; rough to fair, $2.90@$3.50; bulls, stags, and cows, $1.50@$2.75; fresh cows and Springers, $15@$40. Hogs—Receipts light to-day and with a little better demand prices are a shade stronger than the latter part of last week; prime lights, $5.10@$5.20; medium, $4.80@$5; heavy grades, $4.60@$4.75; common to fair Yorkers, $4.70@$4.80; roughs, $3.50@$4. Sheep—The supply is liberal, about 45 cars being on sale. The demand for sheep is only fair, and the market continues dull, while prices will be a full quarter lower than last week; lambs are steady at unchanged prices; exports, $3.60@$3.80; extra, $2.75@$3; good, $2.10@$2.50; fair, $1.20@$1.60; common, 50c@$1. Spring lambs, $2@$4.25; veal calves, $6@$6.50; heavy and thin calves, $2@$3.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 19.—Cattle—Receipts, 2,875 head; market active and prices declined 10c on best grades and 20c on inferior native cattle. Native steers, $3.14@$5.25; calves, $4.75@$5; Texas steers, $3.15. Hogs—Receipts, 1,880 head; market opened dull, but closed active and firm at 5c higher; packers, $4@$4.50; Yorkers, $4.65@$4.80. Sheep—Receipts, 1,056 head; market strong and steady; prices unchanged; natives, $3; stockers, $2@$2.50; lambs, $4.

CHICAGO, Aug. 19.—The receipts of cattle today were very large, and, as the demand was not brisk, prices, excepting for the best kinds, were 10@15c lower than yesterday. The demand for hogs was active, and although the arrivals were large, prices were strong and 5c higher. Sheep were 10@15c lower, except for the choice grades. Offerings were large.

CATTLE—Receipts, 22,000 head; extra, 1,400 to 1,500 lb steers, $5.90@$6; choice to prime, 1,300 to 1,500 lb steers, $5.30@$5.85; good to choice steers, 1,200 to 1,300 lb, $4.75@$5.25; common to medium, 1,000 to 1,250 lb, $3.60@$4.70; bulls, choice to extra, $3@$3.75; bulls, poor to good, $1.75@$2.75; feeders, 900 to 1,100 lb, $3.60@$4.10; stockers, 600 to 900 lb, $2.50@$3.55; cows and heifers, extra, $3.75@$4; cows, fair to choice, $2.50@$3.50; cows, poor to good canners, $1.25@$2.40; veal calves, good to choice, $4.75@$5.75; veal calves, common to fair, $3.50@$4.50; Texas steers, $3@$3.45; Texas cows, bulls, and stags, $2@$3; western range steers, $3.50@$4.85; Western range cows and heifers, $2.40@$3.90.

HOGS—Receipts, 21,000 head; heavy packing and shipping lots, $4.45@$4.65; common to choice mixed, $3.80@$4.30; choice assorted, $4.90@$5; light, $4.50@$5; pigs, $3@$4.85.

SHEEP—Receipts, 17,000 head; inferior to choice, $1.75@$3.75; lambs, $3@$5.25.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 19—3:45 P. M.—Beef—Extra India mess easy at 72s 6d; prime mess dull at 57s 6d. Pork—Prime mess, Western firm, steady at 58s 9d; do, medium, steady at 51s 9d. Hams—Short cut, about 14 to 16 lb, steady at 40s 6d. Bacon—Cumberland cut, about 28 to 30 lb, firm at 42s; short rib, about 25 lb, firm at 38s; long clear middles, about 45 lb, firm at 38s; long and short clear middles, about 55 lb, firm at 36s; shoulders, about 12 to 18 lb, firm at 31s 6d. Lard—Prime Western, spot, steady at 31s 3d. Cheese—American finest white and colored steady at 38s. Cottonseed Oil—Liverpool refined firm at 17s 9d. Spirits of turpentine dull at 20s 6d. Resin—Common steady at 4s 1½d. Wheat—No. 2 red Winter dull at 6s 4½d; No. 2 red Spring dull at 5s 7½d. Flour—St. Louis fancy Winter firm at 7s. Corn—Mixed Western, spot, steady at 3s 10¾d; August steady at 3s 10¼d; September steady at 3s 10¼d; October steady at 3s 10¼d. Hops at London—Pacific coast steady at £1 15s@£2 5s. Receipts of wheat for the past week from Atlantic ports, 7,300 quarters; from Pacific ports, 12,000 quarters; from other sources, 110,000 quarters. Receipts of American corn for the past week, 53,500 quarters.

4 P. M.—Cotton—Futures closed barely steady at the decline; American middling, low middling clause, August delivery, 3 55-64@3 56-64d, sellers; August and September delivery, 3 55-64@3 56-64d, sellers; September and October delivery, 3 56-64@3 57-64d, sellers; October and November delivery, 3 58-64d, sellers; November and December delivery, 3 59-64d, sellers; December and January delivery, 3 60-64d, buyers; January and February delivery, 3 61-64@3 62-64d, buyers; February and March delivery, 3 63-64d, sellers; March and April delivery, 4@4 1-64d, sellers; April and May delivery, 4 1-64@4 2-64d, buyers; May and June delivery, 4 2-64@4 3-64d, sellers.

LONDON, Aug. 19.—The Mark Lane Express in its weekly review of the British grain trade says: "English wheats have been sluggish. In new wheat reds were quoted at 24s to 27s, and white at 28s. Foreign wheats were 6d lower. This decline was owing mainly to the report of the American Bureau proving better than had been expected. Corn dropped 6d. Barley was weak. Oats were firm. The markets to-day were weak. English wheats are slow at 3d to 6d decline. Foreign wheat declined 6d. Ordinary English and fine American flours dropped 6d. Barley is neglected. Corn is 6d lower. Cottonseed and cotton cake are scarce, and prices are in sellers' favor.

LONDON, Aug. 19—4:30 P. M.—Produce—Sugar, 11s 6d@12s 9d per cwt for Cuba centrifugal, polarizing 96° test, and 8s 3d@10s for Cuba muscovado fair refining. Beet sugar—August, 9s 6¾d; October and December, 9s 10½d. Calcutta linseed, spot delivery, 24s 9d per quarter. Linseed oil, spot delivery, 20s 9d per cwt. Manila hemp, good, £19 15s, cost, insurance, and freight.

HAVANA, Aug. 19.—Sugar quiet and weak; exchange on the United States, short sight, gold, 9¼c premium; on London, 20@21½c premium.

The Mosquito Doomed, Perhaps.

From The Philadelphia Times.

The scientists have discovered that mosquitoes have reached such a size and development in this country, owing to the many fat, prosperous office holders and plutocrats they have to feed upon at the Summer resorts, that they are troubled by a parasite or fungus which speedily destroys them. This is great news. By and by some millionaire who does not know what else to do with his money, or some clever seaside hotel keeper, will arrange to have some mosquitoes inoculated with the lymph of the parasite and let loose in New-Jersey. Science proves that poetry is truer than fiction and that "big fleas have little fleas to bite 'em, and so on ad infinitum."

ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE.

On the Ems from Bremen.

B.—Mrs. Carlos Booth, Fritz Brauer, William Brossart, G. Bertram, Mrs. Mathilde Bertram, Bernat Bernstein, Karl Boerner, Mrs. Elizabeth Boerner, Heinrich Bunger.—C.—A. B. Cohen, Salomon Cohen, Carl Cramer, August Cuff, Mrs. Caesche Cordes.—D.—Leon Davidsohn, Otto Dahnert, Mrs. A. Dahnert, Hermann Dietzsch.—E.—Miss Emmy Eickmeyer.—F.—James French, Carl Floss, Frederick Facompre, Mrs. Anna Facompre, Freddie Facompre, Willy Facompre, Eddie Facompre.—G.—Isaak Goldenberg, Ferdinand Gieseking, Mrs. Caroline Gieseking, Caroline Gieseking, —H.—C. F. Holman, Mrs. Howe, Miss Howe, Mrs. Anna Heins, Mrs. Elise Hoyer, Diedrich Holsten, Mrs. Margareth Holsten, C. F. Heins, H. A. Hoffmann, Reinhold Hellmuth.—K.—Friedrich Kapune, Mathias Kaefer, Mrs. Sophie Karp, Miss Rosa Karp, Frank Kuehne, Henry Kilbourn.—L.—Mrs. Wilhelmine Luhrs, John D. Lotz.—M.—Mrs. Caroline Muller, Ernst Muller, Henry Muller, Charles Meinken, Miss Adele Meyer, Miss Lina Meyer, Carl Muller, Miss Amanda Moller.—P.—Miss Regina Prager.—R.—Johann Riedling, Mrs. Catharine Riedling Mark D. Rider, Thomas Rosenkranz, Mrs. Thomas Rosenkranz, Miss Paula Rumpel, Miles Roth.—S.—Ernst Stangen, Bruno Schlutter. Philipp Schmidt, Heinrich Schorske, Mrs. Heinrich Schorske, Miss Ida Schipke, Miss Helene Specht.—T.—A. F. Turner, Miss Frieda Tenge.—U.—Mr. Uhl.—V.—George J. Voell.—W.—Oscar Wittgenstein, Wilhelm Wehr, Daniel W. Williamson, Mr. Wolf, Miss Henriette Witte, Martin E. Wild, William Walther.—Z.—Adam J. Zlewied.

SUES FOR DIVORCE AT 17

Dr. Peet Deserted His Wife, She Charges, Two Months After the Marriage.

A STORY OF ROMANCE AND POVERTY

She Had Posed for Well-known Artists and in Living Pictures —All Her Earnings Were Given to Her Mother.

To be plaintiff in a divorce suit at 17, after two months of married life, is sufficiently remarkable in itself to make the case of Mrs. Augusta Peet of unusual interest. But this is only a minor item in this young woman's history, which is full of a tragic sort of romance.

Mrs. Peet's husband is Dr. Alexander J. Peet, a prosperous young physician, who lives at 46 West Twenty-fourth Street. His wife alleges that he owns a steam yacht, and that he has a large practice.

Mrs. Peet, as she herself asserts, is a child of the streets of New-York. Because of her strong childish beauty she came at a very tender age to the notice of a group of well-known artists, who used her as a model in pictures where children's figures formed a prominent feature. From this she graduated to the stage, where she posed in the more refined representations of living pictures. It was here that Dr. Peet first noticed her, she being then employed at Proctor's Theatre. He made her acquaintance in an unconventional manner, while she was buying cosmetics for her make-up in a Sixth Avenue drug store, and after a short courtship married her last June.

Inside of two months the doctor had grown tired of his bride, and last week she declares he deserted her. After appealing to him in vain for support, she begun proceedings in the Supreme Court for a limited divorce, and yesterday, on motion of Howe & Hummel, her counsel, Judge Beekman appointed Joseph F. Moss her guardian ad litem for the purposes of the action.

As Mrs. Peet tells the story of her life in the papers submitted to the Court it is this:

"I lost my father at an early age, and my mother married James Lang, a plumber. We were always very poor, my stepfather's health being so poor that he could work only at intervals. At thirteen I was compelled to leave school, and got a place as children's nurse. At that time I was noticed by F. S. Church, the artist, and he engaged me to pose as his model, afterward I also posed for Mr. Smedley, Mr. Sarony, and others. The money I made I gave toward the support of my mother's household.

"It was in October of last year that I went on the stage. I was out of employment, and Mr. Sarony gave me a letter to Miss Kerwin, who was in charge of the exhibition of living pictures at Proctor's Theatre. Miss Kerwin engaged me as one of the pages, to stand before the curtain.

"Not long afterward the doctor met me. He was kindly to me and accompanied me to the stage door of Proctor's, the evening thereafter he waited for me, and about a month after our first meeting he presented me with a diamond pin and a diamond ring. He said he loved me, and asked me to be his wife.

"He was handsome and his manners were refined. He was unlike the men in my own walk of life, and I loved him. So I agreed to marry him, and took him to my home, where I introduced him to my mother and stepfather. My mother consented to my marriage to the doctor, but said that he must wait until March of this year, when I would reach my seventeenth year.

"This was agreed to, and thereafter the doctor took me home regularly from the theatre. He secured me a better engagement at Koster & Bial's, where I posed in the 'Easter Hymn,' as 'Marguerite,' as the Angel, and as A Japanese Lady.

"Our marriage was delayed until June, when my stepfather committed suicide one night while suffering from a temporary fit of insanity, due to an earlier attack of the grip. This left me without a father or protector, and the doctor suggested that we get married at once. Accordingly, the ceremony was performed by a Protestant minister, and we went to live in my mother's apartments, at 326½ West Thirty-sixth Street, the doctor still keeping his office in Twenty-fourth Street.

"For three weeks we got along nicely. Then my husband remained away three nights. When he returned to me I reproached him, and then for the first time he hinted that he was sorry he had married me. Not long afterward he expressed himself more plainly.

"'I can never be happy with you,' he said. 'Your lack of education and your previous life make it impossible that we should ever have an equality such as is necessary to a good domestic understanding.'

"'But you knew all about my previous life and that you married me,' I replied. 'Why did you take me as your wife if you didn't ask me?'

"'It is too late to consider that now,' was his answer. 'We had better separate. If you will consent, I will give you $10 a week until you can find another place on the stage.'

To this proposition Mrs. Peet declares, she entered an emphatic refusal.

"You married me," she declares she told her husband, "and it is only right that you should live with me and support me as your wife."

Dr. Peet ended further argument in the matter last Thursday, his wife says, by packing up his things and removing them from the Thirty-sixth Street apartments.

Got Too Much Money for His Cattle.

Robert E. Gregg of Oneida, N. Y., is in Ludlow Street Jail under an order of arrest granted last December by Judge McCarthy in the City Court.

The order was obtained by Samuel Sanders of 429 East Fifty-sixth Street, but was not served until yesterday morning. Gregg being here on a visit. Sanders alleges that on July 31, 1894, he received a postal card from Gregg which announced that he was about to ship to him two cars of cattle valued at $1,500, and asked permission to draw on Sanders for $650. Permission was granted, and the draft was paid by Sanders. Sanders says he subsequently received a consignment of five cows and six hogs, and has never received any others.

He now sues to recover the value of the draft, which he says Gregg induced him by fraud to accept and pay.

REQUESTS A PAPER AND INFORMATION

Quaintly Worded Letter from a Resident of Buda-Pesth.

From The Concord (N. H.) Statesman.

The following interesting letter has been received from Buda-Pesth, Austria-Hungary. The writer is evidently confused in regard to localities, but manifests a proper desire to read The Independent Statesman, which, while not published at Concord, Mass., will be none the less interesting to him on that account:

BUDA-PESTH, (In Hungary,)
AUSTRIA, the 31st of July, 1895.

Editor of The Independent Statesman, a weekly newspaper, at Concord, (Massachusetts,) U. S. A.:

Gentlemen: A relative of the late Anthony Ruppaner, formerly a medical man at Concord—who is living now here—is desirous to get a copy of The Independent Statesman. In conforming myself to his wish, I am taking the liberty to beg you. Please you to be so kind and mail to me a copy of the newspaper published at your office.

Having no American stamps, I am including to your disposal a small silver coin of Austria, for postage, and please you accept it.

In the case of you are wanting something or a similar matter of Austria,? please you to write to me; or if you are wanting stamps (Austrians) I am ready to mail it to you.

The Dr. Mr. Anthony Ruppaner was 1890, 1891 at Concord, and is dead, 1892, July—could you advise me in which street he was living at Concord?

It is stated farther he used to be also at Cambridge, (Mass.)? ?

In the Medical Directory of Cambridge, or for Massachusetts is his name to be found? ? 1889, 1890, or 1891? ?

Finally, if my questions may disturb you? or an uneasiness? please you to let it apart, or better leave it.

Hoping to get your kind disposition, I am, with kind regards, Your obedient servant,

T. BURIAN, Clerk.

The coin inclosed is a silver piece about the size of an American dime, representing 10 kreuzer, and worth about 3 cents.

The Georgia Peach.

From The Atlanta (